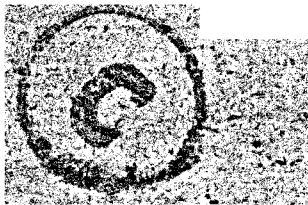


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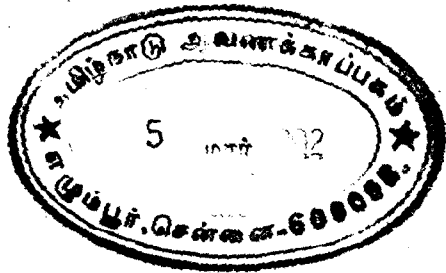
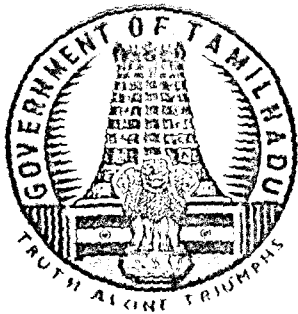


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TAMIL NADU STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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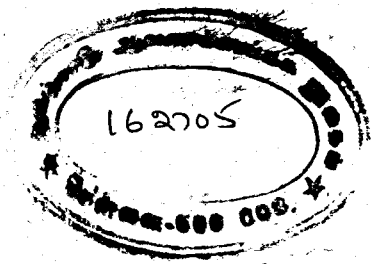
TAMIL NADU STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

(1987-88)

From 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1991

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PREFACE

1. This annual State Administration Report of the State of Tamil Nadu gives a brief account of the salient activities of various departments of the State Government for the financial year 1987-88.

2. Drought conditions prevailed in this year also. The rainfall during summer and South-west monsoon was very low resulting in poor storage of water and late opening of the reservoirs. The storage position continued to be very poor till the end of August 1987. Cultivation picked up in most parts of the State with October-November rains, but the total area cultivated was less than normal, owing to insufficient water flow from the reservoirs and inadequate recharge of groundwater. Notwithstanding these adverse seasonal conditions, however, the state mustered the second best production of 56 lakh metric tonne of rice in this year, chiefly owing to the efforts of the Government in ensuing optimum plant nutrient inputs, efficient water management, need based plant protection, etc.

3. Essential commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar, palmolein and kerosene are continued to be distributed to cardholders at subsidised rate under a comprehensive network of Public Distribution System covering the entire State. The distribution is now done only through co-operative societies.

4. On the power front, there was 40 per cent cut on both demand and energy in all H.T. industries in the beginning of 1987-88. Owing to the failure of the South west monsoon the level of 40 per cent power cut had to be continued till the end of March 1988. All villages numbering 15,731 (as per 1971 census) had already been electrified as on 31st March 1987.

5. In the Industrial Sector, 11,153 small scale units and 7,285 handicrafts units were registered during 1987-88 alone, providing employment opportunities to more than ten lakh persons. Nursing of sick units, granting of state subsidy to the extent of 15 per cent of fixed assets to small scale industries in the Taluks declared backward, subsidy on power, interest-free sales tax loan and formation of industrial co-operatives are other aspects of assistance to industrial growth and employment potentiality.

6. During the year, 14 Urban Water Supply Schemes were completed and brought into use for a rural population of 1.19 lakh. 20,642 habitations out of the total 64,083 habitations were fully covered and 27,256 habitations partially covered by water supply.

7. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board constructed 16,300 dwelling units of houses during 1987-88, of which 11,674 units relate to EWS Group. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, established in 1970 with the object of clearing slums in the City of Madras had constructed multi-storeyed buildings for the hut dwellers. 63,667 families were benefitted under a scheme of conversion of thatched roof to tiled roof and mud walls to brick walls at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per family.

8. In the field of Education, Tamil Nadu had already reached 100 per cent enrolment under the age group of 6-11 and 83.26 percent under the age group of 11-14. The rate of drop outs in primary school level is coming down. Tamil Nadu had also been a pace setter in offering vocational education at Higher Secondary level. Educational Sector continued to get top priority during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 651.80 crores.

9. Rural Health Centres render preventive, promotive and curative services to the rural population. The scheme for control of blindness is being implemented in 105 primary health centres. The Mobile Health Team introduced in Tamil Nadu is the best of its kind and is implemented in 274 primary health centres.

10. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 47.42 crores was spent benefiting 1,99,796 old and 76,619 new families. National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme were also implemented vigorously.

11. Adi-Dravidar Welfare is another item, which received special attention. The percentage of achievement in the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes allotted both in Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings, was 14.4 per cent and 15 per cent as against 18 per cent allowed. Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships for education, cash grant of Rs. 1,000 and 4,000 National Savings Certificates for inter-caste marriages, are continued to be operated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Provision of drinking water wells, construction of houses, free-supply of tool and appliances and formation of Milk Co-operative Societies and Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies were some other schemes implemented for the benefit of Adi-Dravidars.

12. The Law and Order situation continued to be satisfactory.

13. It is hoped that this book will be useful for reference in Libraries, Universities, academic institutions, other State Governments, etc., and also serve as a source of information to the Public.

Secretariat, Madras,
24th January, 1990.

M. M. RAJENDRAN, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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CHAPTER—I GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATION.

Thiru S. L. Khurana, has assumed the office of the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 3rd September 1982 and continued as the Governor of Tamil Nadu upto 16th February 1988.

2. Dr. P. C. Alexander, has assumed the office of the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 17th February 1988 and continues as the Governor of Tamil Nadu, during the period of this report.

3. The Cabinet headed by Late Dr. M. G. Ramachandran with following Ministers, continued in the office upto 4th November 1987:—

- (1) Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
- (2) Thiru S. Ramachandran.
- (3) Thiru K. Rajaram.
- (4) Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.
- (5) Thiru C. Ponnaiyan.
- (6) Thiru S. Muthusamy.
- (7) Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu.
- (8) Thiru V. V. Swaminathan.
- (9) Thiru R. Soundararajan.
- (10) Thiru T. Ramasamy.
- (11) Thiru A. Arunachalam.
- (12) Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran.

4. Thiru R. M. Veerappan was appointed as Minister with effect from forenoon of 5th November 1987.

5. After the inclusion of Thiru R. M. Veerappan, as Minister in the Council of Ministers from 5th November 1987, the Cabinet headed by the Chief Minister Late Dr. M. G. Ramachandran continued upto 24th December 1987 with the following Ministers:—

- (1) Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
- (2) Thiru S. Ramachandran.
- (3) Thiru R. M. Veerappan.
- (4) Thiru K. Rajaram.
- (5) Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.
- (6) Thiru C. Ponnaiyan.
- (7) Thiru S. Muthusamy.
- (8) Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu.
- (9) Thiru V. V. Swaminathan.
- (10) Thiru R. Soundararajan.
- (11) Thiru T. Ramasamy.
- (12) Thiru A. Arunachalam.
- (13) Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran.

6. Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu passed away on 24th December 1987.

7. Consequent upon the sudden demise of Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Council of Ministers was dissolved with effect from forenoon of 24th December 1987 and the Governor of Tamil Nadu appointed Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan the Senior most member of the outgoing Council of Ministers to act as the Chief Minister and also appointed the following persons as Ministers in the new Council of Ministers till the election of a new leader by the party in majority in the Assembly:—

- (1) Thiru S. Ramachandran.
- (2) Thiru R. M. Veerappan.
- (3) Thiru K. Rajaram.
- (4) Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.
- (5) Thiru C. Ponnaiyan.
- (6) Thiru S. Muthusamy.
- (7) Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu.
- (8) Thiru V. V. Swaminathan.
- (9) Thiru R. Soundararajan.
- (10) Thiru T. Ramasamy.
- (11) Thiru A. Arunachalam.
- (12) Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran.

8. The Governor of Tamil Nadu accepted with effect from forenoon of 7th January 1988, the resignations tendered by the following members of Council of Ministers.

- (1) Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
- (2) Thiru S. Ramachandran.
- (3) Thiru R. M. Veerappan.
- (4) Thiru K. Rajaram.
- (5) Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.
- (6) Thiru C. Ponnaiyan.
- (7) Thiru S. Muthusamy.
- (8) Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu.
- (9) Thiru V. V. Swaminathan.
- (10) Thiru R. Soundararajan.
- (11) Thiru T. Ramasamy.
- (12) Thiru A. Arunachalam.
- (13) Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran.

9. The Governor of Tamil Nadu appointed with effect from the forenoon of 7th January 1988, the following persons to be Members of the Council of Ministers:—

- (1) Thirumathi Janaki Ramachandran.
- (2) Thiru R. M. Veerappan.
- (3) Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.
- (4) Thiru C. Ponnaiyan.
- (5) Thiru S. Muthusamy.
- (6) Thiru V. V. Swaminathan.
- (7) Thiru T. Ramasamy.
- (8) Thiru A. Arunachalam.

10. The President's Rule was proclaimed on 30th January 1988 and the Legislative Assembly had been dissolved and the above Ministry's function therefore came to an end with effect from 30th January 1988.

11. Since the Tamil Nadu State came under the President's Rule, the Governor of Tamil Nadu appointed the following two officers as his Advisers on 4th January 1988:—

- (i) Dr. S. S. Sidhu.
- (ii) Thiru A. Padmanaban.

12. Again Thiru G. V. Ramakrishna has been appointed as one more Adviser by the Government of Tamil Nadu on 24th February 1988.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(i) WITHIN THE STATE—

April 1987.—The Governor inaugurated the Annual conference of Secretaries of St. John Ambulance Association at Coimbatore on 25th April.

May.—He received the President of India on 28th May at Coimbatore on his visit to Ootacamund and accompanied him for a school function at Lovedale. On the 29th the President was seen off on his departure for Delhi.

June.—The Governor was at Ootacamund on a brief stay and returned to Madras on 10th.

September.—He received the Prime Minister on arrival at Madurai on the 8th and attended the review meeting to assess the drought situation in the State.

March, 1988.—The Governor (Dr. P. C. Alexander) visited a number of villages in Chengalpattu and North Arcot districts on the 17th and 18th March and participated in the functions, connected with the N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P. schemes.

On the 30th and 31st March he visited Tiruchirappalli, Karaikudi, Pudukkottai and Neyveli and met the district level officers and discussed developmental activities. He inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Kamban Kazhagam and laid the foundation stone for the administrative building at the Alagappa University campus. He presided over the function dedicating the Third Thermal Unit of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, which was commissioned by the Union Minister for Energy.

(ii) OUTSIDE THE STATE—

April 1987.—The Governor was in Delhi between 28th and 30th April. He called on the Vice-President on the 28th and discussed matters of importance. On the 30th he met the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Human Resources Development and the Union Home Minister.

May.—He attended the Executive Council meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration at Bombay on the 21st.

June.—He was in Delhi from 17th to 19th June and called on the President, Vice-President and the Union Minister for Human Resources.

August.—On the 13th August he attended the special sitting of the Indian Parliament to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence at Delhi. He inaugurated the cultural festival at Pondicherry on 16th of August in connection with "De Jure Day" organized by the Zonal Cultural Centre.

September.—He was in Delhi between 24th and 27th of September. On the 24th he attended the Executive Committee meeting of the IIPA. He called on the President and Vice-President on the following days.

October.—He inaugurated a Seminar organized for the top police officers on "Management of law and order" at the IIPA, New Delhi on the 26th. There was conference of State Governors on the 29th and 30th of October.

March 1988.—The Governor was in Delhi on the 7th to attend the meeting of the National Committee on the birth Centenary of Adi Sankaracharya and attended the meeting of the National Development Council on the 19th.

III. GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS IN THE CITY.

April 1987.—The Governor received the Vice-President on his arrival in Madras on the 1st of April and attended as Chief guest and received the remote sensing equipment from Federal Republic of Germany at Anna University. On the 24th he inaugurated a Seminar on 'Developing a positive Corporate Image.'

May.—There was a reception on the 6th May to the Assembly members on the adjournment of the Assembly after the budget session. On the 16th he received the Vice-President on his arrival and on the 17th he attended the function in which the Vice-President conferred doctorate on Prof. K. Swaminathan, Gandhigram University. On 29th May the Governor presided over the function when

the President of India inaugurated a new building of Anna Adarsh College for Women at Anna Nagar, Madras, and presided over a school function, which the President inaugurated.

June—On 4th June, he presided over the Vice-Chancellors Conference attended by the Minister for Education and discussed matters relating to Education (at Ootacamund). On the 10th June, he received the Vice-President and presided over a function on the 11th when the Vice-President released a L.P. record. On the 14th of June he attended as chief guest the felicitation meeting held for the Artists participating in the festival of India in the USSR.

July—He inaugurated a Seminar on drug abuse and alcoholism on 5th of July.

August—The Governor received the Prime Minister on his arrival in Madras on 2nd August and saw him off the same day. On the 5th he presided over the State level Committee meeting of the 40th anniversary of India's Independence and birth centenary celebrations of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. On the 9th August he addressed the special sitting of Legislative Assembly to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of India's independence. He received the freedom torch on the occasion of a Freedom Run in commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of India's independence on the 17th

September—The Governor presided over the Vice-Chancellor's Conference on the 9th September. He inaugurated the Centenary celebrations of Ninnakkal Kavignar Ramalingam Pillai and Shri Muthlisharan Gupta on the 12th. On the 18th September, he inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the All India Manufacturers Organisation, Tamil Nadu State Board.

October—On the 3rd October he dedicated open the Neurology and Paediatric Block at Public Health Centre. He attended as chief guest and unveiled the portraits

of twins—Dr. A.L. Mudaliar and Dr. A.R. Mudaliar on 14th.

November—The Governor administered the oath of office and secrecy to Thiru R.M. Veerappan on his appointment as Minister for Local Administration and Labour.

December—He received the Prime Minister on his arrival on 21st December and presided over the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Andhra Mahila Sabha. On 22nd December he accompanied the Prime Minister and attended the following in augural functions (i) a new building at the Indian Red Cross Society campus (ii) International Symposium in memory of late Srinivasa Ramamujam and (iii) National Conference of All India Muslim Education Society. On the 23rd December he received the Vice-President of India on his arrival and on the 24th he received the President of India and Prime Minister when they were in the city to pay their last respects to Dr. M.G. Ramachandran.

January—1988—The Governor administered the oath of office for the new Sheriff of Madras.

March—The Governor received the President of India on his arrival on 21st March and presided over the felicitation function in honour of the President of India under the auspices of Citizens Committee at Rajaji Hall. A State banquet was held on the same day in honour of the president. A reception was held in Raj Bhavan on 26th March for Ex-servicemen; the same evening he addressed the members of the Managing Committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Taj Coromanda.

IV. IMPORTANT GUESTS WHO STAYED IN RAJ BHAVAN WERE.

President of India, Vice-President of India, Prime Minister, Union Ministers, Certain Governors and Lt. Governors of States and Union Territories.

VISIT OF V.V.I.Ps./V.I.Ps.

(FROM 1ST APRIL 1987 TO 31ST MARCH 1988)

Serial number. (1)	Name and Designation. (2)	Days. (3)	Place(s). (4)
1	Vice President of India	1st April 1987 and 2nd April 1987	.. Madras.
2	Vice President of India .. .. .		.. Madurai, Tiruchirappalli.
3	Mr. Gaven Bromilo, Consul General of Australia in Bombay ..	8th April 1987 and 9th April 1987	.. Madras.
4	Mrs. Sarojini Jugnauth, Wife of Prime Minister of Mauritius ..	5th April 1987 and 6th April 1987	.. Do.
5	F.R.G. Delegation consisting of Dr. Ehmann and Mr. H. W. Rkt. ..	10th April 1987 to 14th April 1987	.. Do.
6	Thirumathi Lakshmi Puri, First Secretary in the Indian High Commission at Colombo.	6th April 1987 and 7th April 1987	.. Do.
7	Mr. Ponnuswamy, First Secretary in the Mauritius High Commission at Delhi.	8th April 1987 .. .. .	.. Do.
8	Mr. Jermu Laine, Minister for Foreign Trade, Finland accompanied by 14 members.	12th April 1987 and 13th April 1987	.. Do.
9	Mr. K. R. Sinha, Indian Deputy High Commissioner at Colombo	10th April 1987 and 11th April 1987	.. Do.
10	Mr. Zakaron, Deputy Minister of Defence, USSR and delegation	15th April 1987 and 16th April 1987	.. Do.
11	Dr. Otis R. Bowen, US Secretary of Health and Human Services	18th April 1987 to 21st April 1987	.. Do.
12	H.R.H. Ashi Sanam, of Bhutan and Party, to Madras	25th April 1987 and 30th April 1987	.. Do.
13	Prime Minister of India	1st May 1987 .. .. .	.. Salem.
14	Mr. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development, Government of Sri Lanka.	6th May 1987 to 19th May 1987 ..	.. Tiruchirappalli.
15	Ms. Aneesa Ahmed and Ms. Khalida, Maldivian Delegates ..	5th May 1987 and 6th May 1987	.. Madras.
16	Mr. A. Parasuraman, Minister of Education, Art and Culture, Mauritius	10th May 1987 to 15th May 1987	.. Do.
17	Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Sri Lanka, Minister of Land and Mahaveli Development.	9th May 1987 to 11th May 1987 ..	.. Madras, Delhi.
18	Mr. I. H. Zaki, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Maldives and Major Xavier of National Security Service.	14th May 1987 .. .. .	.. Madras.
19	Maldivian Delegation	11th May 1987 .. .. .	.. Do.
20	Mr. Rajan Chetty, Public Relations Officer, in the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, Mauritius.	14th May 1987 .. .. .	.. Do.
21	Vice-President of India	16th May 1987 to 18th May 1987	.. Madras, Kancheepuram, Pondicherry.
22	President of India	24th May 1987 to 26th May 1987	.. Madras, Thanjavur.
23	President of India	28th and 29th May 1987 .. ..	.. Uthagamandalam.
24	Thiru J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo ..	23rd May 1987 and 24th May 1987	.. Madras.
25	Transit visit of Eight member Bangladesh Parliamentary Delegation	2nd June 1987 and 3rd June 1987	.. Do.
26	Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister, Rural Industries Development, Sri Lanka.	3rd June 1987 .. .. .	.. Tiruchirappalli.
27	Mr. Fathulah Jameel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Maldives ..	14th June 1987 and 15th June 1987	.. Madras.
28	Mr. Lutchmeenaraidoo, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Mauritius.	16th June 1987 to 19th June 1987	.. Do.
29	Vice-President of India	10th June 1987 to 12th June 1987	.. Madras.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30	Mr. R. Jayasinghe, Deputy High Commissioner of Sri Lanka	18th June 1987	Madras.
31	Mrs. Zaki, Wife of I. H. Zaki, Foreign Secretary, Maldives	18th June 1987	Do.
32	Fathulla Jameel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Maldives	19th June 1987	Do.
33	Tmt. Annapoorna Dixit, relative of J.N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	24th June 1987 and 25th June 1987.	Do.
34	Thiru K. V. Ramanaiban, Executive Director, Asian Development Bank, Manila.	3rd July 1987	Do.
35	Mr. R. K. Kabra, Attache in the Indian High Commission at Colombo.	29th June 1987	Do.
36	Sir David Goodale, British High Commissioner in India	3rd July 1987	Do.
37	Mr. K. Abdulla Jameel, Health Minister of Maldives accompanied by Mrs. Jameel.	5th July 1987	Do.
38	Thiru R. K. Anand, Indian Ambassador in Oslo	11th July 1987 to 19th July 1987	Do.
39	Thiru T. D. Aggarwal, Private Secretary to High Commissioner of India in Colombo.	19th July 1987	Do.
40	Mr. Niruben Sen, New Deputy High Commissioner of Sri Lanka to Madras.	17th July 1987	Do.
41	Visit of a High Power Committee of Government of India Officials	20th July 1987	Do.
42	Thiru Puri, First Secretary in the Indian High Commission at Colombo.	20th July 1987	Do.
43	Thiru C. Rajadurai, Sri Lanka, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Culture.	21st July 1987	Madras, Tiruchendur, Kancheepuram, Tiruchirappalli, and Bangalore.
44	Dr. Mgbamenh, General Manager, News Agency of Nigeria	22nd July 1987	Madras.
45	Mr. Yalim Eralp, Ambassador of Turkey	30th July 1987	Do.
46	Visit of Prime Minister of India	2nd August 1987	Do.
47	Mr. R. K. Kabra, Attache in the Indian Commission at Colombo	11th August 1987 to 13th August 1987	Do.
48	Dr. C. P. Renganathan of World Bank, Washington	17th August 1987	Do.
49	C. Rajadurai, Sri Lanka Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs.	31st July 1987 to 3rd August 1987	Madras and Thirukadavur.
50	Twelve Members Danish Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts Committee.	17th August 1987	Madras.
51	H. E. Mrs. Shechenko, Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the President of Supreme Ukranian, SSR and Party.	23rd August 1987	Do.
52	Soviet Delegation accompanied by Thiru O.P. Bhugia of National Archives of India.	21st August 1987	Do.
53	Thiru Austin, Indian Ambassador designate to Portugal	21st August 1987	Do.
54	Thirumathi Janaki Venkataraman, Wife of the President of India	24th August 1987	Do.
55	Mr. David Patterson, Forensic Consultant U.K.	28th August 1987 to 4th September 1987	Do.
56	M. H. Mohamed, Sri Lankan Minister for Transport accompanied by his Private Secretary and Transport Secretary Mr. Elaya Perumal.	28th August 1987 to 31st August 1987	Madras and Tiruchirappalli.
57	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo	27th August 1987	Madras.
58	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Sri Lankan Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Culture.	21st August 1987	Do.
59	Thiru Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, Executive Director of India in the World Bank	26th August 1987 to 2nd September 1987	Do.
60	Official delegation from Sri Lanka consisting of Mr. C. Chanmugham, Secretary, Ministry of Finance.	5th September 1987 to 9th September 1987	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
61	Archbishop Agostino Caciavilian, Apostolic Pro-Nuncio ..	5th September 1987 to 11th September 1987	Madras.
62	Prime Minister of India	7th September 1987	Madurai, and Nagercoil
63	Thiru K. P. Ernest, First Secretary in the Indian High Commission at Colombo.	9th September 1987 to 13th September 1987	Madras.
64	H. S. Puri, First Secretary in the High Commission at Colombo	9th September 1987	Do.
65	John Gunther Dean, American Ambassador in India	10th September 1987 and 11th September 1987.	Do.
66	French Parliamentary Study Group consisting of Mr. Jean Paul Fuchs, Henri Bayard Jean, Bughes Colonna, Elie Hoaran, Alain Jacout accompanied by Administrator Lawrent Klein to Tamil Nadu.	13th September 1987 to 18th September 1987.	Madras, Madurai, and Pondicherry
67	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Sri Lanka Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs.	17th September 1987 to 21st September 1987.	Madras, Kancheepuram, and Sripurambudur.
68	Sri Lankan Delegation consisting of Mr. Amara Hewa Madduma, Chairman, Srilankan Central Transport Board, Mr. Amara Pieris Chairman, Regional Transport Board, Colombo.	18th September 1987 to 20th September 1987.	Madras.
69	Mr. Padmanabhan, Deputy Minister for Health, Malaysia ..	23rd September 1987 to 25th September 1987	Do.
70	His Royal Highness Nicholas, Brother and Nephew of Her Majesty Queen of Spain	29th September 1987 and 30th September 1987	
71	Mr J.N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo	30th September 1987	
72	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Sri Lankan Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs.	1st October 1987	Do.
73	Mr. M. H. Mohamed, Sri Lankan Minister for Transport ..	1st October 1987 to 4th October 1987 ..	Do.
74	H.E. Mr. Tuguowel, Chinese Ambassador in India	4th October 1987 and 8th October 1987	Do.
75	Mr. Hardeep Pur, First Secretary, in the Indian High Commission at Colombo	2nd October 1987 and 3rd October 1987	Do.
76	Mr. K. H. Sepe, Chairman, OGK Group, West Germany ..	4th October 1987	Do.
77	Mr. Mohammed Ahmed, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Maldives and Mr Mohammed Zahir, National Security	13th October 1987 and 14th October 1987	Do.
78	Dr. Hannes Johnson, Ambassador of Iceland to India ..	16th October 1987 and 18th October 1987	Do.
79	Mr. Dyakanov, Dy. Minister of USSR, accompanied by three others.	17th October 1987 to 19th October 1987..	Do.
80	Mr. M. H. Mohammed, Minister for Transport, Government of Sri Lanka.	20th October 1987	Do.
81	Thiru Rama Rai, M.P. delegate to inter Parliamentary conference.	20th October 1987	Do.
82	H.E. Arch Bishop Agostino, CACCIAVILIAN, Apas to lie pro-nuncio visit to Madras.	24th October 1987 to 26th October 1987	Do.
83	Mr. Gary Smith, Deputy High Commissioner for Canada to India	26th October 1987 to 29th October 1987	Do.
84	Dr. Kaj Baagoe, Ambassador of Denmark to India accompanied by First Secretary and Trade Commissioner.	27th October 1987 to 29th October 1987	Do.
85	Mr. Thondaman, Sri Lankan Minister for Rural Industries accompanied by his co-ordinating Secretary and Mr. P. G. Ratnayake, Director of Small Industries.	2nd November 1987 to 9th November 1987	Tiruchi.
86	Mr. Haleem Ishak, Sri Lankan M.P. to Madras	27th October 1987 to 30th October 1987	Madras.
87	Mr. Datto Samyvelu, Malaysian Minister for public Works accompanied by his wife.	24th October 1987 to 27th October 1987	Do.
88	Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, Executive Director, World Bank	30th October 1987 to 3rd November 1987	Do.
89	Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister for Land Development, Sri Lanka, accompanied by 5 others.	29th October 1987	P.P.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
90	Mr. Baron Andre De Viron, Consul General of Belgium ..	3rd November 1987 to 4th November 1987	Madras
91	Mr. Andre Lenin, Ambassador of France in India	6th November 1987 to 15th November 1987	Do.
92	Thiru C. P. Ranganathan, World Bank, Washington	20th November 1987 to 24th November 1987	Do.
93	Thiru Ramaswamy, First Secretary of Mauritius	7th November 1987	Do.
94	H.E. Mr. Kaare Daehlen, Ambassador of Norway to India ..	11th November 1987 to 15th November 1987.	Coimbatore and Madras.
95	Prof. Reimut Jochen Sen, Ministry for Economic Affairs, North-rine, Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany.	25th November 1987 to 27th November 1987.	Neyveli and Madras
96	Her Excellency Mrs. E. M. Schoo, Ambassador of Netherlands to India.	17th November 1987 to 21st November 1987.	Madras.
97	B.M.C. Nayar, Indian Ambassador in Maputo accompanied by 2 delegates.	16th November 1987	Do.
98	H.E. Mr. TU. Guowei, Ambassador of China to India	27th November 1987	Do.
99	Mr. P.A. Silva, Sister-in-law of Sri Lanka Finance Minister ..	22nd November 1987 to 1st December 1987.	Do.
100	Mr. Vincent Perera, Sri Lankan Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Sports.	29th November 1987	Do.
101	Mr. Daa, Assistant High Commissioner for India a Kandy ..	4th December 1987 to 6th December 1987.	Do.
102	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner for Colombo ..	1st December 1987	Do.
103	Festival of USSR 150 member Artist troupe led by Mr. Moosiev.	12th December 1987 to 15th December 1987.	Do.
104	Mr. Didier Bariani, Minister and State Secretary, Minister of foreign affairs and Mr. Andre Lewin, Ambassador of France in India	12th December 1987 to 14th December 1987	Do.
105	Mrs. P. Jawardena, Daughter-in-law of Sri Lanka President accompanied by L.M.Y. Bahar.	19th December 1987 and 20th December 1987	Do.
106	Family member of Mr. J.N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner in Colombo.	20th December 1987	Do.
107	Six member USSR Delegation led by Mr. G. N. Kadyrov, Chairman of Council of Minister of the UZBEK Soviet Socialist Republic.	21st December 1987 to 23rd December 1987.	Do.
108	Two member USSR Delegation headed by Mr. K. J. Kritasky, Deputy Chairman of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.	24th December 1987 to 27th December 1987.	Do.
109	Prime Minister of India	21st December 1987 and 22nd December 1987.	Pudukottai Madras,
110	Vice President of India	23rd December 1987 and 24th December 1987.	Tamil Nadu
111	Prime Minister of India	24th December 1987	Madras.
112	President of India	24th December 1987	Do.
113	Mr. K. Pathmanaban, Deputy Minister of Health, Malaysia, accompanied by his wife and three children.	2nd January 1988 to 5th January 1988	Do.
114	M. Soorujnudin Moosun, Election Commissioner, Government of Mauritius.	10th January 1988 to 12th January 1988	Do.
115	Mr. Thondaman, Sri Lankan Minister for Rural Industrial Development.	24th December 1987	Do.
116	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Sri Lankan Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs.	24th December 1987	Do.
117	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner in Colombo ..	3rd January 1988 and 4th January 1988	Do.
118	Mrs. Sarojini Jugnauth, wife of the Prime Minister of Mauritius ..	9th January 1988 to 11th January 1988 ..	Do.
119	Mr. Gamini Disanayake, Sri Lankan Minister for Land and Development accompanied by 16 member delegation.	13th January 1988	Do.
120	Mr. K. K. S. Rana, Consul General of India in U.S.A. ..	11th January 1988 to 13th January 1988	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
121	Mr. Khub Chant, ICS, Retired.	17th January 1988	Kanyakumari.
122	Thiru J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner in Colombo	22nd January 1988	Madras.
123	Mr. Kindly Dorji, Editor of Kuenos Ol Aoss, Bhutan accompanied by his wife Mrs. Slok Sian Pek Dorji.	28th January 1988 to 31st January 1988	Do.
124	Mrs. Samivelu, wife Mr. Datto Samivelu, Minister for Works, Malaysia.	1st February 1988 to 6th February 1988	Do.
125	A 55 member Choreographic Miniature Ballet Company led by Mr. Ascold Makarvo of USSR.	1st February 1988 to 6th February 1988	Madras.
126	Eleven member Burmese High level delegation led by H.E. Mr. U. Khin Maung Gvi, Minister of Trade.	1st February 1988 to 3rd February 1988	Do.
127	H.E. Mr. R. Paulucci Di Calboli, Ambassador of Italy to India	1st February 1988	Do.
128	H.E. Pengiran Dato Padukalhaji, Jalidin Bin Pengiran, Mohamed Limbang, High Commissioner of Brunei Darussalam to India accompanied by wife.	8th February 1988	Madurai-Madras.
129	B. Srisena Cooray, Mayor of Colombo	14th February 1988	Madras.
130	20 Member delegation led by Honorable Mrs. Wimala Kannangara, M.P. Minister of Rural Development, Sri Lanka.	16th February 1988	Do.
131	Mr. E. L. Senanayak, Speaker of Srilankan Parliament accompanied by his wife.	18th February 1988 to 23rd February 1988	Do.
132	Mr. Nimal Chandrasekara and Mr. A. Amarasekara, Engineers, Ministry of Highways, Sri Lanka.	25th February 1988 to 27th February 1988	Do.
133	Six Member Mauritian delegation led by Ramdutinising Jaddoo, Minister of Works.	29th February 1988	Do.
134	Dr. Mario Villarrael Lander, President, League of Red cross Societies.	27th February 1988 to 28th February 1988	Do.
135	Mr. Also Ferrer of Argentina, South Commissioner	4th March 1988 to 5th March 1988	Do.
136	Two member official delegation from Maldives	8th March 1988 to 12th March 1988	Do.
137	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Sri Lanka Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs.	10th March 1988	Do.
138	H.S. Puri, Counsellor and Acting High Commissioner of Indian High Commission Sri Lanka.	10th March 1988	Do.
139	Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Sri Lanka Minister for Land Development and Mahaveli Development.	12th March 1988	Do.
140	J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo	13th March 1988	Do.
141	Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Sri Lankan Minister for Land Development.	17th March 1988	Do.
142	Mr. Niruban Sen, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Colombo	18th March 1988.	
143	Mr. C. Rajadura, Sri Lanka Minister for Regional Development and Hind Religion.	21st March 1988	Do.
144	Rev. Arch Bishop Agostino Cacpoiavillan, Apostolic Pronunsio in India.	18th March 1988 and 22nd March 1988	Do.
145	Mr. Stend Jakobsen, Speaker of Danish Parliament	29th March 1988	Do.
146	Mr. M. Rashéed Ahmed, Deputy Commissioner for Bangladesh in Calcutta.	30th March 1988	Do.

Chapter II

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural sector continues to play a dominant role in the economic growth of the State by providing livelihood to about 3/4th of the people; employing more than 50 per cent of the labour force and contributing sizeable proportion of the State's income.

On account of this, high priority and attention are bestowed for the development of Agriculture and its allied activities in the State. With the ultimate aim of rural prosperity through better agricultural production, the Government have been implementing various schemes through agriculture department in assisting the farmers for obtaining better yield year after year.

The year 1987-88 started continuing drought condition of the previous year. The rainfall received in summer and South-West Monsoon were considerably very low resulting in the reservoirs of the State remaining closed due to poor water storage. As against the normal storage of 57.04 TMC of water in all the reservoirs put together as on 1st June, the actual quantum of water available in 1987-88 was only 8.41 TMC. Especially in Mettur it was 3.7 TMC against the normal of 28-31 TMC. The Mettur Reservoir which is the main stay of cultivation in Cauvery Delta which should be opened normally on June 12th was not opened till 9th of November, forcing the Kuruvai crop area in Thanjavur District Shrink to 0.25 lakh ha. from the normal of 1.68 Lakh. ha. Similarly the area under Sornawari, Kar and Kuruvai paddy wherein highest productivity could be obtained was also reduced to mere 0.85 lakh ha. as against the normal of 4.15 lakh ha. This was much less than the previous years coverage of 1.75 lakh ha. in 1986-87.

The storage position on 31st August 1987 showed a dismal picture at 10.48 TMC against the normal of 100.55 TMC. This prompted the Department to advise the farmers to go in for direct sowing of paddy with the help of monsoon rains received then and to continue it with water from reservoir after release. Farmers were also advised to use only short and medium duration strains. Totally 3.15 lakh ha. were directly sown with paddy, in the State and out of this 2.1 lakh ha. were covered in Thanjavur District itself. It was an unique experiment tried for in first time, with success.

The cultivation picked up in several parts of the State with October-November rains to the tune of 16.97 lakh ha. of Samba/Thaladi. However, due to sufficient water flow to the reservoirs and inadequate recharge of groundwater in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot the area under Navaraj crop went down

and the total coverage was only 20.12 lakh ha. as against the normal of 24.00 lakh ha. Despite adverse seasonal conditions the State mustered second best production of 56.04 lakh M.T. of rice during this year, chiefly due to efforts put forth by the Department in implementing Integrated Nutrient Management, efficient water management, need based plant protection, etc.

The production levels obtained in 1987-88 are as follows:—

Paddy	∴	..	56.04 L.M.T.
Millets	..	..	16.70 Do.
Pulses	..	..	3.63 Do.
Cotton	..	..	4.68 Lakh Bales.
Sugarcane	..	..	22.22 L.M.T. (Gur)

Salient achievement obtained in 1987-88 amidst drought conditions are listed below:—

1. In paddy, an all time high productivity of 2,785 kgs./ha. of rice with the total production of 56.04 L. M.T from 20.12 lakh ha. has been recorded.

2. All time high production of 22.22 lakh MT of Gur has been obtained.

3. Plant nutrient consumption rose to all time high level of 7.70 L. M.T of NPK fertilisers.

4. The Bio-Fertilisers, Blue Green Algae was supplied to about 2.86 lakh ha. of paddy. Similarly 6.24 lakh packets of Azospirillum were distributed for millet seed treatment and 5.66 lakh packets of rhizobium culture were also distributed for pulses seed treatment.

5. Ninety Five per cent of the paddy and 72 per cent of the millet area were covered with HYV.

6. Alltime high production of 15.59 lakh packets of bacterial culture packets was achieved;

7. Similarly alltime high record production and distribution of 1146 MT of micro-nutrient mixtures.

With all these notable achievements the department will continue to strive hard to reach the goals in the years to come.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Agricultural Marketing Department Carries the Dynamic Function of :—

(a) Regulating the trade in the transaction of Agricultural Produces, helping the farmers/ producers and (b), the quality control aspect of consumable commodities helping the consumer/public.

(A) *Regulation of Trade of Agricultural Produce through Regulated Markets :*

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is enforcing the provision of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1959 and Rule made there under by regulating the buying and selling of agricultural produces in the Regulated Markets, thereby ensuring a fair deal to the farmer/producer. In Tamil Nadu, 272 Regulated main and 27 Sub-Markets are functioning under the control of the 14 Market Committees.

The arrivals in the Regulated Markets increased day by day, year after year and during the year 1987-88 the arrival of agricultural Produces, was to the tune of 4.85 Lakhs tonnes. It is estimated that about two lakh number of farmers could have got the benefit of the scientific selling.

With the increase in the arrival of agricultural produces the income to the market committees has also been improved and the receipt during 1987-88 was Rs. 448.53 lakhs.

(B) *Quality Control :*

Under the Quality Control aspect, the quality of agricultural produces, animal husbandry produces and forest produces are being taken up by the department.

(i) *Agmark Grading :*

The main object of this scheme is to prevent adulteration in consumable commodities and to prevent the sale of substandard commodities and make available tested, certified quality commodities to the Consumer/Public.

For the present, there are 35 Agmark Laboratories functioning in Tamil Nadu, carrying out Agmark Grading of vegetable oils, Ghee, Honey and Ground species. Likewise Rice, Pulses, Jaggery, Potato, Turmeric, Aericanut and Eggs are also graded and made available to the consumer/public.

During the year 1987-88,—1,73,651 quintals of Oil, Ghee and Honey valued at Rs. 38.12 crore have been graded and 3,44,684 quintals of Rice and Pulses, etc.,

valued at Rs. 21.80 crores have also been graded and marked under the "Agmark" grade specifications.

(ii) *Commercial Grading :*

Commercial Grading of agricultural produces is being done both at Regulated Markets level and at producers level (Village Level). By the operation of this scheme the farmers are made to know the quality of their produces and thereby helping the integrated bargaining capacity, so as to get better prices for their produces. There are 102 Commercial Grading centres functioning in Tamil Nadu, located in the selected Regulated Markets having commercial crop area. The commodities like paddy, millet, gingelly, groundnut, chillies and turmeric are graded. No fee is collected for grading, either at Regulated Market and village level. During 1987-88 about 43 lakhs quintals of produces have been graded. It is estimated that Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per quintal of produce is gained by the farmers over the non-graded lots.

(iii) *Kapas Grading :*

Cotton being an important Commercial Agricultural produce grading is done with sophisticated equipments and the quality factors like fineness, colour, moisture, staple length, ginning percentage and presence of foreign matter are decided. There are 11 Kapas Grading Centres functioning in 11 Regulated Markets having cotton arrival, as well as cotton area. During 1987-88—1,94,680 quintals of Cotton (Kaps) has been graded. It has also been estimated that about Rs. 15 more per quintal is gained by the farmers over the non-graded cotton.

Further the department carries the functions of Cotton, Certification and Enforcement which helps to maintain the purity of cotton varieties. The main object of the scheme is to prevent admixture of different varieties of Kapas and lint in ginning and pressing factories and thereby preventing seed-admixture and to regulate movement and use of cotton within the State. For this item, certain acts and rules are enforced under this scheme. The revenue through the issue of licenses under this scheme during the year 1987-88 is Rs. 5,72,533

The department also provides training on grading method to the staff of the Agriculture Department and the Agricultural Marketing Department. The main object is to enable the staff to educate the farmers on the importance of maintaining the quality for better sale and thereby accrue better sale produces. This training is given to the Assistant Agricultural Officers and the employees of the Market Committees. The duration of the training is three months. During the year 1987-88, 52 Officers have been given training.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Agricultural Engineering Department, plays a vital role in the development, management and conservation of the two basic natural resources, namely, soil and water which forms the basis for food production.

In this connection the Agricultural Engineering Department help the farmers in developing their lands, carrying out timely agricultural operations with improved implements, providing irrigation facilities conserving the soil

and water resources with suitable measures and economising the use of irrigation water.

Besides, the department plays a major role during natural calamities like flood and drought by rendering relief to the suffering farmers and public.

The following four major schemes are being operated by this department towards achieving the above objectives.

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

Programme and achievements :

Land Development.—The department provides the farmers bulldozers on hire basis to reclaim virgin lands and level the undulating lands to make them fit for cultivation and also to convert the dry lands into garden lands. The farmers are also provided with tractors and matched implements to take up cultivation operations in time

During 1987-88, an area of 7,760 hectares have been levelled and mechanised cultivation have been taken up in 34,688 hectares.

Minor Irrigation.—Having exhausted the surface irrigation resources in the State, the department has intensively taken up ground water development by sinking new tubewells filter point tubewells and also by deepening the existing wells and boring inside the wells to stabilise the area already under irrigation.

The State has experienced severe drought during 1987-88 due to which the ground water table went down.

This department rose up to the occasion and provided assistance to the farmers for utilising the ground water potential under this scheme.

During 1987-88, 5,808 tube wells and 3,450 filter points were sunk to extend irrigation facilities for an area of 15,106 hectares. In addition, 2,981 existing wells have been drilled inside and 3,008 wells have been deepened to stabilise irrigation facilities in 15,197 hectares.

Soil and Water Conservation.—The State has an area of 56.12 lakhs hectares which is prone for soil erosion and need suitable soil and water conservation measures for their protection as well as to improve their productivity. The Soil and Water Conservation programmes executed by this Department in the dry lands of the State aims to achieve the above objectives. Besides, these measures improve the water resources, and help to maintain the ecology.

108-1—2A

The various programme under Soil and Water Conservation Scheme implemented during 1987-88 and their achievements are as follows:—

Serial number and details of programme.	Achievement 1987-88 (in hectares) (2)	Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs) (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Soil Conservation in Hills and Plains.	25,807	523.18
7 Wind Erosion Control in Madurai District.	12,13	
3 Wind Erosion control in Tirunelveli District.	984	
4 Ravine Reclamation in South Arcot District.	1,602	22.46
5 Soil conservation in Tribal areas	266	27.53
6 Soil Conservation in the catchment areas of Kuidali and Lower Bhavani River Valley Project.	3,768	136.35
2 Soil Conservation under Western Ghats Development Programme		
(a) Amaravathi catchment area.	547	50.69
(b) Vaigai catchment area ..	353	37.77
(c) Arjuna & Chittar catchment areas in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts.	929	75.01
8 Soil Conservation in the hilly tracts of Uthagamandalam District to control soil erosion and maintain eco balance.	1,633	103.79

Command Area Development Programme.—The achievements under this scheme during 1987-88 are as follows:—

Serial number and project.	Achievement 1987-88 (area in hectares) (2)	Cost (Rupees in lakhs) (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Cauvery Command ..	23,014	324.78
2 Periyar Vaigai Command—		
New Work ..	2,146	186.62
Additional work ..	10,760	
3 Lower Bhavani Command ..	5,164	138.39
4 Sathanur Command ..	3,066	80.45
5 Command Area Development Programme in Parambikulam Aliyar Command.	10,489	265.96
6 Introduction of Rotational water Supply in—		
(i) Cauvery Command ..	3,329	13.78
(ii) Periyar-Vaigai Command		
(iii) Lower-Bhavani Command		

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING TRAINING CENTRE

The Agricultural Engineering Training Centre, Trichy imparts training to the field staff of this department in execution of the various Departmental Programmes on more scientific basis;

During the years 1987-88, 343 Officers and field staff were trained under different disciplines.

Special Programme :

Drought Relief.—The State experienced severe drought during 1987-88 due to failure of South-West and North-East monsoons. The Agricultural Engineering Department as in previous years took up relief measures. 190 Percolation Ponds, 253 check dams were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 219.48 lakhs by utilising 13 lakhs man-days of rural agricultural labourers.

Rural Laneless Employment Guarantee Programme.—As in previous years, this programme was continued

during 1987-88 also, 802 Percolation Ponds were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 448.57 lakhs. This has generated 23.64 man days of employment. The Percolation Ponds constructed by the Agricultural Engineering Department have been widely appreciated by the Public and Officials.

National Watershed Management Programme for Rainfed Agriculture.—The National Watershed Management Programme for Rainfed Agriculturist has been taken up on a small-scale in Dharmapuri District. Soil and Moisture Conservation, afforestation, farm forest works have been taken up in an area of 1,155 hectares at a cost of Rs. 11.80 lakhs.

Training Schools for Farm Youths.—To provide training on handling of various farm machinery and equipment two training schools have been established at Trichy and Madurai.

TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Education :

A new post-graduate programme leading in Ph.D. in Livestock Production and Management was commenced.

New courses in Masters programme in Agricultural Biotechnology, Business Management, Animal husbandry Economics and Veterinary Extension Education are proposed for the ensuing academic year.

Sahayathottam Institute of Agriculture and Rural Development, Takkolam, North Arcot district was affiliated to TNAU for offering a two year diploma course in agriculture.

Starting an undergraduate degree programme in Dairy Science Technology at Koduvalli near Madras with an admission strength of 20 per year was approved.

Establishment of a Bio-Energy Centre at TNAU Coimbatore was taken up with Financial assistance from Ministry of Energy, Government of India.

The details of enrollment and out-turn in the different degree programmes are furnished below :

Degree Programme.	Number of	
	Students admitted.	Students passed out
(1)	(2)	(3)
B.Sc. (Agri)	338	202
B.Sc. (Hort)	60	47
B.V.S.C.	226	104
B.E. (Agri)	103	74
B.Sc. (Home Science)	17	9
B.F.Sc.	18	17
B.Sc. (Forestry)	19	..
Total	781	453

Degree programme.	Number of	
	Students admitted.	Students passed out.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Post-Graduate.		
M.Sc. (Agri)	107	223
M.Sc. (Hort)	14	16
M.E. (Agri) ... ..	..	..
M.Sc. (Food Science)	4	4
M.V.Sc.	19	43
M.F.Sc. ... ..	..	1
Total	144	287
Ph. D. (Agriculture) ... ..	..	22
Ph. D. (Horticulture) ... ..	..	3
Ph. D. (Veterinary Science) ... ..	..	20
Total ... ..	..	45
Grand total	925	785

Research :

Eighteen new schemes funded by the State Government and eleven new schemes funded by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, DANIDA Ford Foundation etc were implemented during the year.

Eleven new varieties of crops, viz., Rice ADT. 39, Ragi CO 13, Blackgram ADT 5 Green gram ADT 3 Horsegram Paiyur 1, Coconut VHC 2, Cotton MCU 11, Brinjal CO 2, Bean TKD 1, Tomato Paiur 1 and Mullai CO 2 were released during January, 1988 for General cultivation.

Besides release for varieties the following important technologies were developed during the year.

Pre-emergence application of pendimethalin at 1.25 kg/ha followed by one manual weeding was effective in controlling the weeds in rice.

Application of neem oil on 2 per cent high volume spray effectively checked rice leaf folder and gall midge incidence.

A new low voltage electric fence for rat control was developed at TRRI, Aduthurai.

Carbofuran, Phosalone, fenitrothion, monocrotophos, endosulfan, phosphamidan, neem products and butachlor were found to exert no adverse influence on predatory spiders in rice fields.

Susceptibility to blast disease was found to be a high in rice varieties raised under upland conditions.

Seed treatment of rice seeds with carboxin or carbendazim at 4 kg/ha followed by foliar spray of edifenphos 0.1 per cent immediately on noticing blast reduced the disease by 60 per cent.

Foliar spray of 1 per cent $FeSO_4$ along with 0.1 per cent citric acid thrice on 30, 45 and 60 DAS recorded yield of 4.2 t/ha in cholam.

Application of 12.5 t/ha of Fym, Azasprillum and 40; 40; 0 kg of NPK per ha recorded yields of 2426 kg/ha of cholam and 88 kg/ha of cowpea in Cholam-cowpea intercropping system.

Dicofol 18.5 EC, Tetradifen 8 EC and Wettable sulphur 80 per cent WP at 1.5 L and 3.75 kg/ha respectively controlled the cholam mite *Aceria sorghi* effectively.

A dwarf male sterile line in cumbu, viz. MS 732A to developed by pried. Crosses was highly resistant to downy mildew disease and used in production of national hybrids like MH 179.

Studies on the response of ragi to micro nutrient indicated that application of 3.5 kg of zinc and 2.5 kg of copper per hectare was optimum.

In early maturing cultivars of blackgram like T9 application of benzyl adenine at 40 ppm on 45th day induced postponement of senescence and enhanced grain yield by 10 per cent.

Pre-Emergence application of pendimethaline at 1.0 kg ai/ha followed by late hand weeding recorded the highest groundnut ped yield of 3682 kg/ha.

Critical period of crop-weed competition for sunflower was estimated between 15 and 32 days after sowing at Kovilpatti.

Bromadiolone 0.005 per cent and Rodacake 0.025 per cent were found affective baits in controlling rates damaging coconut resulting in 88.2 per cent and 52 per cent reduction in damage respectively.

Pre-Emergence application of butachlor at 1.00 Kg ai/ha was found effective in the control of most of the black soil weeds.

Application of NPV at 450 LE/ha + endosulfan 500 ml/ha along with adjuvants like cotton seed powder 2.5% + Vaggevy 17.5% reduced. f. e. l. i. o. t. h. e. s. arinimigico. Population in Cotton aswellas as damaged caused by the pest.

A small plant bug called jumping lice (Psyllid) located for the first time in India in 1988 caused extensive damage and set back in *Subabul* plantations.

Tissue culture work in Ponni rice through another derivation resulted in identification of lines with conspicuous reduction in duration.

Decorification of groundnut at 7% moisture was found to be the optimum.

For the early detection of buncy topy virus in banana, leaf extracts from suspected suckers could be treated 5 ml of 10 per cent sodium Chloride solution and kept over night. Diseased ones will turn turbid while the healthy one will remain clear.

A fertiliser dose of 150 g N, 90 g P₂O₅ and 300 g K₂O plant in three splits during 3rd, 5th, and 7th month increased the net income from Nedran banana to Rs. 26,905/ha.

Soft wood grafting with five day old seedling rootstock in cashew recorded 61.7 per cent establishment on 60th day.

A new method for rapid multiplication of pepper by adjacently and separating each rooted node for establishment as individual vines proved effective and yielded 40 plants/Annum (from each vine).

A power-cum-manually operated castor sheller capable of shelling 160/kg. hour has been designed and developed.

A power operated tapioca chipper with absolute safety to the operator was fabricated and tested.

An electronic metered seed planter for dropping seeds without causing any misses encountered in conventional planters has been developed successfully.

Irrigating IR 20 rice with continuous ponding of 5 cm. level and spraying Cycocel at 2000 rpm at active tillering registered the highest grain yield.

Water use efficiency in maize was maximum in a combination of 20m furrow length and discharge rate of 10 litres/second.

Transfer of Technology.

The Directorate of Extension Education effectively disseminated advanced technologies developed at the various centres. A summary of the events undertaken is presented below:—

Seven hundred and thirty eight training programmes benefitting 17625 farmers, 5241 extension workers and 1203 students were organised at 19 centres all over the state.

Fourteen compact block demonstrations and 825 method demonstrations were arranged in 25 centres.

A total of 9602 queries from Farmers were answered.

Mass Media utilisation programmes covered 310 print outs, 370 radio programmes/announcements, 85 TV Programmes, 62, leaflets, 47 slides/film shows and 30 exhibitions during the year.

Three hundred farm families were adopted by the six Krishi Vigyan Kendras 50 each. Technical guidance and input support were rendered to each of the families in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry home science, engineering, sericulture, etc.

Lessons on fruit cultivation, oil seeds, bio-energy and water management were broadcast through Farm School Programme All India Radio of benefitting 2824 registered farmers besides other listeners.

Eight correspondence courses on Irrigation, Plant protection, dairy farming, poultry, sericulture, banana cultivation, tumeric cultivation and machinery and tools benefitted 182 farmers.

Six video programmes covering Poultry, Keeping bee keeping, sericulture, mushroom cultivation, Azolla multiplication and coconut wilt were recorded and used for the benefit of farmers and extension workers.

Breeder Seed Production—

The Quantity of 1,22,818 Kgs. of breeder seeds produced and distributed in 1987-88 is as given below :—

Crop.	Quantity (Kgs.)
Rice	10,120
Millets	694
Pulses	13,951
Oil Seeds	97,776
Cotton	245
Vegetables	32
Total	1,22,818

Budget.

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs) (Unreconciled and unaudited figures).
Opening balance as on 1st April 1987 ..	104.87
State Grant	1,239.21
I CAR Grant	271.87
Government of India Grants	35.46
Other Agencies	30.96
Other Receipts	350.83
Expenditure 1987-88	1,912.31
Closing Balance	120.89

OIL SEEDS.

Scheme activities.—The Department of Oil Seeds was formed in 1980 with the objective to increase the production of oilseeds in the State. The following are the strategies adopted by this department for the development of oilseeds :—

(a) Increasing the productivity of rainfed oilseed crops.

(b) Maximising the area and production of irrigated oilseed crops.

The important technical measures adopted and popularised among the farmers are as follows :—

(a) Adoption of land management practices for moisture conservation and dry land technology to step up productivity of oilseeds crops in khariff.

(b) Adoption of need based plant protection measures supported by post surveillance for oilseeds crops.

(c) Wide publicity support and training programme for extension personnel and farmers.

(d) Production and distribution of seeds of improved varieties with high yielding potentials.

Seasonal condition.—In khariff 1987, the south-west monsoon rains were very late, there was a shortfall of nearly 1.90 lakh ha. in the coverage of area in khariff 1987. The shortage has been made good in rabi 1987-88.

Production performance 1987-88.—A total area of 15.37 lakh ha. has been brought under oilseed crops with an

estimated production of about 15.84 tonnes as indicated below :

Crops.	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
AREA IN LAKH HA.		PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONNES		
Groundnut	12.16	11.13	14.31	14.86
Gingelly	1.60	1.47	0.75	0.62
Sunflower	1.38	0.39	0.81	0.21
Castor	0.23	0.28	0.13	0.15
Total ..	15.37	13.27	16.00	15.84

During 1987-88, an area of 1.78 lakh ha. were brought under coconut with an estimated production of 186 crore nuts.

Production of quality seeds.

The policy of the department is to cover 5 percent of the area under ground nut, 15 percent for gingelly, 50 percent for sunflower and 30 percent for castor of the total area respectively. The quality seeds distributed during 1987-88 are as follows :—

	Achievement in M.Ts.
Groundnut	7,779
Gingelly	145
Sunflower	466
Castor	8

Due to the continuance drought in khariff 1987, there has been a shortfall in coverage of area, which has resulted in decrease in seed distribution.

Coconut seedlings.—During 1987-88, 22.20 lakhs Nos. of tall variety of coconut seedlings, 5.70 lakh TxD seedlings and 0.06 lakh D x T coconut seedlings were distributed.

Drought Relief Programme.—Due to the drought condition during the khariff season, large areas were affected where groundnut crop completely failed and coconuts destroyed in large areas. The drought affected farmers were provided relief by supply of fertilisers and coconut seedlings at subsidised cost with a total outlay of Rs. 93.93 lakhs. In all, about 68,599 farmers were benefited under the drought relief programme.

National Oil seeds Development Programme and Oil seeds Production Thrust Programme.—An outlay of Rs. 4.59 crores has been spent for assistance to small and marginal farmers for supply of inputs and other production aids for seed production, etc. to support oil seed production in the state under N.O.D.P. and O.P.T.P. centrally-sponsored schemes. Incentives are provided to small and marginal farmers by giving subsidised assistance on cost of inputs, plant protection equipments, labour saving equipments, seed production and seed procurement saving.

Assistance to small and marginal farmers.—A sum of Rs. 36.684 lakhs has been spent for distribution of special minikits during the year 1987-88 to small and marginal farmers.

SEED CERTIFICATION.

Maximization of food and related agricultural productivity rests on the use of inputs of proven quality i.e., good seed, fertilizer and plant protection measures. In the task of production and distribution of quality seeds, seed certificate plays a very vital role. The Department of seed certification attends to seed certification according to provisions of the Central Seeds Act, 1966 and Rules 1968 to ensure the quality of certified seed produced in the State. Directorate of Seed Certification enforces quality in Seed production and distribution. The following four schemes are functioning under the control of Director of Seed Certification :—

1. Seed Certification.
2. Seed Inspection.
3. Seed Testing.
4. Seed Certification-Training.

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

The objective of Seed Certification this is to develop and operate such a mechanism or arrangement through various phases of Seed production, processing storage and handling so as to meet the requirements as said above.

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 requirement 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, cleaning, bagging of raw seed and its transportation and handling of raw seed, processing, treating and bagging.
- (e) Seed sampling/analysis, including genetic purity tests.

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

The certification staff have performed the above stages of work based on the Minimum seed certification standards and seed certification procedures. Besides this work, the certification staff also attended reinspection, recleaning, repacking and validation of seed lots.

The target for registration area, area registered under certification and quantity of seeds certified during 1987-88 are furnished below :—

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1987-88.

Serial number and name of the crop.	Area	.. In hectares.	
	Quantity	.. In Metric Tonnals	
(1)	Target for 1987-88 for Registration area.	Area Registered under certification during 1987-88	Quantity of Seeds Certified during 1987-88
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Paddy ..	8,200	6,412	13,563
2 Hybrid Millets ..	400	188	316
3 Variety Millets ..	800	1,083	642
4 Hybrid Cotton ..	80	160	19
5 Variety Cotton ..	2,500	3,232	784
6 Pulses ..	6,500	8,462	1,091
7 Oil Seeds ..	1,500	2,579	361
8 Vegetables ..	370	255	33
9 Others ..	..	3	..
Total ..	20,350	22,374	16,809

An amount of Rs. 100.33 lakhs was incurred as expenditure and an amount of Rs. 18.56 lakhs were realised by way of certification charges, cost of tag, seed testing fees and validation fees etc.

Educational Programme.—Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2155, Agriculture Department, dated 24th December 1985 have permitted to publish a monthly journal 'NALVITHAI' for dissemination of information on Seed Production, Seed Certification and Seed Storage. 2,000 copies of the Nalvithai Journal are being distributed to all Seed Certification staff, Officers in Agriculture, Horticulture and Oil Seeds Departments who engaged in Seed Production and Private Seed Producers, Growers and Seed Dealers.

Leaflets and Phamplets.—The Certification procedures and latest seed production techniques were published through leaflets and phamplets and booklets from this department.

Seed Law Enforcement and Quality Control.—To have an effective control on the quality of seeds distributed an independent wing of Seed Inspection is functioning at the Directorate for enforcing the provisions of the Seeds Act 1966 which takes preventive measures against sale of spurious seeds by periodical inspection of seed selling points and testing quality of seeds stocked and sold to farmers.

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SEED INSPECTION.

Serial number and item.	Target for 1987-88.	Achievement during 1987-88.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Seed Selling Points Inspected (Unit in numbers).	6,950	7,537
2 Seed Samples taken (Unit in numbers).	6,435	7,572

An amount of Rs. 0.35 lakhs under plan was incurred as expenditure under Seed Inspection.

3. **Seed Testing.**—Three notified Seed Testing Laboratories located at Coimbatore, Madurai and Kudumiamalai providing the Seed Testing facilities in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the International Rules for Seed Testing, Certification, Seed Inspection and service samples are being tested in these laboratories and results and communicated to the concerned people.

SEED SAMPLES TESTED.

Serial number.	Seed testing Laboratory.	Number of sample tested during 1987-88.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Coimbatore	9,105
2	Madurai	9,375
3	Kudumiamalai	6,965
Total		25,445

An amount of Rs. 10.27 lakhs was incurred as expenditure under Seed Testing.

HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

The Programme of the Department is to increase the production of the fruits, Vegetables, Condiments, Spices) flowers and other horticultural crops. The Programme of the production goal for 1987-88 and the achievement made upto the end of 31st March 1988, and the production programme targetted for 1988-89 are furnished below :—

Serial number and Crops.	Production Goal for 1987-88 Lakhs MT)	Achievement made upto the end of 31st March 1988. (Lakhs/MT)	Production Goal fixed for 1988-89. (Lakhs/MT)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Fruits :			
1 Mango ..	4.60	4.75	4.75
2 Banana ..	17.89	17.95	18.25
3 Citrus ..	0.42	0.45	0.43
4 Guava ..	0.14	0.14	0.16
5 Grapes ..	0.30	0.30	0.33
6 Pineapple ..	0.18	0.18	0.19
7 Other fruits	0.78	0.80	0.85
Total ..	24.31	24.57	24.96

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
II. Vegetables :			
1 Tapioca ..	18.36	18.36	18.87
2 Potato ..	1.35	1.35	1.40
3 Other Vegetables.	8.86	8.20	9.41
Total ..	28.57	27.91	29.68
III. Plantation Crops :			
1 Made Tea ..	0.71	0.71	0.75
2 Cashew ..	0.09	0.09	0.10
3 Coffee ..	0.23	0.23	0.24
4 Arecanut ..	0.04	0.04	0.05
Total ..	1.07	1.07	1.14
IV. Condiments and Spices ..			
	2.07	2.07	2.36
V. Economic Flowers ..			
	0.41	0.41	0.44

The major schemes implemented by this department during 1987-88 are detailed below.

1. CENTRAL PLANT :

I. Integrated Horticultural Development Scheme in Nilgiris and Hill Area Development Programme.—The total outlay for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 134.89 lakhs. The main programme envisages the production of 75 lakhs of tea clonal plants, 7.5 lakhs of perennial fruits and other economical plants for distribution to farmers. So far during the Seventh Plan period 1,500 hectares have been covered under this programme and it is programmed to cover about 1,000 hectares in the next two years of the Seventh Plan period.

II. Western Ghats Development Programme.—The scheme is implemented for the development of Western Ghat areas in the Districts of Coimbatore, Anna, Madurai, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli (Kattabomman and V.O. Chidambaranar) and Kanyakumari. In this programme the annual outlay for 1987-88 was Rs. 30.00 lakhs and under this programme an area of 1,600 hectares was covered with perennial fruits spices and other horticultural crops, during this year. For the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan it is programmed to cover annually 2,100 hectares under multitier cropping of fruits in the major watershed identified in the above districts.

III. Cashew Development Programme.—It envisages the increasing the production of cashew in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchi, Pudukkottai and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam. This scheme envisages popularising the fertilizer application and plant protection measures and also provision of vegetatively propagated plants. The annual outlay for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 20.60 Lakhs to cover 3000 ha. under plant protection measures besides the maintenance of Demonstration Plants and progeny orchards for producing vegetatively propagated plants.

IV. Integrated Tribal development scheme in the districts.—This scheme is implemented in the districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, South Arcot and Trichy. The total outlay for Horticulture development under this programme was Rs. 53.885 lakhs for the year 1987-88 and 320 hectares of individual 1,280 orchards hectares under fruit and economic trees was developed besides increasing the production of vegetables and other crops.

V. Externally Aided Schemes.—The training and visit method of extension is in operation in Nilgiris District and Kodaikanal taluk of Anna District. The total outlay for this programme for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 38.76 lakhs. As the training and visit programme has almost completed its first phase, proposals have been given for taking up this programme under National Agricultural Extension Programme.

Package Scheme for Banana Development.—The scheme envisages the increasing the area under high yielding varieties of banana in the major banana growing districts of Tamil Nadu. The annual outlay for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 72.9 lakhs and an additional area of 850 hectares was covered under banana. It has also been programmed to cover 1,000 hectares annually during the next 2 years of the Seventh Plan period. The production of banana was increased from 17.66 lakh MT to 17.89 lakh MT during 1987-88 by adoption of latest production technologies.

Intensive Horticulture Development Programme.—This Scheme is implemented in Salem, Periyar, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Madurai and Kamarajar districts. The main object of the scheme is to increase the area under major fruit crops like Mango, Guava, Sapota, Citrus, etc. The total outlay for this programme during 1987-88 was Rs. 49.14 lakhs. A total area of 2,400 ha. was brought under horticultural crops in this programme during 1987-88.

Scheme for the Development of Vegetables.—(i) The scheme for the development of vegetables is operated in the districts of Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, South Arcot, Uthagai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Anna. The scheme envisages increasing the area under high yielding varieties of vegetables by distribution of high yielding varieties of vegetables seeds and hybrid vegetable seeds. The annual outlay for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 38.44 lakhs to cover an area of 20,000 hectares. It has also been programmed to produce and distribute 110 MT of certified seeds to cover the entire area of vegetables in Tamil Nadu annually during the next two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides the above, there is another separate scheme which envisages the promotion of kitchen gardens in the homesteads of Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore cities. The annual outlay for the vegetable development in the cities of Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore was Rs. 35.18 lakhs during 1987-88.

Apart from the above major schemes, the department of horticulture and plantation crops also implements the schemes like scheme for the development of areca-nut, pineapple and pepper.

Farms.—The Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops is running 54 horticultural farms, which are involved in the production and distribution of pedigrees planting materials of major fruit crops, vegetables seeds, flower seeds and other economic plants like spices, plantation crops. During the year 1987-88 a total number of 15.30 lakhs of major fruits plants and other economic plants were produced and distributed besides 75 lakhs of tea clonal plants from all these farms.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The department of Animal Husbandry continued its activities on a regional basis and all the activities of the departmental units were carried out under the directions of the Director.

The State is divided into 15 regions and the region with head quarters at Dharmapuri was formed during the year under report. Each Region is headed by one Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry and he is assisted by Specialist.

Below the regional levels, there are 64 animal husbandry divisions. One division with head quarters at Tenkasi was formed at Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district during the year under report. Each division is headed by an Assistant Director of Animal husbandry who looks after all the Animal Husbandry activities of the department at the divisional level.

Cattle Development—There were 3,018 centres through which Artificial Insemination facilities were provided to animals in the State. Out of this 1,419 units were providing artificial insemination facilities with Frozen semen. 125 Additional centres were provided with frozen semen facilities during the year under report thus increasing the total number of frozen semen centres to 1,419. The frozen semen technique is being extended to more centres with a view to increase operational efficiency and produce more number of calves through artificial insemination. 12.83 lakhs of artificial insemination with liquid semen and 9.13 lakhs of artificial insemination using frozen semen have been done during the year 1987-88.

With a view to equip the staff properly in handling frozen semen, 350 veterinary personnel have been trained in frozen semen technology in 18 batches during the year under report.

The Intensive Cattle Development Projects continued to efforts in qualitative improvement of cattle and increasing milk production in the State. One Intensive Cattle Development Project was established at Erode during the year under report. At present 12 Intensive Cattle Development Projects with 650 sub-centres are functioning in the State for Intensive cattle breeding.

The eight key village centres with 62 key village blocks and 620 sub-centres continued to function during the period of report providing breeding cover to the animals in the area.

The Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai and the seven district livestock farms continued to function and supply the proven bulls required for breeding programmes. The Madhavaram Dairy Farm continued its activities of salvaging of dry cows and buffaloes which was commenced from 1986-87.

The two heifer production schemes (centres) functioning at Pudukkottai and Uthagamandalam livestock farms continued to rear calves and distribute heifers to the farmers under the various developmental schemes.

Sheep and Goat Development.—Two sheep farms at Chinnasalem and Sattur and 4 sheep units at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Chettinad and Tirunelveli continued to function. These units supplied superior rams to sheep breeders in order to improve the quality of sheep maintained by the farmers.

There is very good scope to improve quality of sheep in Tamil Nadu. With the increase in concentration of sheep units there was need for expanding facilities for producing vaccines specially enterotoxaemia vaccine at Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet. This project was taken up during the current year at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The Goat Breeding Units at Pudukkottai and Chinnasalem continued to function and supply improved bucks to the goat breeders to improve the quality of this local goats.

In improving the rural economy and in generating job opportunities, sheep enterprise through sheep breeding Co-operative societies is under taken. At present there are 1,527 Societies are functioning in the State. Out of this 92 societies have been formed during the year under report.

Poultry development.—29 Poultry Extension Centres and 2 Hatcheries continued to function in the State and they supplied quality hatching eggs and birds for breeding purposes to the farmers at reasonable rate.

With a view to encourage farmers to take up poultry farming 2,000 Backyard Poultry Units have been established in and around the Poultry Extension Centres throughout the State during the year under report.

Besides, this, 2,000 Spring Chicken Units have been established in and around the Poultry Extension Centres throughout the State in order to produce more nutritious poultry meat and to train the farmers in establishment of broiler units.

Piggery development.—There are 4 Piggery Units in District Livestock Farms at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Chettinad and Uthagamandalam and one unit at the Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet. The large white yorkshire breed is reared in these units.

The superior quality boars and sows from these units are distributed through schemes to upgrade the local stock of pigs and thus improve production of pork.

Fodder Development.—The eight Fodder Seed Production Units continued to function in the State and they supplied fodder slips, seeds and seedlings to the farmers for cultivation. Besides this under Intensive Cattle Development Project and key village schemes fodder seeds and slips were distributed to the farmers at reasonable rates for establishment of fodder plots.

During the year under report the following schemes were taken up under fodder development :—

500 demonstration plots with fodder grasses in farmer holdings have been established with a view to train the farmers in growing fodder grasses, to augment the fodder resources and to create an awareness among public regarding the development of green fodder and its results.

Fifty hand operated chaff cutters were distributed to the farmers at 50 per cent subsidy rate with a view to avoid wastage of fodder and feed the animals in small bits.

Fodder intercultivation in coconut plantation has been taken up in 50 hectares with a view to produce more fodder for increasing milk production through better feeding of cattle and to improve the efficiency of cows and buffaloes through feeding of green fodder. This scheme has been undertaken in Coimbatore, Madurai, South Arcot North Arcot, and Thanjavur districts.

Veterinary Health Cover :—Altogether 791 Veterinary Institutions and 2,226 sub-centres are engaged in rendering veterinary health cover for livestock in the State. 12 Animal Disease Intelligence units were concentrating in investigating and monitoring of disease prevalence. 50 Veterinary Mobile Units attended to the health cover work in the interior villages at the door steps of the farmers

There were five Medical Depots functioning at Namakkal, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Trichirapalli and Chengalpattu. A new medical depot has been established at Madurai during the year under report, with a view to have effective distribution of drugs and medicines to the Veterinary Institutions.

Rinderpest vaccinations are being carried out through 18 district squads, 10 vigilance Units and 10 check posts.

With the assistance of Government of India, Kanyakumari and part of Tirunelveli districts have been chosen and efforts are being taken to make this area as a disease free zone to facilitate export of livestock. The Disease free zone established in Kanyakumari District and parts of Tirunelveli District continued to function during this year. There was no incidence of any contagious disease in the area during this year.

The Canine Rabies Control Unit at Coimbatore was continued during this year also.

The Department of Animal Husbandry undertook three items of work during the year under drought relief :—

1. Distribution of 1,498 MT's of Paddy straw to poor farmers at subsidised rates.

2. Provision of each subsidy of Rs. 43.75 lakhs for cultivation of fodder.

3. Provision of bore-well to 76 Veterinary Institutions in the state to improve availability of water.

The protection of cattle against Foot and Mouth disease using monovalent and Polyvalent vaccine was continued.

Production Trend.—As the result of implementation of various Animal Husbandry Programmes in the State, there has been an increase in the level of livestock production. The findings of the sample surveys conducted in the State are as follows :—

Items.	1977-78 (Base)	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Milk Production (000' tonnes)	1,680.9	3,118.4	3,294.6	3,110.1
7. Egg Production (in millions).	682	2,067.06	2,076.0	2,197.0
3. Per capita availability :—				
(a) Milk per day (gms).	98	165	172	160
(b) Egg per year (Nos).	15	38	40	41

The work of qualitative improvement of Livestock in the State has been amply reflected in the increased of Livestock products.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

Introduction.—]

1. **Introduction**.—Dairy Development Programmes are being implemented through a network of Milk Co-operatives designed on the pattern followed in Gujarat State. The institutional frame has a three tier structure with the Primary Milk Producers Co-operative Societies at the base (village level) Union of Producers' Societies at the middle (District level) and Federation of Unions at the State level. Now on roll 60.24 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies at Village level, 17 Milk Producers' Unions at District level and a State level Federation. About 11.05 lakhs litres of milk is procured per day from the farmers by the Milk Co-operatives.

2. **Objectives**.—The main objectives of the Dairy Development Programme are—

(1) Assure a remunerative milk price for the Milk Producers' through a stable, steady and well organised market support.

(2) Distribute milk and milk products at a reasonable price to the consumers.

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3. **Activities**.—With the objectives in view, the following major activities are undertaken by the Dairy Development Department :—

(i) Provision of free veterinary health cover to animals owned by the members of Milk Co-operative implementation of Artificial Insemination Programmes supply of balanced cattle feed, Induction of farmers on modern animal husbandry practices, etc. All these activities are aimed at upgrading the milch animals and thereby improving their productivity in this long run.

(ii) Provision of necessary infrastructure for undertaking on a large scale procurement, processing and marketing of milk. This will include establishment of milk collection routes, establishment of chilling centres—pasteurisation plants, powder plants and modern marketing system to take care of the needs of the consumers.

(iii) For the improvement of animals, three cattle feed plants at Madhavaram, Erode and Ambur (taken on lease) are being ran and the plants have produced on an average of 2,726 Tons during 1987. The feeds are supplied to all milk Co-operatives.

4. *Source of funds.* The major source of finance is Indian Dairy Corporation, which has undertaken to finance Dairy Schemes under Operation Flood Programme in 14 out of 20 districts in Tamil Nadu, namely Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Anna, Trichirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai. It provides assistance in the form of loan and grant, the ratio being 70:30. In the remaining six districts of Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon, Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli, Kattabomman, Chidambaranar and Kanyakumari Districts, the Dairy Development Programmes are being carried out with funds provided under State Plan, Drought Prone Area Programme,

Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc. An Integrated Dairy Development Project with National Co-operative Development Corporation assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.05 crores is under implementation in the erst while composite Tirunelveli District from the year 1987-88, spreading over a period of five years. Its major source of funds is also from the Indian Dairy Corporation. The Indian Dairy Corporation provided a sum of Rs. 15.64 crores during the period of 1972 to March 1981, under Operation Flood I out of which a sum of Rs. 5.48 crores was spent. An amount of Rs. 25.44 crores was provided and an amount of Rs. 32.32 crores was spent under Operation Flood II during the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1988.

5. *Achievements during the Sixth Plan period and the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan period.*

Serial number.	Items	At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. (1984-85)	VII Five Year Plan		
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Number of Societies	5,301	5,536	5,804	6,024
2	Number of District Unions	15	16	16	17
3	Milk Production (lakh litres/day)	8.83	10.75	11.00	11.05
4	Milk Procurement (lakh litres/day)	6.28	6.91	8.52	8.58
5	Milk Marketing in Madras City (lakh litres/day)	4.13	5.02	5.12	5.12
6	Pasteurisation plants Numbers Capacity (lakhs litres/day)	14 10.28	15 11.98	16 12.48	16 13.18
7	Chilling Centres Nos. Capacity (lakh litres/day)	32 5.80	36 6.74	36 6.79	39 7.08

3. *Achievement during 1987-88.*—(a) Additional 485 Milk Producers Co-operative Societies were formed. Presently, these are 6,024 societies now in Tamil Nadu. (j) Three Chilling Centres at Pattukottai, Mylacuthurai, and Kamuthi with 10,000 litres chilling capacity each were established.

(b) Milk Procurement rose from 11.00 lakh litres to 11.05 lakhs litres/day.

(c) Milk Marketing in Madras City is being maintained at 5.12 lakh litres/day, though there was severe drought in the State.

(d) Nine Automatic Vending Machine Units were established in Madras City. On date, there are 109 Automatic Vending Machine Units in the City.

(e) A pasteurisation plant with 1,00,000 litres capacity was established at Coimbatore under Operation Flood Programme.

7. *Work under progress:*

(i) *Construction of new Chilling Centres:*

(1) Dhenkanikottai	0.10
(2) Annur	0.10
(3) Valliyer	0.20

0.40

8. Provision of subsidy to Adi-Dravidar Members of Milk Co-operatives for purchase of milch animals.

Schemes.	Financial expenditure.	Number of beneficiaries.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
1. Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Scheme (Adi-Dravidar Welfare Budget)	32.774	3,936
2. Special Central Assistance (subsidy released by THADCO)	114.974	13,815
Total	147.748	17,75

TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation was incorporated in the year 1966. The main objectives are :

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

and

(2) To encourage food processing industries.

The present authorised capital is Rs. 400 lakhs. The subscribed and paid up capital is Rs. 360 lakhs. Of this the Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed Rs. 195 lakhs and Government of India Rs. 165 lakhs.

The turnover of the Corporation for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 1,862 lakhs.

This Corporation is rendering service to the farmers by supplying quality fertilizers of all varieties manufactured by reputed Companies, through a net work of dealers. Timely availability and reasonable price are ensured in serving the farmers. During 1987-88 a quantity of 18,064 M.Ts. of fertilizers to the value of Rs. 372 lakhs has been sold.

This Corporation is manufacturing and marketing double refined Sunflower Oil under the brand name of "SUNOLA". This has become a very popular healthy cooking medium. A quantity of 2,255 M.Ts. of "SUNOLA" to the value of Rs. 660 lakhs has been sold during 1987-88.

In order to have direct rapport with the dealers and customers, this Corporation has undertaken direct distribution from 1st April 1985.

This Corporation has been formulating and distributing quality pesticides conforming to I. S. I. Standards, and they are very popular with the farmers for its quality. In addition this Corporation has expanded its product range. Clearance from Central Insecticides Board has been obtained for eight new formulations. Additional facilities have been put up at the Ambattur Pesticides Factory. 479 M. Ts. of Dust and 18,009 Lts. of liquid formulations have been sold to the value of Rs. 71.34 lakhs during 1987-88.

This Corporation has taken up the distribution of all popular makes of Tractors and Power Tillers. This Corporation sells all these farm machines with quality agricultural implements like cage wheels, cultivators, etc. To enable the agriculturists to maintain their machines in good condition quality spare parts of reputed manufactures are sold through a net work of sales depots throughout Tamil Nadu. During 1987-88, 317 numbers of Tractors and Power Tillers to the value of Rs. 188 lakhs and spares and implements to the value of Rs. 238 lakhs have been sold.

Appreciating the need to ensure timely availability of quality pesticides at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantities the Agro Industries Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in collaboration with Messrs. Hindustan Insecticides Limited, have formed a company Messrs. Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited. The first manufacturing facility is located at Kovur in Andhra Pradesh. A an equity contribution this Corporation has paid a sum of Rs. 39.76 lakhs to the above company.

The details of performance for 1987-88 are detailed below :—

Details.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)
I. Trading :—			
(1) Fertilizer	M.Ts.	18 064	371.44
(2) Engineering :—			
(a) Tractors ..	Numbers	122	122.00
(b) Power Tillers ..	..	195	66.30
(c) Spares ..	.. do.	..	228.93
(d) Implements ..	.. do.	..	9.28
II. Manufacturing :—			
(3) Pochampalli—			
(a) Sunola ..	M.Ts.	2,225	660.00
(b) SF DOC ..	..	3,677	48.28

Details.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)
(4) Namakkal—			
(a) Rice Brand Oil	M.Ts.	306	51.00
(b) De-oiled Bran	do.	2,463	11.36
(5) Ponakulam—			
(a) Rice Brand Oil	M.Ts.	578	100.21
(b) De-oiled Bran	..	3,541	22.77
(6) Pesticides—			
(a) Dust ..	.. M.Ts.	479	60.45
(b) Pesticides ..	..	18,009	10.89
(7) Fishnet ..	..	47	44.91
(8) Alfalfa Meal ..	..	153	2.64

TAMIL NADU AGRO ENGINEERING AND SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION

Introduction.—The Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation Limited (ENCOFED) 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 are 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 set up of the Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation is as follows :—

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

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

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

Share Capital and Membership.—The authorised share of the Federation is rupee one crore. The Federation's membership and share capital as on 30th June 1988 were 309 and Rs. 20.05 lakhs respectively and "B" class membership and share capital as on 30th June 1988 were 80 and Rs. 8,000 respectively.

Commercial activities of Encofed.—(i) The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 715, Co-operation Department, dated 12th October 1976, 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 service in the field of supply of agricultural machinery. The Channelisation Scheme is continued to be implemented during this year. Despatch instructions for the supply of 81 Diesel Engine pumpsets and 8 Electric motor pumpsets were issued by the Encofed during the year 1987-88.

A sum of Rs. 0.06 lakh was earned as service charges on this account.

(ii) **Pumpsets.**—Pumpsets were also supplied to various Government Departments worth Rs. 28.25 lakhs.

(iii) **Sprayers (Power and Hand operated sprayers).**—Encofed has arranged for the supply of 7,607 Nos. of Power operated and hand operated sprayers valued Rs. 54.48 lakhs to Government Departments, through District and Block Agro Centres during the year 1987-88.

(iv) **Fabrication and supply of truss materials.**—A.C. sheets and steel structure worth Rs. 30.74 lakhs were supplied to District Societies for construction of shed during 1987-88.

(v) *Fertilizers*.—During the year 1987-88, Encofed has procured and distributed fertilizers through affiliates to the value of Rs 121.67 lakhs.

(vi) *Other activities during the year 1987-88*.—(a) Pipes and accessories worth Rs. 34.39 lakhs have also been sold through the affiliates during the year.

(3) Tyres, tubes, batteries and other material worth Rs. 22.97 lakhs were distributed to the District block centres.

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 to the needs of the farming community by way of supply of agricultural inputs, like, improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, diesel, oil, power sprayers, agricultural implement spare parts of agricultural machinery, lubricants, etc. They provide facilities for servicing and repairing of the farm machinery, besides continuing custom hiring of tractors, sprayers etc.

Under his scheme, State Bank of India has granted loans to the Block Centres. The Government have guaranteed the repayment of the principal and interest amount for loans upto a maximum of Rs. 2.10 crores. As on 30th June 1988, 185 centres have availed loan facilities to the tune of Rs. 162 lakhs and purchased 206 tractors and other allied implements for custom hiring activities. These centres have created employment potential during 1987-88 as detailed below :

	Employment potential created.	Men in position as on 30th June 1988.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Engineering Graduates .. Diploma Holders.	220	6
3. I. T. I. Hands	31	132
4. Others (Educated and un- educated skilled and un- skilled).	634	395
Total	885	555

The main stay of the Block level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres was in the trading in agricultural inputs and in custom hiring services. During the year 1987-88, Encofed affiliates have done trading of various agricultural inputs and the total trading turnover exceeded Rs. 2,004.67 lakhs.

The total income by way of custom hiring of agricultural machinery by the affiliated Block level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative centres and District Co-operative Agro Service Societies was Rs. 95.01 lakhs.

As on 30th June 1988, 42 Block level centres were working on cumulative profit, 7 centres were on marginal loss of less than Rs. 5,000, 9 centres were on loss upto Rs. 60,000 and 97 centres (block centres) on loss exceeding Rs. 60,000.

The Government have ordered to liquidate 65 centres and necessary steps have been taken.

2. *District Co-operative, Agro Services societies*.—The 12 District level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres affiliated to the Federation continued to serve the farming community with custom hiring, servicing of agricultural machinery and trading of agricultural inputs, besides other services, like, mass ground spraying, erection of Noon-meal sheds, etc.

During the year, all the twelve District Societies have worked on profit, 7 District Societies are working on cumulative profit as on 30th June 1988.

FINANCIAL RESULTS IN 1987-88.

(Financial Year).

	Total turn over.	Custom hiring	Number of centres in profit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
1 District Societies (12)	2,004.67	95.01	10
2 Block Centres (220)			100
3 Encofed (1)	343.79	1.24	1
Total	2,348.46	96.25	111

3. *Custom Hiring Activities*.—One of the main objectives in having the set up of the Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operatives is to make available to the farmers the modern agricultural machinery like tractors with allied implements, oil engine pumpsets, sprayers, dusters, tarpaulins, etc., on reasonable rent. The network of the Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres is at present in possession of 192 tractors, 132 trailers 119 oil engine pumpsets, 208 power sprayers and 14 Rock blasting units, one Inwell Rig, 25 power tillers, 288 hand sprayers, 72 foot sprayers and 72 Rocker sprayers, which are hired out to the farmers according to their need. Efforts to equip further more block centres with such machinery are also taken.

4. *Manufacture and sale of Grain Storage Bins*.—1,485 Nos. of bins worth Rs. 3.45 lakhs were fabricated during the year 1987-88 and 1,343 numbers worth Rs. 3.44 lakhs were sold to the farmers.

5. *Manufacture and supply of Seed-cum-fertiliser drills*.—The affiliates of Encofed have undertaken the manufacture of Kovilpatti model seed-cum-fertilizer drills, 205 numbers of such drills were manufactured and supplied by two affiliates at Kovilpatti and Tirunelveli.

6. *Road Rollers*.—To improve roads for better accessibility to villages, the Federation is in possession of six Road Rollers to be hired out to the Panchayat Unions/Panchayat for laying of better roads. The road rollers have earned an income of Rs. 1.24 lakhs during the year 1988.

7. *Other activities*.—For the benefit of the farmers, the affiliated units have continued to trade in farm fuels like diesel, kerosene and lubricants during this year also. The farm fuel outlets in Cuddalore District Co-operative Agro Service Society and the farm fuel outlets at Madhanur, Peravurani and Manamelgudi Block Level Agro Service Centres have served to the requirements of farmers of the respective areas.

8. *Intensive supervision programme of Block Level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres*.—In order to have close watch on the activities and effective supervision over the Block Centres, District Managers were posted in the Districts. Government have sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs as subsidy to meet the cost of the District Managers for the year 1985-86. Government have approached for sanctioned Rs. 8.90 lakhs to meet the cost of establishment of District Managers for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88.

9. *Establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres under Centrally-sponsored Scheme and popularisation of Agricultural Implements*.—The Government have sanctioned Centrally-sponsored Scheme for establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres to Encofed in the year 1984-85. The main objects of the Scheme are as follows :—

(i) Establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres by providing custom hiring machinery ;

(ii) Conducting demonstrations with the improved agricultural implements and hand tools ;

(iii) Popularisation of improved agricultural implements and hand tools at subsidised rates to the farmers.

During 1984-85, Government have sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 80.083 lakhs, out of which the share of the State and Central Governments is Rs. 41.467 lakhs and the balance was borne by Encofed/affiliates/farmers.

During 1985-86, Government have sanctioned Rs. 62.2 lakhs of which, the share of the State and Central Governments was Rs. 30.2 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 32 lakhs was borne by Encofed/affiliates/farmers. The Government have requested to implement the Scheme in the existing 72 Farmers Agro Service Centres.

During 1986-87, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 38.408 lakhs, out of which the share of the State and Central Governments is Rs. 19.927 lakhs and the balance was borne by Encofed/affiliates/farmers.

During the year 1987-88, Government have sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 38.408 lakhs, out of which the shares of Government is Rs. 11.210 lakhs and the State Government's share is Rs. 8.762 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 18.436 is to be borne by Encofed/affiliates/farmers.

In the year 1986-87, Government have allowed 50 per cent subsidy to all farmers of the above category. During 1987-88 the scheme was successfully implemented and the achievements are as follows :—

	1987-88.
1. Number of Farmers Agro Service Centres established	32
2. Number of demonstrations conducted	1,536
3. Popularisation of implements and hand tools :	
(a) Implements	3,680
(b) Hand Tools	2,489

10. *Sinking of bore wells*.—During the year 1988-89, TWAD Board has entrusted the drilling of Bore Wells throughout the State of Tamil Nadu to this Federation. Totally, about 2,000 numbers of Bore Wells have been entrusted starting from the month of April, 1988 and the Federation has completed the entire works within the stipulated period, i.e. before 31st July 1988.

11. *Rectification of Pumpssets under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme*.—The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Corporation has entrusted the work of rectification of 200 diesel engine pumpssets during 1987-88 and the same was completed. Further, Tamil Nadu Energy Development Corporation has given the work of rectification of 100 numbers of pumpssets in 1988-89 which is under progress.

12. *Financial Results*.—During the year 1987-88, Encofed has earned a trade profit of Rs. 28.03 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 20.01 lakhs tentatively and sustained a cumulative loss of Rs. 66.75 lakhs up to 30th June 1988 tentatively.

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE OILSEEDS GROWERS' FEDERATION,

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation (TANCOF) was registered on January 1, 1981 as the implementing body for the National Dairy Development Board's (NDDB) Vegetable Oil Project in Tamil Nadu. The project is designed to integrate production, procurement, processing and marketing of oil seeds and vegetable oil, on co-operative lines. The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rs. 5.00 crores. The membership of the Federation

is open to the registered Primary OGCS in the area of operation and NDDB. The paid-up share capital is Rs. 91,16,500 of which NDDB's share Rs. 90,00,000 (18,000 shares) and OGCS Rs. 1,16,500 (233 shares). The total outlay of the project is estimated at Rs. 15.60 crores of which about Rs. 8.40 crores will be loan and Rs. 7.20 crores will be grant from NDDB to the Federation. Over and above the Project Outlay, the NDDB is also extending financial support to the Federation for procurement of oilseeds by way of short term loans at a reasonable rate of interest.

The project aims at (i) forming a net work of Oilseed Growers' Co-operative Societies at the village level affiliated to an apex body at the State level ; (ii) enabling members-farmers to increase their crop productivity by adoption of the improved agricultural practices in the cultivation of groundnut ; (iii) establishing good processing and marketing channels with a view to assuring better returns to the farmers ; and (iv) marketing of edible oils to consumers at reasonable prices.

At present, the project area covers 9 taluks in North Arcot district, 8 taluks in South Arcot district and 3 taluks in Chengalpattu district. The basic strategy of the Project is to establish 335 Anand pattern OGCS. The Project is confined to groundnut, both rainfed and irrigated in 20 taluks initially. The principal functions and responsibilities of the OGCS are to undertake the procurement of oilseeds offered by the members on behalf of the Federation, payment of remunerative prices for oilseeds based on quality parameters, provision of inputs to members-growers and extension services under the guidance and supervision of the Federation. The Project envisages initial financing of certain important activities of the societies by NDDDB as 100 per cent grant through the Federation as (i) Managerial subsidy for the initial two years and (ii) a non-time subsidy for purchasing weighing and testing equipment, furniture, etc. The Federation has, so far, registered 318 OGCSs, till the end of March 1988 in taluks of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chengalpattu districts.

The Federation has established an Area Agronomic Centre-cum-District Farm-cum-Training Centre at Neyveli (102 hectares) for the production of improved seeds and to meet the training needs of the members farmers, members of the management committee of the OGCS, society secretaries and staff of the Federation.

This Centre has been recognised now by Government of India for producing breeder-seeds.

Two processing plants one at Tiruvannamalai and another at Vridhachalam, previously owned by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation (TANFED) have been acquired by the Federation in 1985 to process the oilseeds procured from the farmer-members of the OGCS. It is proposed to increase the capacity of these plants with financial assistance from NDDDB as noted below:

	Present capacity.		Capacity after renovation.		(Tonnes)
	(in tonnes per day).				
	Tiruvannamalai.	Vridhachalam	Tiruvannamalai.	Vridhachalam.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Decordication .. ..	..	..	150	100	
Oilmill (Pods)	100	66	150	100	
Oil Refinery	10	..	10	25	
Oilseeds storage (tonnes).	1,500	..	11,500	5,000	

In addition, the Federation has established one Packaging station (15 tonnes per day) at Guindy, Madras

integral part of the Project. The Packaging Station has facilities for packing oil in 15 kg. (tins), 5 kg., 1 kg., and 0.5 kg. (Poly bottles and sachets). The Federation, has, already entered the market with two products with brand name 'PURENUT' for groundnut expeller oil and 'WINNER' for refined groundnut oil. The Federation is also going to introduce shortly 'GLEND' a blended oil with the combination of Soyabean oil and Groundnut oil, steps have been taken to promote sale of consumer packs of these brands in the important consuming centres of the State. Besides marketing groundnut oil produced in its own mills, the Federation is also marketing imported Soyabean oil and Rapeseed oil allotted by NDDDB.

TANCOP has received the Best Productivity Performance Award in India from President of India on 14th January 1988 in the category of State Oilseeds Federations for the year 1986-87 as a reward for its increased productivity efforts, committed principles and dedicated work.

Expansion of project:—NDDDB has approved the expansion of the project to six more oilseeds thrust growing, districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Trichy and Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 73.88 crores under three tier set up, namely OGCS at village level, Regional Co-operative Union at District level and Federation at State level. The Expansion of project envisages to cover 6 lakh ha. under oilseeds by forming 600 OGCSs. The project provides for creation of 400 tonnes of additional processing facilities in the project district.

The following are important achievements from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988:—

A. Farmers Organisation (Cumulative)—

(1) Number of OGCS formed	318
(2) Number of members enrolled	42,589
(3) Area covered (ha.)	80,965

B. Distribution of improved groundnut seeds 672

C. Procurement of groundnut pods from member farmers through OGCS. 17,034

D. Processing—

(1) Quantity of kernels crushed	15,264
(2) Expeller oil	5,705
(3) Refined oil	1,177
(4) Expeller cake	9,278
(5) Solvent Extraction oil	189

E. Marketing—		TONNES.	(2) Marketing of TANCOP products (Groundnut oil)—	TONNES.
(1) Imported oil supplied by NDDB—				
(a)	Rapeseed oil	3,546	(a) Expeller	4,056
(b)	Soyabean oil	1,094	(b) Refined	1,106
(c)	Soyabean oil—Commercial	1,388	(c) Oil cake	5,883
			(d) Solvent Extraction Oil	184
			(e) De-oiled cake	2,125

TAMIL NADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation was registered as a Private Company on 22nd. February 1974 (No. 6552) with the object of managing the lands rendered surplus as a result of the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961. The Corporation owns an extent of 4,051.74 within a cultivable area of 3,684 acres of lands irrigated by the Vennar basin, and it is comprising of 12 Farm Centres, situated in the Needamangalam, Tiruthurai-poondi and Thiruvarur taluks in Thanjavur district.

2. The Corporation has been cultivating the lands with sugarcane, paddy, pulses, cotton and coconuts, etc.

3. The Corporation was formed with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 2 crores divided into Rs. 2 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 100 each. Against this, the Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 27.50 lakhs as Share Capital.

4. The Corporation lands are situated in the tail-end of Vennar system. The Corporation engages 3,000 to 4,000 Agricultural Labourers on Direct Labour System.

5. The Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 208.36 lakhs upto 30th June 1987. The Government has appointed two Committees. The Audit Review Committee in 1977 and Expert Committee in 1980 to go into the details of its losses and to suggest measures for the revamping the Corporation. Both the Committees have identified certain problems and suggested a scale of finance for remedying the situation and for increasing the productivity. However financial assistance alone could make it to recover from losses every year.

The losses to the Corporation are mainly due to the usual natural calamities like the cyclone in 1977. Drought in 1982-83 heavy unusual rain at harvest period in 1983-84 regularly in immudation of crops. However the corporation could not stand in its own. The heavy interest charges at 15 percent charged by State Bank of India, The Corporation has paid a sum of Rs. 84.71 lakhs as interest alone to the State Bank of India, Vadapathimangalam, upto 30th June 1987.

6. Though efforts to reduce the overheads, by reduction of staff by 50 per cent diversification of Cropping Pattern curtailing the expenditure to the minimum were ventured from 1984. Due to adverse seasonal conditions for the last 4 years and due to inadequate working capital

at the rate of Rs. 20 lakhs per year provided by Government in instalments, the Corporation's credibility has been eroded further.

7. During 1987-88 the Corporation has raised Paddy 1,065 acres and pulses in 442 acres. The Cropping efficiency is 29 per cent. The Government has sanctioned only Rs. 27 lakhs for the current year in four instalments with directions to restrict cultivation of paddy to 1,000 acres only.

8. The Corporation has, at present, the following liabilities, as on 30th April 1988 :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Hypothecation account in the State Bank of India, Vadapathimangalam.	44.67
(ii) Long-term Loan—State Bank of India, Vadapathimangalam.	17.91
(iii) to Government :—	
(a) Principal	121.35
(b) Interest	59.40
	Rs. 180.75
	180.75

9. The Corporation has addressed the Government for conversion of 50 percent of the ways and means advance into Share Capital and the balance 50 per cent as Long Term Loan with a request to grant moratorium for 5 years. The State Bank of India, which was approached to convert the overdraft into Long-term Loan has sanctioned it on certain conditions, which was forwarded to Government. The Government have negated the proposals on the plea that the future of the Corporation is still undecided and the Government would continue funding the Corporation with a minimum programme by way of sanctioning ways and means advance.

10. Without clearance of the debt burden, provision of sizable working capital and long-term loan for providing basic infrastructure facilities, the credibility of the Corporation to show better performance, remains a far cry.

TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TAPCO).

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation (TAPCO) was established on 12th July 1973 as a wholly owned Government Company with an authorised capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs to promote poultry development in the State by providing various services and supplying inputs to the poultry farmers in Tamil Nadu.

TAPCO at present is engaged in the production and supply of poultry feed, hybrid eggs and broiler chicks, and marketing of eggs, chicken meat, mutton, pork and pork products, quail meat, etc.

The Head Office of TAPCO is at Madras and the Corporation has eight marketing units with 104 retail outlets, four Feed Mixing Units, two Hatcheries, two Grower Farms and Extension Centres at various Districts of Tamil Nadu.

During 1987-88 TAPCO has sold—

(i) Eggs	.. .. .	294 lakhs.
(ii) Chicken meat	.. .. .	422 M.Ts.
(iii) Poultry Feed	.. .. .	4,919 M.Ts.
(iv) Hybrid Chicks	.. .. .	18.79 lakhs.
(v) Birds	.. .. .	2.40 lakhs.

Net loss for the year is Rs. 0.87 lakh as against the budgetted profit of Rs. 15.77 lakhs. The loss during the year is mainly due to heavy loss in marketing units and due to the military contract.

Besides the above activities, the following poultry development schemes were implemented by Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation in Tamil Nadu:—

(1) *Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).*—During 1987-88, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 55.40 lakhs for the implementation of new schemes in eight Districts in Tamil Nadu.

(2) (a) *Special Livestock Production Programme.*—During 1987-88, Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 37.65 lakhs for the implementation and establishment of 729 broiler units in four Districts.

(b) *Integrated Tribal Development Programme (I.T. D. P.).*—Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.48 lakhs for the establishment of Community Poultry Sheds at Kalvayan Hills under this programme.

(c) *Western Ghat Development Programme (W. G. D. P.).*—Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 300 lakhs for the establishment of Hatchery for Japanese Quails during 1987-88. This scheme is proposed to be established at Poultry Extension Centre, Tekkupalayam in Avanashi taluk of Coimbatore district.

In addition to the above schemes the following Plan Schemes are being implemented by Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation:—

1. *Feed Analytical Laboratory at Tiruppur.*—The Feed Analytical Laboratory sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs. 1.96 lakhs during 1986-87 is functioning from 30th September 1987 providing facilities to the farmers for testing the quality of Feed Ingredients and Feed.

2. *Mobile Poultry Health Units at Tiruppur and Namakkal.*—Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the establishment of Mobile Poultry Health Units at Namakkal and Tiruppur under Part II Scheme 1987-88.

3. *Expansion of Hatchery for Japanese Quails at Chengalpattu.*—Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for expansion of Hatchery for Japanese Quails at Chengalpattu. The construction of sheds for the scheme is now going on and the scheme is expected to commence from early 1988-89.

The Sales Tax reduction of poultry feed from 5 per cent to 2 per cent based on the proposals of Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation is providing relief to Poultry farmers.

The monthly magazine "Kozhi Koovuthu" launched by Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation in 1986-87 has received good response and earned more than 3,500 number of subscribers. This magazine provides useful information on disease control and guidance to the poultry farmers to manage the farms, etc.

TAMIL NADU MEAT CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation, Madras was formed during 1979 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to construct a modern slaughter house providing efficient, clean and hygienic facilities to supply clean as well as wholesome meat to the consumers in and around Madras City by processing the meat under hygienic condition after ante-mortem inspection and post-mortem certification of meat.

Project Works.—In as much as Government have dropped the construction of modern slaughter house at Koduvalli near Madras City the construction activities at the site have been stopped. As per the Government

decision, a Committee was formed to dispose of the site and building at Koduvalli, for viable use. Finally, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has come forward to utilise the site and buildings at Koduvalli site for starting a Dairy Science College. The matter of transferring the site and buildings to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, is still under correspondence with Government.

Modernisation of slaughter house, Perambur.—Since the proposal of construction of a new modern Slaughter House in or around Madras City has not materialised due to one reason or other, it is now proposed to modernise the existing Slaughter House at Perambur, at an estimated

cost of Rs. 200 lakhs. As a first phase, modernisation of Cattle Slaughter House at Perambur. Slaughter House is proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. For this scheme sanction is sought for from State Government and Central Government for Rs. 30 lakhs each and the matter is under correspondence.

Urgent Improvements to Slaughter House, Saidapet.—To modernise the Saidapet Slaughter House, urgent improvements have to be made, for which estimate for Rs. 2,25,000 was prepared and sent to Government. Government of India have also been addressed to release 50 per cent of the estimate as grant. The balance of 50 per cent to be met by the State Government.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Management of Existing Slaughter Houses in Madras City.—The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation Madras has taken over the management of existing four Slaughter Houses at Perambur, Saidapet, Villivakkam and Basin Bridge in Madras City from the Corporation of Madras with effect from 1st April 1981. After taking over the Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation, has made improvements to the extent of Rs. 8.15 lakhs so far for the above slaughter houses. The revenue generated from the lease rights of these slaughter houses is being utilised for payment of

salary and wages to the staff and workers and for maintenance and improvement works of the slaughter houses. The total revenue during 1987-88 was 17.25 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 15.14 lakhs.

Retail sale of Meat.—The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation Madras resumed the retail sale of meat at Chinthamani (Anna Nagar), Nandanam, Thondiarpatt and Ashok Nagar with effect from 5th August 1987, 26th August 1987, 17th September 1987 and 26th September 1987 respectively with a view to supply hygienic wholesome meat at fair price to the public. The above retail sale of meat is continuing at Chinthamani (Anna Nagar) and Nandanam. The retail meat shops opened at Thondiarpatt and Ashok Nagar were closed temporarily with effect from 1st April 1988 and 1st February 1988 respectively since they were not economically viable.

During the year under report the above four retail outlets have sold 14,911.9 kgs., of meat for Rs. 5,26,436.50. The sales performance at Chinthamani and Nandanam are encouraging. Besides, the opening of Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation Retail Meat stalls at the above place has controlled the steep raise of open market selling rate. The Corporation has already sent proposals to Government requesting sanction for opening more shops in selected areas for the welfare of meat eating consumers in the Madras City.

THE TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCER'S FEDERATION LIMITED.

The State Government have set up three tier structure of milk producers' co-operative societies at village level, unions at the district level and an apex body of the federation at state level to augment milk production to ensure assured price to the producers and regular supply to the consumers. The TCMPPF Ltd. took over the activities of the TNDDC Ltd. with effect from 1st February 1981.

2. At present, all the dairy development schemes are implemented by the concerned District Unions with the technical guidelines from the National Dairy Development Board/Federation. The funds for the scheme is generated by sale of gifted commodities such as skim milk powder and butter oil by European Economic Community and loan from World Bank. The fund is provided by the National Dairy Development Board on 70:30 basis i.e. loan and grant. The Operation Flood Scheme is now being implemented in 14 Revenue Districts viz. Madras, Chengleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Anna, Trichirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai. The Dairy Development Scheme in the remaining districts of the state is being financed by the State Plan/DPAP/HADP, etc. and attended by the Dairy Development Department. However, the common facilities for genetic improvement which is a permanent improvement like liquid Nitrogen, Frozen Semen Station and Bull Mother Farm, etc. are being solely managed and owned by the Federation. In addition the milk marketing of Madras City and joint marketing of milk products, on behalf of the dairies/unions is undertaken by the Federation.

3. *Procurement of milk.*—Milk is procured from 5,355 village milk producers co-operative societies after meeting their requirements and benefiting 9.27 lakhs farmers and then the milk is transported to the nearest milk chilling centres/dairies for processing. A part of surplus milk transported by road tanker/rail tanker to Metric dairies at Ambattur and Madhavaram to meet out the demand for liquid milk in the Madras City. The average daily procurement of milk during the year 1987, has been 7.84 lakh litre and the same will be increased to 13.77 lakhs litre per day at the end of the project period. Accordingly the present installed capacity of Rural/Union dairies of 7.72 LLPD and Madras dairies of 4.25 LLPD will be increased to 16.5 LLPD and 7.75 LLPD respectively.

4. *Distribution of milk and milk products.*—Standardised Milk of 5.12 lakhs litres per day was distributed through 525 Booths, 55 parlours 71 FRP Tanks and 112 AVM units. Distribution of milk to the consumer will be stepped upto 8.50 lakh litres by 1992. All consumers Co-operatives have been organised to involve the consumer in milk marketing, besides improving the standard of services. Besides this, milk product of good quality, manufactured by the district unions are also made available to the consumers at a reasonable rate both within and outside the State.

5. *Cattle feed.*—Considering the importance of the nutritional feed for the improvement of the animals, three Cattle Feed Plants at Madhavaram, Madras, Erode, Periyar and Ambur and North Arcot (taken on lease from Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills) are operated which put together produced on an average 1,440 tonnes per month during 1987. This is being distributed to the

members of milk co-operatives, livestock farms of the Animal Husbandry Department and to various local bodies. The total quantities of cattle feed sold during the year 1987 was 20,721 tonnes.

Apart from the cattle feed the federation has also taken steps for the cultivation of fodder effectively. During the year 1987, the fodder has been brought under cultivation in 2,393 hectares.

6. *Milk price—(a) Procurement Price.*—Due to increased cost of production and also cost of animal maintenance, the procurement price was raised step by step and now the milk producers are paid Rs. 50 for Buffalo milk per kg. fat and Rs. 24 for Cow milk per kg. of total solids, when compared with the rate of Rs. 46 per kg. fat and Rs. 22 per kg. total solid at the beginning of the year 1987.

(b) *Selling price.*—In order to combat the higher cost of milk production and frequent price in the cost of packing materials, conserved commodities, milk collection and distribution transport cost, etc. the selling price of milk was raised and now charged at Rs. 4.50 for card and Rs. 4.60 for cash per litre.

7. *Financial Statistics.*—

Serial number. (1)	Details. (2)	1987 (provisional) (3)
(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)		
1	Turn over	8,914.96
2	Fixed assets (net)	1,700.00
3	Working capital	68.90
		(—) 265.00
4	Net profit/Loss	(—) 68.90

Chapter III.

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year 1987-88 :

1. Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
2. Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.
3. Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.
4. Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
5. Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.
6. Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
7. Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.
8. Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and in Lodging Houses Act, 1981.
9. Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983.

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.—The number of Registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax for 1987-88 is 2,66,709 as against 2,68,221 for the year 1986-87. The number of assessees for 1987-88 is 1,57,975 as against 1,20,008 for the year 1986-87.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.—The Additional Sales Tax under this Act was leviable at 1.25 per cent and 1.50 per cent on the taxable turnover ranging between 10 and 40 lakhs and above 40 lakhs respectively during the year under report. This Act is subsidiary to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

Tamil Nadu Additional Surcharge Act, 1971.—This Act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 per cent on the sales tax payable in Madras city, the city of Madurai and the city of Coimbatore and all the Municipal towns and townships and the suburban areas of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchi and Salem. This levy is intended for the development of the area to which the act applies. By the Act of 1981, an additional surcharge of 5 per cent on tax has been brought in to force with effect from 10th June 1981 in the city limit of Madras and its suburban area within 32 kms. of Madras city. This has been extended to the cities of Coimbatore, Madurai, and their suburban areas within 16 kms. This Act is subsidiary to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1959. 65 per cent of the Additional Surcharge receipts in Madras city is assigned to Madras Corporation.

Central Sales tax Act, 1956.—This Act provides for the levy of tax on the Sales which take place in the course of inter-state Trade or Commerce. The number of Registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act for the year 1987-88 was 1,21,340 as against 1,29,709 during the year 1986-87.

Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.—These two enactments govern the levy of taxes on admission to cine matographic exhibitions to which persons are admitted

on payment and also to horse races. The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 empowers the Local Authorities (Corporation and Special Grade Municipalities) to levy a surcharge on the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act 1935 Bulk of revenue under the T. N. E. T. Act and the entire revenue under the T.N.L.A.F. Act is assigned to the Local Bodies.

There were 2,292 theatres in the State as indicated below :—

1. Permanent—Air-Conditioned Theatres	211
2. Other Permanent Theatres ..	1,048
3. Open Air Theatres ..	4
4. Semi Permanent Theatres ..	190
5. Tourising Cinemas ..	839
Total	2,292

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.—Horse races at Madras and Ooty were suspended with effect from 10th May 1986. There was revival of Inter-venue betting only with effect from 2nd October 1986 on the races held at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta.

Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and in Lodging Houses Act, 1981.—This Act provides for the levy of tax on luxuries provided in Hotels and Lodging Houses.

Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1985.—This Act is to levy tax on advertisement slides and films exhibited in the cinema houses.

Checkposts.—There were 65 Checkposts at the borders of the State and within the State.

Collections under the various Commercial Taxes Acts were as follows :—

	(Rupees in Crores.)
1. Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and allied Acts	1,062.00
2. Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	184.90
3. Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Acts	60.21
4. Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935	3.52
5. Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and in Lodging Houses Act, 1981	2.70
6. Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983	0.08
Total	1,313.49

Establishment Expenditure Rs. 16.53 crores 1.26 of the receipts.

SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.—The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second appellate authority in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Surcharge Act and Central Sales Tax Act. During the financial year 1987-88, there was no change in the administrative set-up of the Appellate Tribunal.

2. There are four 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.

3. *Functions of Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.*—As on 1st April 1987, 4,403 appeals and 14 applications for reviews were pending, in all the four benches of the Tribunals. During the year 1987-88, 2,588 appeals and 17 application for Review were registered, making a total of 6,991 appeals and 31 applications for Review for disposal. Out of this 2,491 appeals and 11 applications for Review were disposed of during the year, leaving 4,500 appeals and 20 applications for Review pending disposal at the end of the year i.e., on 31st March 1988.

4. Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1956, 78 appeals were pending disposal as 1st April 1987, 139 appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 217 appeals for disposal appeals were disposed of and 189 appeals were pending as on 31st March 1988.

5. *Appellate Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Tax).*—There are 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Tamil Nadu they are the first appellate authorities under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act and Tamil Nadu Surcharge Act and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

6. As on 1st April 1987, there were 12,891 appeals pending with Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Additional Sales Tax and surcharge Acts. 19,407 appeals were registered during the year, making the total 32,298 out of which 14,469 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving the balance of 17,829 appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1988.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (ADMINISTRATION)

The trustees of the temple and the Executive Officers of the temple are in charge of the day to day administration of the Religious Institution.

In Tamil Nadu there are 34,811 Religious Institutions whose total income for the purpose of assessment of contribution and Audit fees under the Act works out to Rs. 37,46,87,392. The break up figures of Religious Institutions are given below :—

1. Temples	32,773
2. Maths	56
3. Main Temples	55
4. Specific Endowments	1,721
5. Charitable Endowments	189
6. Jain Temples	17
Total	34,811

During this year, thanks to the plight of Religious Institutions, particularly temple which could not afford to meet out even daily pooja, the Government thought it expedient to exempt institutions which are getting annual income of not exceeding Rupees 2,000 from paying contributions to the Department in G.O.Ms. No. 750 C.T. and R.E. Department, dated 6th July 1987. On account of

this 25,949 institutions have been benefited. The statutory requirements like submission of budget, Thittam or scale of expenditure and schedule of establishment are sanctioned to each and every religious institution.

Repairs and Renovation of Religious Institutions.—The Department has given top priority in the matter renovation of ancient temples and performance of Kumbabishegam. During the period, in respect of 216 cases, administrative sanction was accorded for renovation and repairs covering an expenditure of Rs. 19,69,54,600. Likewise technical sanction was accorded including cases for which administrative sanction was obtained during last year in respect of 4,627 cases covering Rs. 6,31,41,48. As against these in respect of 262 cases works have been completed involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,88,67,350. In respect of 33 Institutions major works costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs are in progress.

During this period for the purpose of Thiruppani alone, Government Grant to the tune of Rs. 86,25,444.65 has been disbursed. The Government have provided for this year Rs. 45 lakhs as Grant to poor and needy temples, and the balance left out during the previous year was added and totally 51 temples have been benefited during this year by way of Government grant. In respect of 43 temples Kumbabishegam was performed during this year.

During this year refresher courses for the benefit of Archagas in Sasthras and Agama and the method of performing Poojas and rituals was conducted at Samayapuram, Thirupparankundram, Thiruverkadu, Swamimalai, Mangadu and Triplicane.

The offerings of devotees both in cash and kind have increased in all temples.

Measures to ensure safety of jewels, valuables and idols.—A Committee headed by Justice Thiru N. Krishnaswamy Reddiar has been constituted by the Government to make surprise check of jewels, to look into the safety measures taken by the temple for preserving the jewels, valuables and idols and suggest ways and means for improving the security of the valuables wherever needed. During this year 9,951 idols covering 1,773 have been registered under the Antiquities and Treasures Act 1972 and in addition photo Albums in respect of 3,217 temples have been registered with the Department of Archaeological. In big temples Burglar Alarm has been installed. Further to prevent theft of idols Vigilance Committees in villages consisting of Departmental official Ex-Servicemen, Police Officials, Revenue Officials and local residence have been formed.

In pursuance of creating Rs. seven crores Temple Development fund as per the orders of the Government, dated 21st April 1984 for rendering assistance to the Poor and needy temples for performing at least one Kala Pooja, rendering assistance towards payments of arrears of salaries of temples servants and assistance to village temples for renovation, during this year a sum of Rs. 13,97,320.18 was disbursed to 2,553 temple servants covering 629 temples towards arrears of Salaries.

Temple Servants.—Keeping in mind the need to look after the welfare of the servants, during this year the Department has further rationalised the Pay and Allowance of the employees. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1127, C.T. and R.E. Department, dated 12th October 1987 have sanctioned temple servants Family Benefit Scheme in respect of employees of temples getting an annual income of more than 2,000. During this year 81 families of the deceased temple servants have been benefited and a sum of Rs. four lakhs was disbursed totally.

Schools, Colleges and Kalyanamandapams.—The temples are not only kept as the Religious places and cater to the needs of worshipping public but they also involve in social welfare activities like running of school, colleges or ha-

nages Kalyanamandapams, Hospitals, etc. The break up figures of such items are given below:—

Educational Institutions :

1. Colleges	8
2. Higher Secondary Schools ..	5
3. High Schools	15
4. Middle Schools	5
5. Elementary Schools	3
6. Matric Schools	1
7. Veda Agamapatasalas	6
8. Veda Patasalas	7
9. Nathaswaram, Thavil Schools ..	3
10. Orphanages	41
11. Siddha Vaidyasalas	19
12. Museum	1

To provide amenities to the pilgrims and worshipping public, the Department has arranged for construction of rest houses, supply of Prasadam at nominal prices by temples prasada stall itself and to explain the importance and historical feature of the temple appointed temple guides. There are 14 temples which have provided amenities for the pilgrims by constructing rest houses and during 1987 a sum of Rs. 61 lakhs was spent for construction of rest houses alone.

Thirukoil Journals.—This department is publishing a monthly Tamil Journal namely 'Thirukoil'. This journal cost of Rs. 3 per copy. All major temples have been supplied with this journal containing articles by eminent scholars.

WAKFS

The Wakf Act, 1954 came into force in the State of Tamil Nadu on 15th January 1955 and the survey of wakf and their properties was completed in the year 1957.

Wakf Institutions.—There are 3,301 assessable wakfs (i.e. income exceeds Rs. 100 and more per annum) and there are 2,541 wakfs whose income is less than Rs. 100 making a total of 5,842 wakfs institutions under the supervisory control of the Wakf Board in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Formation of Wakf Board.—The first Board was constituted in February 1958. The present Board was constituted on 2nd December 1983. Janab Haji A. J. Abdul Razak, B.A., B.L, is the Chairman of the present Board.

Staff.—There are 123 persons including Office Assistants, Contingency staff working in the Office of Tamil Nadu Wakf Board both at Head Office and in Mofussil. The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of this Board and he is appointed by the Tamil Nadu Government. The

entire Tamil Nadu has been divided into 8 zones and the Districts concerned under each zone are as shown below:-

Serial number.	Name of the Zone.	District Concerned.	Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1	Northern Zone (Madras).	Madras and Chengalpattu.	Arrears 16,74,611.02 Current 2,32,233.63
2	Vellore Zone (Vellore).	North Arcot and South Arcot.	Total .. 19,06,844.65
3	Southern Zone (Madurai).	Madurai and Anna.	
4	Ramanathapuram Zone (Velipattinam)	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar and Ramanathapuram.	
5	Central Zone (Tiruchirappalli).	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai.	
6	Western Zone (Salem).	Salem, Dharmapuri and Periyar.	
7	Tirunelveli Zone (Tirunelveli)	Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Chidambaranar and Kanniyakumari.	
8	Coimbatore Zone (Mettupalayam)	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	

The collection has been pushed up by reviewing the matters periodically and effectively by the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

Audit.—The audit of the Wakf institutions is being done by Wakf Inspectors and by the Local Fund Audit Departments according to the income of the Wakf institutions. According to the G.O. Ms. No. 633, Revenue, dated 16th March 1968, the audit of the Wakf institutions with an income of Rs. 5,000 and above is entrusted to the Local Fund Audit department. As many as 795 wakfs are being audited by the Local Fund Audit Department. The rest of the wakf institutions whose annual income exceeds Rs. 100 per annum but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum are being audited by wakf sub-ordinates.

Suits.—Under the extension of limitation Act, 1969, the Board has filed eleven thousand suits in various courts in the State for the recovery of alienated wakf properties. Out of this, 1,920 suits filed by the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board are still pending.

2. The muthavallis have also filed suits against the Board and 1,083 cases were pending as on 31st January 1989.

Repairs and Renovation Grants.—The Tamil Nadu Government have granted a sum of Rs. 35,00,000 under the scheme of renovation grant from the year 1973-74 to 1982-83 and the same has been distributed to 789 poor and needy wakf institutions in the State. The Tamil Nadu Government have also granted a sum of Rs. one crore under Crash Programme from the State Funds under this head. In the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 was released and disbursed to 1,026 wakf institutions for the year 1983-84. and another sum of Rs. 50,000 was released during 1984-85 out of which a sum of Rs. 42,88,500 has been disbursed to 538 wakf institutions as on 31st March 1988. There have been no allocation for the year 1985-86 to 1987-88.

Development Loan.—The Tamil Nadu Government have granted loans amounting to Rs. 46 lakhs under the scheme of Development of Urban Wakf properties from 1976-77. A sum of Rs. 45,80,000 has been disbursed in favour of 43 Wakf institutions as on 31st March 1988.

Apart from the State Government the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi has also issued loans to the tune of Rs. 1,31,23,000 and the same has been disbursed to 12 Wakf institutions till date.

The present Wakf Board has started a Welfare fund to help poor and needy muslims. So far 324 persons have benefited under this scheme.

Besides there are five Executive Officers appointed by the Wakf Board in the cadre of Superintendent and Junior Assistant as the case may be.

Finance.—The main source of income of the Wakf Board is through the six per cent contribution collected from the wakf institutions in the Tamil Nadu on the net annual income [after deducting the taxes due to Government Municipal taxes etc. under section 3 (g) of Wakf Act 1954] as required under section 46 of the Wakf Act, 1954.

The total income derived by the Wakf Board through the levy of six per cent contribution of wakf institution and arrears was Rs. 26,76,610.06 during the year 1987-88.

Demand :

	RS.
Arrears as on 31st March 1987 ..	27,93,919.06
Current 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	17,89,535.65
Total ..	45,83,454.71

Collection :

	RS.
Arrears	11,19,308.04
Current	15,57,302.02
Total ..	26,76,610.06

Achievements.—The duties and responsibilities of the Managing Trustees of the wakf institutions as per the Wakf Act, 1954 and the Rules framed thereunder are being published in the monthly journal called 'ISMI' which is published by the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

2. A land at Jaffar Syrang Street, George Town, Madras measuring 13,204 sq.ft. was purchased from loan amount

of Rs. 3,07,692 sanctioned by the Tamil Nadu Government for construction of Office building and is now under the control of the Wakf Board. Construction work has not been started for want of funds. As soon as the financial position of the Wakf Board improves the construction work will be started.

REGISTRATION AND CHITFUNDS.

Chief Controlling Revenue Authority (Stamps).—On the abolition of Board of Revenue with effect from 30th November 1980 the Inspector-General of Registration was made the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Stamp Act and all the functions performed by the Board of Revenue as such authority prior to its abolition were transferred to the Inspector General of Registration. As Chief Controlling Revenue Authority the Inspector General of Registration has received 111 appeals and passed orders on 75 cases referred to him by the Collectors under section 56 (1) of the Stamp Act. No cases were referred to the High Court under section 57 (1) of the Stamp Act.

FIELD OFFICERS :

(a) **Deputy Inspector-General of Registration.**—Four Deputy Inspector Generals of Registration are working with Headquarters at Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

(b) **District Registrars and Sub-Registrars.**—(i) No bifurcation of heavy Registration Districts were made during the year under report.

The number of Registration Districts in the year 1987-88 is 46.

(ii) **Sub-Registry Offices.**—Two new Sub-Registry Offices were opened in the period for the convenience of the registering public as per the following details.—

Name of Sub-Registry Office.	Registration District.	G.O. No. and date.	Date of opening.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Arasaradi	Madurai	G.O. No. 816 C.T. and R.E., dated 17th July 1987.	25th Sep. 1987
2. Nallur	Nallakurichy		

The Department had 521 Sub-Registry Offices and Original Registration Branches attached to the respective Registrar's Offices, of 46 new sub-Registry Offices in the year 1987-88 the Department had 523 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 under report increased from 124.75 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 143.08 crores. This is largely due to strict instructions given by the Inspector-General Registration to the Deputy Inspector-Generals

of Registration and District Registrars fixing targets for achievement. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 44.87 crores has been collected as transfer duty.

Statistics.—Total number of Registration in 1986-87 is 10,53,741 whereas in 1987-88 it has decreased to 10,50,728.

Classes of Documents.—Number of Documents requiring compulsory registration is decreased from 10,8,073 to 9,07,860 in this year. No reports regarding registration of remarkable or curious documents have been received during the period under report.

Wills and Authorities to adopt :

1. Number of Wills registered during the period under reports is 25,676, while the figures for the previous year is 24,338.

2. Number of Authorities to adopt registered during the period under report was 39 and it was 40 during the previous period.

3. 240 Sealed covers containing wills were deposited as against 102 in the previous year.

Value of Registered Transactions :

1. The aggregate value of Registered Documents during the period under report is Rs. 2,776.93 crores as against Rs. 1,665.82 crores in the previous year.

2. The average value of documents registered during the period under report increased to Rs. 73,705.25 from Rs. 14,859 in the previous year.

3. The average registration fee for a document registered during the period under report is Rs. 204.25 while it was Rs. 151 during the previous period.

Searches and Copies :

1. The number of applications for Encumbrance certificates during the period under report was 6,92,938 as against 7,63,014 in the previous year.

2. Number of applications for single searches received during the year under report was 1,70,723 as against 1,85,414 in the previous year.

3. Number of applications for Miscellaneous searches received during the year under report was 12,383 as against 82,434 in the previous year.

4. Number of certified copies granted during the year under report was 1,68,237 as against 1,83,614 in the previous year.

5. Number of Miscellaneous copies granted during the year under report was 12,311 as against 18,034 in the previous year.

Work done for Co-operative Credit Societies and Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks.—A sum on Rs. 20.59 lakhs was adjusted to this Department for work done for Co-operative Credit Society and Land Development Banks during the year under report as against a sum of Rs. 14.19 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

Work done for Commercial Banks.—A sum of Rs. 1.89 lakhs was adjusted to this Department for the work done for commercial banks during period under report as against Rs. 1.45 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

Income :

1. The income from fees for Registration of Documents during the period under report is Rs. 22.57 lakhs as against Rs. 1,710.13 lakhs in the previous period. The increase is due to the adhoc increase and Revision of Guidelines (Market value) of properties and the consequent increase in the aggregate value of documents registered.

2. Search fees collected during the period under report is Rs. 168.52 lakhs as against Rs. 117.92 lakhs during the previous period.

3. Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 17.18 lakhs as against Rs. 15.24 lakhs in the previous year.

4. Income under other items under the Registration Act during the period is Rs. 119.16 lakhs as against Rs. 98.01 lakhs in the previous year.

5. The Gross income during the period under report is Rs. 24.42 crores as against Rs. 17.10 crores in the previous period.

Expenditure.—The Expenditure during the period under report is Rs. 7.52 crores.

Chit Funds Act, 1982.—(1) An Act to provide for the regulation of Chit Funds and matters connected therewith was enacted by the Parliament in the thirtieth year of the Republic of India. This Act was called the Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982) and brought into force in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 13th April 1984. The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Rules, 1984 was also brought into force in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 13th April 1984. The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 (Act No. 24 of 1981) which is in force prior to the introduction of the Central Chit Funds Act, 1982 was repealed but not withstanding such repeal, the provision of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act was made to apply to Chits in operation on the commencement of the Chit Funds Act, 1982 with same manner as they applied to such chits before such commencement [section 99 (2) of the Chit Funds Act, 1982].

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(2) The Inspector General of Registration is appointed as Registrar of Chits to administer the Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act, No. 40 of 1982) in Tamil Nadu.

For the smooth running of the Chit Funds Act by the Chit Foreman, the Sub-Registrars of Registration Sub-District have been appointed as Assistant Registrars in their respective jurisdiction to discharge the functions under the Chit Funds Act, 1982.

3. *The Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited, Madras.*—The Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited, Madras is an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The Government of Tamil Nadu granted exemption for a period of five years to the Chit Corporation from all the provisions except those in Section 4 of the Chit Funds Act, 1982 for the Conduct of Chits.

4. *The work done under the Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982).*—(a) Number of prior sanction under section 4 (1) issued during the year 1987-88 is 11,276 as against 8,341 in the previous year 1986-87.

(b) 9,695 Chit agreements were registered during the year 1987-88 as against 5,632 during the previous year 1986-87.

(c) Number of amendments to chit agreements registered during the year 1987-88 is 9,392 as against 8,259 in the previous year.

(d) Number of certificates of commencement granted during the year 1987-88 is 1,772 as against 313 in the previous year.

(e) Number of chits terminated during the year 1987-88 were 5,987 as against 2,599 in the previous year 1986-87.

(f) Number of Chits functioning at the close of the year 1987-88 were 11,871 as against 14,249 in the previous year 1986-87.

5. *Value Chit amount and security.*—(a) The total value of the Chit amount of Chits functioning at close of the year 1987-88 was Rs. 24,73,23,200 as against at the close of the previous year 1986-87 Rs. 15,60,52,850.

(b) The value securities held by the Chit Registrars at the close of the year as against the previous year 1986-87:

	1987-88	1986-87.
I. Fixed Deposit Receipts	25,08,96,934	15,50,15,021
II. Government Securities	9,14,050	6,27,000
III. Immovable property.	97,18,000	23,34,000

(c) Total value of Chit amount for the Chits commenced during the year 1987-88 was 24,73,23,200.

(d) Total value of the securities obtained as security for the chits commenced during the year 1987-88 was

6. Receipt and Expenditure :

1986-87		1987-88.	
RS.		Rs.	
Total Receipts	22,86,237.00	Total Receipts	27,78,833.40
Total Expenditures	5,44,413.00	Total Expenditure	22,60,077.55
Net ..	17,41,824.00	Net ..	5,18,755.85

STAMPS (NON-POSTAL).

General.—The Stamp Administration involves two major activities :—

- (1) General Control of Stamp Revenue.
- (2) Receipts and Supply of Stamps.

General Control of Stamp Revenue is exercised by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration in the case of Judicial Stamps and by the Inspector-General of Registration in the case of Non-Judicial Stamps as Chief Revenue Controlling Authorities. Functions incidental to the implementation of the Stamp Act are also attended to by the Collectors, Special Deputy Collector for stamps and the Tahsildars.

Receipts and supply of stamps is administered by the Superintendent of Stamps of the Treasuries and Accounts Department under the over all control of the Director of Treasuries and Accounts. Stamps are obtained from the Central Stamp Store Nasik and stocked in the District Treasuries (called local depots) and Sub-Treasuries (called branch depots). The functions of the Superintendent of Stamps in connection with the receipts are as follows :—

(i) Placing of indents to the India Security Press, Nasik for the supply of all categories of Stamps and higher denomination of Non-Judicial Stamps, placing of indents to the Security Printing Press, Hyderabad for the supply of Non-Judicial Stamps of lower denominations to all the District Treasuries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Watching the movement of Stamps from the India Security Press Nasik and Security Printing Press, Hyderabad to all the District Treasuries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Settlement of manufacturing cost of Stamps supplied by the Controller of Stamps, Nasik and Hyderabad to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(iv) Preparing Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate, Final Modification Proposals and Final Surrender Statements under the head of Account 2030 Stamps.

(v) Reconciliation of Departmental figures with that of Accountant-General and furnishing reconciliation certificate.

(vi) Reviewing the stock position critically and arranging internal transfer within the State.

A part from the above functional work, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps under the Control of Superintendent of Stamps is appointed as "Proper Officer" within the meaning of Rule 9 (i) of the Indian Stamp Rules. Accordingly he shall hold the stock of Special Adhesive Stamps. He shall also receive and dispose of applications from private parties for stamping or denotation by Special Adhesive Stamps such as deeds, Skeleton form, drafts on demand, bills of exchange etc., and the like as may be liable to that process.

Cycle of Operations.—To enable the General Manager, India Security Press for arranging the procurement of raw materials for the manufacture of stamps and stamp papers etc., a statement of forecast is sent to him on 15th June of every year, covering the details of actual sales during the preceding three years, the estimated sales, for the current financial year, and forecast of stamps which the Central Stamp Store is required to supply during the ensuing year. After submission of this forecast, the indent for the actual supply of all the denomination of stamps required is sent to Nasik and Hyderabad Presses for each quarter as detailed below.

While sending the indents, care is taken to ensure that adequate stock is kept in all the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The bill for the cost of manufacture of Stamps is settled by the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps.

Distribution of Stamp :—The Distribution and sale of Stamps to the General Public is effected through the following methods :—

(1) Licensed Stamp Vendors are appointed by the Registration Department. They get the supply of stamps from the Sub-Treasury. The Monetary limit for effecting sales in single transaction has been fixed as Rs. 6,000 under Non-Judicial and Judicial Stamps. Non-Judicial and Judicial Stamps Papers up to the face value of Rs. 2,000 are issued to the vendors with discount and the stamp papers above the face value of Rs. 2,000 up to Rs. 5,000 are issued without discount.

(2) Now due to the non-receipt of the Supply of non-Judicial Stamps from Nasik Press, Scarcity of non-Judicial Stamps is being felt in the State of Tamil Nadu. This matter had been referred to the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government deputed the officials of Treasuries and Accounts Department on four occasions to Nasik Press to explain the scarcity position in person

and to get immediate supply. Further four centralised points for distribution of Stamps has been suggested by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras, and so far ten wagon loads of Non-Judicial Stamps and Judicial Stamps to the district Treasuries of Madras, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai have been received.

Most of the stamps received in the wagon loads were lower denomination of Non-Judicial Stamp Papers and the scarcity of Non-Judicial Stamps of lower denominations is fully settled and there is adequate stock of lower denomination of Non-Judicial Stamps and Judicial Stamps in all the District Treasuries of Tamil Nadu. Further the lower denomination of Non-Judicial Stamps from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 are ordered to be printed at India Security Press, Hyderabad, and supply is being received regularly. The tenth wagon load received during July 1988 from Nasik at the centralised point of Madras consists of eight higher denominations of Non-Judicial Stamps. These stamps were redistributed to all the 22 District Treasuries quickly to avoid the acute shortage of Non-Judicial of higher denominations.

All efforts are being taken by the Department of Treasuries and Accounts to get full supply of all categories of stamps in all the District Treasuries of Tamil Nadu.

(3) In the mean time to tide over the present shortage of stamps the Government have appointed all the "Sub-Registrars" as "Proper Officers" under Rule 9(i) of the Indian Stamp Rules, 1925 to sell Special Adhesive Stamps to General Public in respect of documents hitherto used on Non-Judicial Stamps.

(4) The supply of stamps from Nasik, and the stock position of stamps held in the District Treasuries are reviewed by the Government, Inspector General of Registration, Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras, and the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras for every quarter.

(5) All the Sub-Treasury Officers have been appointed as ex-officio Stamp Vendors to sell all kinds of stamps to the General Public, on remittance directly when they need high value of Stamps, which are not generally available with the authorised stamp vendors.

(6) Sub-Registrars are permitted to receive cash in lieu of stamp papers upto Rs. 1,000 and they can receive challan for the payment of any amount in the Treasury and they can add certificate under Section 47 of the Indian Stamp Act. This system has been made permanent by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1303, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 2nd December 1986.

(7) Supply of Stamps has been made to all the Taluk Offices to the Monetary limit of Rs. 10,000. Further in order to minimise the difficulties being experienced by the Registering Public. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1420, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 31st December 1987 have raised

existing monetary limit of Rs. 10,000 for the supply of stamps by the Treasury to the Registering Offices as shown below :-

Registering Office.	Monetary limit enhanced.
(1)	(2)
1. Sub-Registrars Office	20,000
2. Upgraded Sub-Registrar Offices ..	30,000
3. Office of the District Registrars ..	30,000
4. Office of District Registrars Consisting upgraded Sub-Registering Offices Madras (North), Madras (Central), Madras (South), Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore.	50,000

Supply of Special Adhesive Stamps has also been made to all Sub-Registrars upto limit of Rs. 25,000 within the existing Monetary limit. In addition to that Sub-Registrars are permitted to sell Court Fee labels upto the monetary limit of Rs. 1,000.

(8) Salaried Stamp Vendors have been appointed in the City of Madras to effect direct sales in the High Court and in the Sub-Treasury of Fort-Terrace Taluk Sub-Treasury.

(9) Under rule 9 (i) of the Indian Stamp Rules, 1925, "Proper Officers" have been appointed to affix and impress or perforate labels on all instruments. All the Treasury Officer's Sub-Treasury Officer's, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and all Sub-Registrars are the officials declared as "Proper Officers".

(10) For the detection and prevention of undervaluation of property and insufficiently stamped documents, the Government have also sanctioned Special Staff in 14 District Collector's Offices to determine the market value of property involved under Rule 47-A of the Indian Stamp Act in order to resist the tendency of evading stamp duty.

(11) For the sale of stamps to the licensed stamp vendors, discount is allowed at the rates mentioned in the Stamp Manual.

Accounting of Stamp Revenue.— Stamp duty is collected through the value of Stamp Papers or labels used for documentation. In some cases (i.e.) mortgage sale, gift and settlement and exchange deeds the amount is also collected in cash by the Sub-Registrars, at the time of non-availability of Stamp Papers up to the value of Rs. 1,000. In some other cases, when the document is impounded for under-value of property, the market is ascertained and the difference in the value of stamp duty is collected in cash by the Collector. These receipts are reported to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps for the preparation of Consolidated statement of receipts under "Stamp" for the State. The consolidated statements are reconciled with the Accounts of the Treasuries and Accountant-General's books. Due to the non-receipt of supply of

Non-Judicial Stamps of higher denomination, scarcity of stamps is felt in the State. Necessary steps have been taken to get immediate supply from Nasik. Whenever necessary, internal transfers were arranged from the Treasuries where surplus stock is available to the needy Treasuries. The value of stamp duty collected shows an upward trend from year to year due to the General increase in the value of property. After the issue of guidelines and appointment of Special Staff for the assessment of market value for land and buildings, Revenue through impounded documents shows an increased.

The Stamp Administration consists of two main items. (1) Sale of Judicial Stamps (2) Sale of non-judicial Stamps, when compared the sale of Judicial Stamps of 1987-88 with that of the year 1986-87 there is an increase in the sale of Judicial Stamps. The sale of Non-Judicial Stamps is again divided into (1) Sale of Stamps, (2) Duty on impressing documents. The sale of Stamps consists of sale of Hundies, Revenue Stamps, and other Stamps which includes the sale of Non-Judicial Stamp papers, Share Transfer Stamps, Foreign Bill Stamps, Insurance Stamps, Notarial Stamps, Broker Note Stamps. Duty on impressing documents is treated as duty collected by the Sub-Registrar Officer's/Revenue authorities and sale of special Adhesive Stamps by the proper Officers. When compared the sale of Non-Judicial Stamps of the year 1987-88 with that of the year 1986-87, there is a slight decrease which is mainly due to the scarcity of Non-Judicial Stamps. However the slight decrease is compensated by the duty collected by the Sub-Registrar Officer's and sale of Special Adhesive Stamps. As such there is an overall increase in the net receipts of the year 1987-88 when compared to the year 1986-87.

Particulars showing the receipts and expenditure under 0030 Stamps and 2030 Stamps for the year 1987-88 is furnished below —

00308. Stamps, Court fee realised in Stamps.—

01. Court Fee realised in Stamps 13,37,85,587.05

02. Deduct Refunds—

(1) Process service fees ..
(2) Court Fee Stamps .. (—) 42,51,305.34

00308. Stamps Judicial—
AB. Sale of Stamps—

12,95,34,281.71

01. Sale of Copy Stamp papers. (+) 10,42,098.10

02. Deduct Refunds—

(1) Spoiled Stamps 13,05,76,379.81
(2) Miscellaneous ..

0030. B. Stamps Judicial—
AC. Other receipts— 13,05,76,379.81

01. Fines and Penalties .. 7,465.45

02. Miscellaneous .. 4,74,343.20

03. Deduct Refunds .. 13,10,58,188.46

0030. C. Stamps Non-Judicial—
AA. Sale of Stamps—

01. Bills of Exchange and Hundies (+) 30,25,292.00

02. Other Non-Judicial Stamps—

1. Adhesive Revenue Stamps 3,67,16,635.00

2. Other Stamps .. 1,02,77,57,479.75

1,19,85,57,596.21

03. Deduct—Refunds—

(1) Miscellaneous stamps received from deceased Stamp Vendors .. (—) 17,304.30

(2) Spoiled Stamps (—) 45,42,815.45

(3) Miscellaneous .. (—) 1,68,85,766.95

0030. C. Stamps—AB. Duty on impressing of documents— 1,17,71,77,708.51.

01. Receipts on other Stamps (+) 4,827.00

02. Unstamped or insufficiently Stamped documents .. (+) 39,31,31,965.74

03. Other items (+) 9,21,02,221.05

0030. C. Stamps Non-Judicial—
AC. Other Receipts—

01. Fines and Penalties .. (+) 57,294.20

02. Miscellaneous .. (+) 18,72,307.34

1,66,42,80,323.84

Deduct—Payments of local not proceeds of duty levied by them on transfer of property: 44,06,51,419.65

2030. Stamps—Expenditure—	1987-88	Manufacturing cost payable to Nasik press	96,98,444.75
	1,22,36,28,904.19		
Discount on sale of Stamps ..	67,74,225.37	Net Revenue ..	1,20,48,76 394.62
Cost of Personal	22,79,839.95		

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

Preliminary.—There are one Settlement Officer in I.A.S. Cadre at Thanjavur, five Assistant Settlement Officers, are each at Thanjavur, Thiruvannamalai, Dharapuram, Coonoor and Madurai under the control of the Director of Survey and Settlement for settlement matters.

2. SETTLEMENT WORKS.

Act 26 of 1963.—One village namely Gudalur having an area of 1.48 sq. k.m. in Kulathur taluk of Pudukottai district was settled during the financial year 1987-88. Settlement work in respect of 14 villages having the area of 31.68 sq.km. is in progress. In addition to this 16 villages having the total area of 33.85 sq.km. are covered by the stay orders of the High Court and Supreme Court.

Act 31 of 1973.—Settlement was introduced for eight villages having the area of 1.48 sq.k.m. in the jurisdiction of Assistant Settlement Officer, Coonoor and for one village

having the area of 0.53 sq.km. in the jurisdiction of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Dharapuram during the financial year 1987-88.

Revenue follow-up work.—Revenue follow-up work for 28 villages having the area of 559.20 sq.km. in the districts of Nilgiris, North Arcot and Periyar was completed during the financial year 1987-88.

Compensation and interim payment under the Abolition Acts.—During the financial year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 58,694.80 as compensation and a sum of Rs. 13,828.05 as interim payment have been paid to the ex-land holders of the estates taken over under the Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1948. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards compensation and a sum of Rs. 2,086.95 towards interim payment had also been paid to the ex-land holders taken over under the Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

Progress of work.—

(i) Natham Survey and Survey of Agricultural Lands put to non-agricultural purpose.

(ii) Town Survey of Municipalities Corporations other than old Madras City.

(iii) Survey of hill villages in the districts of North Arcot, Trichy, Salem and Coimbatore.

(iv) Mass Contact Programme in the 15 taluks were re-survey was previously conducted.

(v) Updating of Records in 100 taluks where updating Registry Scheme First phase was completed.

(vi) Acceleration of Revenue follow-up in the re-surveyed areas.

These schemes are being implemented in the State with effect from 1st November 1987.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1987-88.

(A) *Re-survey.*—(i) Re-survey operation covering an area of 4,082.37 sq.km. in Dharapuram and Kangeyam taluks of Periyar district, the Nilgiris district and Thiruvannamalai taluk of North Arcot district was attended to. Measurement work in all the areas has been completed. Handing over of fair area list to the settlement wing is in

progress. During the year 1987-88 records of an area of 3,557.87 sq.km. had been handed over to the settlement wing for Revenue follow-up action.

(B) *Town Survey.*—In the Kumarapalayam, Agraharam in Salem district and in Dharmapuri town and office processing work are in progress. In the town of Thiruvottiyur (Chengalpettu district) Udagai (Nilgiris district) Thiruppur (Coimbatore district) and Kcvilpatti (Chidambaranar district) office processing work is in progress.

(C) *Street survey.*—Office processing of work is in progress.

(D) *Maintenance of R.R.R.*—

(1) Number of survey stones renewed	1,07,94
(2) Number of survey stones inspected.	9,66,457
(3) Number of patta transfer cases involving sub-division disposed.	487,681
(4) Number of Patta transfer cases not involving sub-division disposed.	3,62,965
(5) Number of 8-A filed disposed	
(6) Number of "F" line applications disposed.	

(E) *Updating Registry Scheme.*—The scheme was introduced in this State with effect from 1st June 1979 in 30 taluks. Subsequently, this scheme was extended to the rest of the areas and implemented as a crash programme by opening 108 units in 100 Taluks since May 1983. This scheme has provided employment for 12,000 people directly and 20,000 people indirectly.

During the first phase of the programme, an area of 70,485 sq.km. has been covered under measurement upto 30th September 1985, i.e., up to the targeted date completion of crash programme. During the second phase of the programme, an area of 27,661 sq.km., has been completed up to 31st March 1988 by this scheme.

(1) Fresh pattas are given to all land holders with sketches showing their lands with measurements.

(2) Sub-divisions are effected without any application from the parties and without collection of sub-division fees.

(3) Joint holdings are split up into several single holdings.

The progress of work up to 31st March 1988 is furnished below:—

(1).	Number of villages.		Area in sq.km.
	(2)	(3)	(3)
(1) Number of villages and area measured.	302	1,264	
(2) Number of villages for which pattas issued.	2,387	14,492	
(3) Number of villages and area for which fair accounts handed over.	2,712	16,239	
(4) Number of Sub-Division measured.	83,945	..	
(5) Number of stones planted ..	72,015	..	
(6) Number of objections disposed of	57,578	..	
(7) Number of topes details measured.	25,42	..	
(8) Number of pattas issued—			
	Single.	Joint.	Total.
(i) Before the U.D.R. Scheme.	16,48,787	5,29,172	21,77,959
(ii) After the U.D.R. Scheme.	12,96,431	48,917	17,78,348

Natham Survey.—This scheme is being implemented with effect from 1st January 1988 the progress of work under this scheme is shown below :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)
		Number of villages.	Area in sq. km.
1. Number of villages earmarked for Natham Survey.	..	72,68	..
2. Preliminary investigation work—			
(i) Natham Survey	..	3,667	382.43
(ii) Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes.	158.71
3. Location work—			
(i) Natham survey poramboke.	..	1,599	148.58
(ii) Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes.	..	83	578
(A) Approved Lay-out
(B) Unapproved Lay-out	..	1,008	54.47
4. E.F. completed—			
(i) Natham Survey poramboke.	..	154	8.14
(ii) Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes.
(iii) Approved Lay-out	..	16	0.06
(B) Unapproved Lay-out	..	42	1.39
5. Scrutiny of records
6. Records handed over to Settlement Department.
7. Number of sub-divisions measured.	..	20,836	..
8. Number of stones planted.	..	12,39	..
9. Number of topes details measured.	6,624
10. Number of encroachments reported.	233

Town Survey of Municipalities/Corporations.—The progress of work under this scheme is shown below:—

Serial number and name of the district.	Name of the town.	Area earmarked.		Area completed.					
		Number of Area Block (sq.km.).		P.I.		Location.		E.F.	
		Number of blocks.	Areas.	Number of blocks.	Areas.	Number of blocks.	Areas.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1 Chengalpattu	Avadi .. Ambattur .. Thiruvanniyur. Velacheri. Virugambakkam. Kathivakkam.	25 Wards.	119.07	7	17.53	..	..	..	..
2 South Arcot	Cuddalore .. Pachayankuppam.	324	27.95	..	..	257	19.88	..	..
3 Thanjavur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri town	114	11.63	..	..	..	..	8	0.21
5 Salem ..	Kumarapalayam.	..	38.72	..	..	..	17.18	..	0.75
6 Trichy ..	Ponmalai ..	121	22.05	..	..	105	15.84	..	..
7 Coimbatore	Coimbatore ..	112	105.60	..	..	..	9.11	..	..
8 Pudukkottai	Aranthangi ..	62	7.11	62	7.11	4	0.18	..	..
9 Madurai	Melur	2	15.02	..	..	2	14.58	..	..
10 Madras ..	Erukkancheri .. Villivakkam .. Koyambedu ..	31 205 48	8.00 8.36 7.63	31 205 48	8.00 8.36 7.63	......	......	......	......

Survey of hills villages.—The progress of work under this scheme is shown below:—

	Villages.	Area Sq. Km.	Village	Area Sq. Km.
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1. Number of villages and area earmarked.	64	840.20	185	..
2. Work completed—				
P.I. work	24	172.41		
Location work	24	172.41		
Measurement work ..	1	5.23	52	..
3. Statistical information—				
(i) Number of Sub-division measured.	587	..		
(ii) Number of stones planted	154			

General.—Under the auspices of this department, a Survey Training School has been opened at Orathanad in Thanjavur district. Revenue and other departmental staff are imparted training in Survey and Settlement, in this school. Besides, this department is also imparting training in Survey to the I.A.S. and probationary officer.

CHAPTER IV
CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.
CO-OPERATION.

Set up on the department.—All types of the co-operative societies in the State were functioning under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies till the year 1955. Certain types of co-operative societies have been transferred to the control of other heads of departments or to the statutory boards, as the case may be, from time to time, conferring the powers of the Registrar on them under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act.

The details of certain types of co-operative societies, being governed by functional Registrars other than R.C.S are furnished below:—

<i>Serial number and type of Co-operative Societies.</i>	<i>Name of functional Registrar.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Industrial Co-operative Societies.	Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.
2 Fishermen Co-operative Societies.	Director of Fisheries, Madras.
3 Village Industrial and Khadi Co-operative Societies.	Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madras.
4 Poultry and Sheep Breeding Co-operatives.	Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.
5 Weavers Co-operatives and Co-operative Spinning Mills.	Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Madras.
6 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies and Unions.	Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development Madras.
7 Housing Co-operatives..	Registrar (Housing), Madras.
8 Co-operative Sugar Mills ..	Director of Sugar, Madras.
9 Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres.	Managing Director Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation, Madras.

10. Oil Producers Co-operative Societies.	Director of Oil Seeds, Madras.
11 Gramdhan and Bhoodan Co-operatives.	Director of Rural Development, Madras.
12 Women Welfare Industrial Co-operatives.	Director of Social Welfare, Madras.
13 Sericulture Co-operatives.	Director of Sericulture Salem.

At Government level, matters, relating to the administration of the different types of co-operative societies are, dealt with by the concerned administrative departments in the Secretariat. The audit of all types of co-operative societies except the milk co-operatives is being conducted by the Director of Co-operative Audit, Madras. The audit for milk co-operatives is done by the Director Audit, for milk co-operatives.

The Co-operative Movement in Tamil Nadu continued to maintain an impressive progress in various fields of development like credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of essential commodities to both urban and rural population during the year under report.

There are 19 Deputy Registrars working as Project Officers in all districts except Madras, under the administrative control of the District Collectors concerned.

They are in charge of preparation and implementation of NABARD assisted scheme through the Land Development Banks. There is a Technical Cell consisting of Assistant Director of Geology and Assistant Engineer in the Project Office. The Project Officers are also working under the technical control of the Regional Joint Registrars.

In each block in the State, there is a Co-operative Sub-Registrar working as Extension officer (Co-operation).

Statutory Functions of the Department.—The progress made in the discharge of certain statutory functions during the financial year 1987-88 is as follows :—

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Pending as on 31st March 1987.</i>	<i>Received during 1987-88.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposed during 1987-88.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of Arbitration Claims	18,776	1,92,797	2,11,573	1,76,211	35,362
Number of Execution Petitions	5,35,589	61,450	5,97,039	2,66,579	3,30,460
Number of Surcharge Cases	517	343	860	364	496
Number of Enquiries	317	363	683	418	265
Number of Inspections	102	308	410	287	123
Number of Societies liquidated	968	93	1,061	183	878

Agricultural credit (short term and medium term credit)—The primary co-operative banks numbering 4,655 cover about 72.2 per cent of the total operational holdings in the State. During the year under report, as against the programme of Rs. 185.00 crores under short term and Rs. 22.00 crores under medium term loans, these banks have advanced short term credit (crop loans) to the extent of Rs. 186.82 crores for cultivation operations and medium term loan to the extent of Rs. 34.03 crores for undertaking subsidiary occupations like purchase of bullocks, milch animals, sheep rearing, purchase of agricultural implement, etc.

In pursuance of the orders of Government in G.O. Ms. No. 660, Co-operation, dated 27th September 1986, the ASCS collected principal amount to the extent of Rs. 170.26 crores as on 30th June 1987.

Total interest claim as per orders of Government have been assessed as Rs. 86.02 crores in respect of ASCS.

Farmers service co-operative societies.—Twenty-six farmers service co-operative societies are functioning in the State with the object of providing intergrated credit, agricultural service and other consumer goods to the farmers, under one roof.

The farmer service co-operative societies have enrolled 1,01,409 agricultural Families up to March 1988. They have issued short term agricultural loans, medium term agricultural loans, for allied agricultural purpose and jewel loans to the extent of Rs. 1,073.57 lakhs during the year 1987-88. The deposits held by them as on 31st March 1982 was Rs. 628.49 lakhs. The farmers service co-operative societies besides providing loans have also distributed fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and consumer goods to the members. They have also undertaken diversified activities such as poultry units, drying schemes, coir rope making, chalk pieces manufacture, manufacture of banana chips, oil crushing, coffee curing, etc., for the benefit of the members.

Long term credit—In Tamil Nadu the long term credit structure is a federal one with 181 primary land development banks at taluk/district level and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank at the State level. The primary land development banks issued long term loans to the extent of Rs. 30.60 crores in all (including the loan issued by the Central Co-operative Banks under the massive programme to the extent of Rs. 174 crores) during the year 1987-88, as against the programme of Rs. 26.00 crores.

Co-operative marketing.—The primary co-operative marketing societies help the farmers in securing better prices for their agricultural produce. Two Co-operative marketing federations, eleven growers co-operative banks, 478 vegetable growers' co-operative marketing societies and 112 primary co-operative marketing societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu. These societies have marketed agricultural produces to the tune of Rs. 200.03 crores during 1987-88 which is more than Rs. 25.03 crores of the anticipated target for the year. Major commodities marketed by these societies during the year were groundnut, cotton, chillies, turmeric, sunflower seeds, potatoes and vegetables.

Crop insurance scheme.—The comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme introduced by the Government of India is under implementation in the State since 1st April 1985.

During the kharif 1987 season the scheme was implemented for paddy I crops and unirrigated groundnut, unirrigated cholam, unirrigated Cumbu, unirrigated ragi and unirrigated gingelly. During 1987-88 rabi crop season the scheme was implemented for paddy II crop and irrigated groundnut irrigated cholam, irrigated cumbu, irrigated ragi, irrigated Gingelly and irrigated sunflower crops. The particulars of crop insurance done are as follows :—

KARIFF 1987 CROP SEASON.

Particulars	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	
	Paddy-I Crop.	Groundnut.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Gingelly.	
		<i>Un Irrigated.</i>					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Number of farmers	54,747	11,526	215	378	301	269	
Area covered (in hectares)	75,174.291	16,889.679	284.633	350.12	725.933	565.057	
Sum insured (rupees in lakhs)	1,968.27	342.40	2.42	3.02	7.88	9.31	
Premium collected (rupees in lakhs)	38.88	3.42	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.09	

RABI 1987-88 CROP SEASON.

Particulars.	1987-88.	1987-88.	1987-88.	1987-88	1987-88	1987-88	1987-88	
	Paddy-II.	Ground- nut.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Gingelly.	Sun- flower.	
			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
			<i>Irrigated.</i>					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Number of Farmers	1,21,584	32,307	175	32	63	5	13	
Area covered (in hectares)	1,51,237	46,960	175	31.22	119	15.9	19	
Sum insured (rupees in lakhs)	4,137.93	1,424.35	2.44	0.55	1.50	0.14	0.22	
Premium collected (rupees in lakhs)	82.75	14.24	0.04	0.01	0.03	..	..

Details of indemnity paid during the year 1987-88 for the Khariff 1986 and Rabi 1986-87 Crop seasons are furnished below :—

KHARIFF 1986.

Serial number.	Name of the Crop.	Payment of indemnity.	
		RS.	P.
1	Paddy	28,32,057.87	
2	Groundnut	3,15,920.13	
3	Cumbu	3,867.19	
4	Cholam	1,407.29	

RABI 1986-87.

		RS. P.	
		RS.	P.
1	Paddy	10,12,712.81	
2	Groundnut	29,40,181.07	
3	Ragi	832.90	
4	Cholam	3.90	
5	Cumbu	3,310.11	

Consumer Co-operatives.—There are 3,930 Primary Co-operative stores functioning in Urban and Rural areas as on 31st March 1988 which include 3,091 college and high school students co-operative stores catering to the needs such as text books, note books and other stationary articles of the student population, 15 stores exclusively for women and 280 stores for industrial and plantation workers. There are 29 co-operative wholesale Stores with 2,198 branches for retail business in places where primary co-operative stores are not functioning effectively. Primary Co-operative Stores have also opened 917 branches to cater to the needs of the consumers. The consumer Co-operative effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 873.43 crores during the financial year 1987-88 as against Rs. 684.90 crores during the year 1986-87.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE :

State Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives.—The total financial assistance sanctioned to the consumer co-operatives for their development under the various State Plans schemes during the financial year 1987-88 amounted to Rs. 28.70 lakhs.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme.—The Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme to the extent of Rs. 4.35 lakhs in the year 1987-88 for setting up five small sized retail outlets and one large sized retail outlet.

Rural Consumer Schemes.—Tamil Nadu was the first state to take up in the year 1976 the implementation of the Rural Consumers' Scheme Introduced by the National Co-operative Development Corporation for the distribution of consumer goods by the village co-operative agricultural service societies in rural areas. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 159.60 lakhs during the year 1987-88 under the scheme to one lead society i.e. the Dharmapuri District Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores, 830 link societies and 1,477

branches of the link societies as margin money assistance and assistance for the purchase of furniture and fixtures. **Quality Testing Laboratories.**—The Tamil Nadu Consumer Co-operative Federation and 23 co-operative wholesale stores have set up quality testing laboratories with Government assistance under this scheme, upto 1987-88

SERVICE TO STUDENTS.

(a) **Distribution of Text Books.**—During the academic year 1987-88, the Co-operatives made available for sale of Text books worth Rs. 425.00 lakhs.

(b) **Distribution of Controlled Price Note Books.**—During the academic year 1987-88, controlled price note books to the value of Rs. 295.00 lakhs were lifted by the co-operatives.

VILLAGE SHOP PROGRAMME—PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

'One Village One Shop Programme' is continued to be implemented during 1987-88 also. There were 20,993 village shops run by co-operatives as on 31st March 1988.

The Government provide subsidy to the Village shops which worked at loss subject to the maximum of Rs. 3,600 per full time shop, Rs. 2,400 per part time shops and Rs. 804 per converted shop per annum.

The expenditure incurred under the village shop programme and the sales turnover during the year 1987-88 are given below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Government assistance by way of subsidy.	255.55
2 Sales turnover	31,281.89

The strengthening of public distribution system started in Tamil Nadu during 1978 with the advent of the one Village One Shop Scheme, prior to 1978 when there were only 4,441 Fair Price shops under the co-operative sector. As on 30th September 1987, 15,672 fair price shops were run by the Co-operatives and 5,032 by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. From 1st October 1987 all the fair price shops were run by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation were transferred to Co-operatives and the entire retail distribution of controlled commodities under public Distribution System is now with the co-operatives. At present, there are 21,134 fair price shops in the co-operative sector. Another salient feature of public distribution system in Tamil Nadu is that no private trader has been given licence to run retail shops under public Distribution System. These 21,134 fair price shops are distributing controlled commodities to 116 lakhs family card holders.

In order to attend to the grievances of public under Public Distribution System, control rooms have been set up in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and in all the Regional Joint Registrars/Deputy Registrars (Public Distribution System) Offices. Flying Squads have also been set up to inspect the fair price shops by surprise. Government sanctioned the services of one joint Registrar, 27 Deputy Registrars and 519 Supervisor Special Officers to supervise the price fair shops.

The progress made by the Co-operatives under Public Distribution System during the year 1987 in the distribution of controlled commodities are given below :—

QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED (IN METRIC TONNES).

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Rice.</i>	<i>Sugar.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Edible Oil.</i>	<i>Kerosene (K. Lts.)</i>
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1982	..	..	..	..	3,07,319	1,53,234	38,252	19,446	1,98,314
1983	..	..	..	..	4,42,007	1,70,963	1,41,096	21,032	2,57,532
1984	..	..	..	..	4,63,393	1,80,961	56,223	26,076	2,79,545
1985	..	..	..	..	8,37,558	2,18,404	49,533	46,066	3,50,881
1986	..	..	..	..	6,83,782	2,01,005	54,004	31,229	3,43,731
1987	..	..	..	..	9,50,703	2,34,006	74,612	54,663	4,02,517

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The Director of School Education is the chief administrative authority for planning, monitoring and extending development schemes relating to the School Education and the State Council of Educational Research and Training. At the district level for each district, there is one Chief Educational Officer to assist the Director of School Education in watching the progress of the School Education Programmes. Besides there are Inspectresses of Girls Schools and District Educational Officers who are entrusted with the academic control of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools and Deputy Inspectors who are entrusted with the academic control of Primary and Middle Schools and the Chief Inspector of Physical Education who are entrusted in the field of Physical Education in the State. The Inspector of Anglo Indian Schools and the Inspector of Matriculation Schools supervise the Anglo Indian and Matriculation in the State. The Assistant Educational Officers who are entrusted with the Administrative control of panchayat union schools.

These officers are responsible for the proper implementation of development schemes towards academic advancement both qualitatively and quantitatively and for the general administration of schools at their level.

The size of the school system in Tamil Nadu as on 30th September 1987 run as follows :—

(1)	Number of schools. (2)	Number of teachers. (3)	Number of pupils. (4)
	(IN LAKHS)		
Primary Schools .. (Standards I—V).	29,319	1.17	52.71
Middle Schools .. (Standards I—VIII or VI—VIII).	5,749	0.66	30.17
High and Higher Secondary Schools, (Generally Standards VI—XVI—XII).	4,529	1.10	33.78
Total ..	39,597	2.93	1,16.66

The strength of pupils, according to the Standards was as follows :—

Standards.	Pupils (In lakhs)
I—V	74.74
VI—VIII	27.76
IX and X	10.21
XI and XII	3.95
Total	1,16.66

Elementary Education.—The National Policy on Education emphasises two aspects. That is —

(1) Universal enrolment and universal retention of children up to 14 years of age;

(2) A substantial improvement in the quality of education.

The Government of India are envisaging the achievement by the end of Seventh Five-Year Plan (i.e. by 1989-90) of 100 per cent enrolment under age group 6—11, and 75 per cent enrolment under age-group 11—14. It will be gratifying to note that Tamil Nadu has already reached the levels of 100.96 per cent enrolment under age-group 6—11 and 83.26 per cent under age-group 11—14. The number of pupils additionally enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu during 1987-88 was as follows.—

Age-Group.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(In lakhs)		
6 to 11	0.75	0.71	1.46
11 to 14	0.79	0.81	1.60
Total	1.54	1.52	3.06

The rate of dropouts (or wastage) at the primary school level (age-group 6—11) has been coming down in recent years. From 38 per cent in 1978-79 has come down to 22 per cent during 1986-87. It is expected that on account of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme there will be further reduction in the rate of dropouts.

Secondary Education.—Out of 18.63 lakhs of children in the age-group of 14 to 16 in Tamil Nadu in 1987-88 10.21 lakhs of children (i.e. 54.79 per cent) have been enrolled in Standards IX to X. The following are the details of the schools which had High School Standards in 1987-88.—

	Ordinary (including Anglo Indian and Matriculation.)	Central Board of Secondary Education.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools	2,713	106	2,819
Higher Secondary Schools	1,631	79	1,710
Total	4,344	185	4,529

The number of students studying in the above 4,529 schools at various levels was as follows in 1987-88:—

	Pupils in lakhs.
I to V Standards ..	2.68
VI to VIII Standards	16.95
IX and X Standards	10.21
XI and XII Standards	3.95

Higher Secondary Education.—The pupil strength of Higher Secondary Schools in 1987-88 in 1,710 Higher Secondary Schools functioning in the State was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Central Courses ..	1,85,933	1,13,183	2,99,116
Vocational Courses ..	42,826	52,894	95,720
Total ..	2,28,759	1,66,077	3,94,836

Vocational Courses.—Tamil Nadu has been a pace setter to other States in the field of Vocational Education at Higher Secondary Level. The number of Higher Secondary Schools offering vocational courses in 1987-88 was 1,267. They offered one or more vocational courses. Out of the 3.95 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in

1987-88, 95,720 were studying in vocational courses as detailed below:—

Major area to which the vocational course relates.	Number of students		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture	5,430	95	5,525
2. Home Science	26	4,451	4,477
3. Commerce and Business	20,657	19,318	39,975
4. Engineering and Technology	16,510	1,269	17,779
5. Health	203	4,345	4,548
6. Teacher Training .. ..	..	21,988	21,988
2. Miscellaneous .. ..	..	1,428	1,428
Total ..	42,826	52,894	95,720

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.—The collections under this fund (instituted in 1962) are utilised for (1) giving relief to ailing teachers and their dependents and (2) for awarding scholarships to children of teachers for higher studies in accordance with the terms of the scheme framed for the purpose. The collections under the fund during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 5,57,163.85. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 1,000 per annum for Professional Degree Courses and Rs. 500 per annum for Technical Diploma Courses. The number of scholarship holders was 111 during 1987-88. Teachers who suffer from specific ailments like Tuberculosis are allowed a lump sum grant of Rs. 750/- 14 teachers get this lump sum grant in 1987-88.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Collegiate Education was formed in 1965 in order to effect an over all improvement and expansion in Collegiate Education in Tamil Nadu in the years prior to 1965. Collegiate Education was an integral part of the Directorate of Public Instruction. The Directorate of Collegiate Education as an independent organisation, has been making significant progress for the cause of education from its inception.

In 1965, when the Directorate was formed, there were 92 arts and science colleges and 18 colleges of education. The following list contains information about the number of institutions under different managements that come under its control at present.—

1. *Arts and Science Colleges.*—203 (54 Government colleges, 133 aided private colleges 16 private colleges functioning without any aid from the Government.).

2. *Colleges of Education.*—22 (7 Government Colleges, 15 Aided private colleges).

3. *Oriental Language Colleges.*—15.

4. *Colleges of Physical Education.*—3

5. *Social Service Educational Institutions.*—2 The colleges that come under the Directorate of Collegiate Education are affiliated to any one of the following

universities, the Madras University, the Bharathiar University, the Madurai Kamaraj University and the Bharathidasan University. These colleges offer instruction in different disciplines of study at the undergraduate and the post-graduate levels. Some among them are allowed to offer research-oriented courses, namely, M. Phil. and Ph. D. It may be noted here that in our country post graduate courses are mostly offered by the University Departments.

Autonomous colleges.—Four among the Government colleges and thirty among the aided private colleges are given autonomous status. At present these colleges are receiving Rs. 7 lakhs granted for U.G.C.

The University of Madras has accorded autonomous status to the YMCA College of Education, Nardiram, Madras-600 035.

Self financing colleges.—There are 16 self financing colleges in 1987-88.

Additional courses.—As the number of students desiring to join colleges has considerably increased, new courses of study are started in (1987-88) in colleges

that come under the control of Directorate of Collegiate Education as indicated below.—

Government Colleges:—

- 4 New Courses at the undergraduate level.
- 4 New Courses at the Post-Graduate level.

Private Colleges:—

- 30 New courses at the Under-graduate level.
- 34 New courses at the Post-graduate level.

Grants.—In the budget for 1987-88 the amount marked for Collegiate Education is Rs. 51 crores. Expenditure towards general Educational Grants for Universities, Construction of buildings in Government colleges and Loans for College Students is met from these funds. A sum of Rs. 8.81 crores (Non-Plan Rs. 2.40 crores, Plan Rs. 6.41 crores) is allocated for general education in universities (including the Tamil University). Aided Private Colleges receive teaching, buildings and other grants as per the grants-in-aid code. The salary of the teachers in Government aided private colleges is paid by the Government.

Students Scholarships.—The following are the details about the grant of Scholarships to Students under certain important schemes :—

	Number of students benefited in 1987-88. (1)	Amount San- ctioned. (2) RS.
1 National Scholarships Scheme ..	6,200	47,56,410
2 National Loans Scholarships Scheme.	3,901	30,00,000
3 State Scholarship Scheme for Children of Teachers.	86	90,040
4 Merit scholarships to the students who secure first rank in S.S.L.C. Anglo Indian School Leaving Certificate, Matriculation, Indian Council for Secondary Education and Central Board of Examination in Tamil Nadu.	1	243

5 State Collegiate Scholarship ..	192	32,688
6 Adhoc merit grant to the SC/ST students who secure 60 percent and above.	2,284	7,00,000
7 Scholarship for the children of defence service personnel.	13	1,758
8 Scholarships to the children of Ex-servicemen.	27	8,752.95
Educational concession to the children of deceased Government servants of Tamil Nadu.	46	83,700

Encouragement of Tamil Medium Students.—Tamil medium students are awarded an annual scholarships of Rs. 180 as an incentive for those who opt for Tamil medium instruction in colleges. In 1987-88 a total amount of Rs. 44 lakhs is spent for providing incentive to Tamil Medium Students in Colleges. 24,019 students are benefitted from this scheme in 1987-88.

Travel Concessions for Students.—A sum of Rs. 2,20,50,265 (as per the final corrected revised estimate) is spent for reimbursing the loss incurred by bus Transport Corporations as a result of allowing students travel concessions.

Ten year teaching service for upgradation.—In 1987-88, 527 Assistant professors are upgraded as professors as they have completed ten years service. 52 Tutors were upgraded as Assistant Professors.

Concessions.—The teaching as well as the non-teaching members of the staff in private colleges are allowed to have pension benefits, leave, group insurance and special provident fund facilities as in the case of Government servants. Death-cum-retirement gratuity is extended to the non-teaching staff in Private Colleges. The earned leave for a college teacher is raised from 3 to 13 College Professors and Principals who have a distinguished record of service are eligible for awards.

The Directorate of Collegiate Education has taken all possible efforts to maintain an integrated over all development of higher Education in Tamil Nadu Colleges.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Expansion of Technical Education.—During 1987-88 two new Self-financing Engineering Colleges have started functioning and the Government have sanctioned the starting of five more self-financing Engineering Colleges as mentioned below :—

Self-Financing Engineering Colleges started during 1987-88—

1. Adhiyaman College of Engineering, Hosur, Dharmapuri District.

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2. Vinayaka Mission's Kiruparanda Variyar Engineering College, Salem.

Self-financing Engineering Colleges sanctioned during 1987-88 but not started :

1. Dr. M.G.R. Engineering College, Madhavayal, Madras.
2. Sathyabama Engineering College, Padappai, Chengelpet District.

3. K. S. Rangasamy College of Technology, Tirchengode, Salem.

4. Periyar Maniammai College of Technology, Vallam, Thanjavur.

5. A.V.S. College of Engineering and Technology, Nedungur, Tiruchirappalli District.

These colleges could not be started during 1987-88 for want of affiliation of the concerned Universities and the fulfilment of conditions prescribed by the Government, by the Managements of these Self-financing Engineering Colleges.

Self-financing Polytechnic.—Upto the end of 1986-87 74 self-financing Polytechnics have been started. During 1987-88, no self-financing polytechnic was started.

Increase in intake.—With the increase in the number of Engineering Colleges in the State, the students intake has been 6,170 during 1987-88 (This does not include intake for institutions which are not under the control of Directorate of Technical Education, Madras).

The intake of students in Polytechnics remained at 22,599.

New Courses.—New Courses in emerging areas of Engineering and Technology are being introduced in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. The details of courses introduced during 1987-88 are as following :—

Name of the Institution.	Name of the new Course.
(1)	(2)
<i>Degree Course :</i>	
1 Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai.	B.E. Degree course in Computer Science and Engineering.
2 Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Erode.	B.E. Degree course in Electronics and Communication Engineering.
3 Indian Engineering College, Vadakankulam.	B.E. Degree Course in Computer Science and Engineering.
4 Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Naserethpet.	B.E. Degree Course in Computer Science and Engineering.
5 The Mepco Schlenk Engineering College, Sivakasi.	B.E. Degree Course in Computer Science and Engineering.

Name of the Institution.

Name of the New Course.

(1)

(7)

Diploma Course :

1 Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.	Diploma in Computer Science and Engineering.
2 Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.	Diploma in Computer Science and Engineering.
3 Murugappa Polytechnic, Avadi.	Diploma in Text and Dye making.
4 Periyar Centenary Girls Polytechnic, Vallam, Thanjavur District.	Diploma in Computer Science and Engineering.
5 Arasan Ganesan Polytechnic, Sivakasi.	Diploma in Computer Science and Engineering.
6 Kamaraj Polytechnic, Pazhavilai.	Diploma in Computer Science and Engineering.

Post Diploma Courses :

Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.	Computer Applications (sanction yet to be offered).
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Computerisation.—All the Government and Government Aided Technical institutions have been provided with computers to expose and train students to the use of Computer.

Computer Courses have been introduced in most of the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics at various levels, viz. Post-Graduate, Degree, Post-Diploma and Diploma levels.

Computer training is also given to some of the staff members to prepare them for the preparation of manual rolls, hall-tickets, work-sheets, publication of results, Diploma Certificates on Computer.

Modernisation of Labs/Departments :

With the total amount of Rs. 1,094.86 lakhs provided by both Central and State Governments, Labs/Departments in 7 Engineering Colleges and 16 Polytechnics have been modernised.

Direct Central Assistance.—Under the Scheme of Special Direct Central Assistance, upto the end of 1986-87, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been received during the last three years.

LEGAL STUDIES.

The Department of Legal Studies was created 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 continue to strive for further improvement. The Madras Law College was started in the year 1891. In the year 1974, another Law College was opened at Madurai. In 1979-80 two more Law Colleges one each at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore were opened. Thus there are four Government Law Colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu at present.

Apart from the three-year law course, the five year Law Course has also been introduced in the four Law Colleges from the Academic year 1983-84 onwards. The students who have passed +2 examinations are eligible for admission to the Five Year Law Course. The second year, third year, fourth year and fifth year classes of Five Year Law Course have also been started from the year of 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1987-88 respectively.

Post-Graduate Courses 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.

The Evening Law Course for employed persons was started in the Madras Law College from the academic year 1966-67 and in the Madurai Law College with effect from 1977-78. This was discontinued in 1979-80 on the direction of the Bar Council of India. However, the Evening course has since been reintroduced in the Madras and Madurai Law Colleges and introduced at the Tiruchirappalli and the Coimbatore Law Colleges also.

This department is publishing every year "Year Book of Legal Studies" wherein articles and essays of eminent jurists and professors of Law are included. There are totally 5,600 students on the rolls in all the four Law Colleges and the course-wise strength of each Law College is as shown below :

Law College.	Three year Law Course.	Five year Law Course.	Evening Course.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	810	900	720	2,430
Madurai	480	750	360	1,590
Tiruchirappalli ..	240	400	180	820
Coimbatore	240	400	180	820
Total	1,770	2,450	1,440	5,660

Free Legal Aid Clinics have been started in Law Colleges with the object of giving free legal advices to the poor and needy people.

NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education which was established in the year 1976 with the aim of providing basic literacy to the non-starters, drop-outs and push-outs in the age group 6-14 and bring them to the formal system of education under universalisation of primary education had a full fledged Director, two Technical Officers in the rank of gazetted Headmasters, two field officers in the rank of Deputy Inspectors of schools and a section at the Directorate level and one District Project Officer in each district in the rank of a headmaster. The annual budget for the Department was Rs. 11 lakhs only.

When the massive National Adult Education Programme was launched in the year 1978 by the Government of India, this Directorate was entrusted with the Adult Education Programme also. Thus the Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education was expanded gradually and the budget allocation for the year under report (i.e) 1987-88 is 618 lakhs.

When the National Adult Education Programme was launched in the year 1978, the posts of District Project Officers appointed to look after the Non-Formal Education Programme were dispensed with and the posts of District Adult Education Officers in the rank of District Education Officers were created in view of enormous increase in the quantum of work. The District Adult Education Officers are the monitoring Officers of the Adult Education and Non-formal Education Programmes at the District level. As Adult Education Programme aims at the uplift of the downtrodden and scheduled caste/scheduled tribes by the various development programmes of the Government, The District Adult Education Officer is also appointed as the ex-officio Personal Assistant to the Collector and the Secretary of the District Adult Education Board.

Non-formal Education.—The Non-formal Education Programme has been organised in this State since 1976-77 to provide learning opportunity for the children 6-14

outside the formal system. It is meant for non-starters, push-outs and drop-outs and aims at bringing back the children who were out of school. This system of education is actually supplementing the formal system.

A Centre functions for two hours per day for 200 days spread over 12 months and will cater to the needs of 30 drop-outs for a year. The centre will run continuously for a period of three years with different sets of learners in each phase.

The non-formal education instructors are mainly drawn from the category of teachers of the local Primary Schools. A sum of Rs. 50 per mensem as honorarium and an amount of Rs. 10 for contingent expenditure is paid to them for 12 months.

The scheme functioned upto 1985-86. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme is, boys 1.61 lakhs and girls 1.01 lakhs including Industrial Non-formal Education Schemes Performances.

INFES (Industrial Non-formal Education Schemes).—Non-formal education programme for the benefit of the Child Labourers working in the Match and Fire Works Factories was started in the year 1980-81 by the Department of Non-formal and Adult Education. Under this Non-formal Education Scheme 30 Non-formal Education Centres were identified in and around 'Sivakasi'. These centres were run for a period of three years enabling the children to appear for the VIII Standard Public Examination. The Centres functioned for two hours in a day at a time convenient to the learners with the co-operation of the factory owners. Although the centre functioned for two hours, the teacher, who was a fully qualified trained teacher, was in the Centre throughout the day in the factory premises to help the children in their learning process. Each Centre enrolled 30 learners. 969 learners were enrolled in these centres in the I batch. There were about 900 children (200 boys + 700 girls) enrolled in the II batch.

During the year 1984-85 70 more centres were opened in Sattur and Vembakkottai areas under Area Development Programme and another 10 centres at Gudiyatham for the benefit of the Child labourers working in Beedi factories. In these centres 2,237 children (477 boys and 1,760 girls) were benefitted out of this 553 belonged to Scheduled Caste Community. These centres were closed on 31st December 1987.

Rural Functional Literacy Project.—The Rural Functional Literacy Project is a centrally sponsored scheme with cent per cent financial assistance and implemented by the State Government. There are 27 Rural Functional Literacy Projects functioning in Tamil Nadu. The number of centres under this scheme is 8,100. The project cost of each project is Rs. 10.48 lakhs for the first year and 9.78 lakhs for the subsequent years. The coverage during the year under report is given below :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners	59,938	2,10,540	2,67,508
Scheduled Caste ..	26,931	81,118	1,08,049
Scheduled Tribe ..	200	1,172	1,372

State Adult Education Programme.—The State Adult Education Programme is a major State Programme implemented in 152 blocks in 19 districts of the State excluding Madras. This includes 25 new projects sanctioned this year. In each of the Project there are one hundred adult education centres with 30 learners, in each centre. This scheme is fully financed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. There are 15,200 functioning under this scheme in the State. The Project cost of each is Rs. 1.82 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 1.76 lakhs for the subsequent years.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners	1,51,858	3,60,449	5,12,307
Scheduled Caste ..	69,185	1,40,338	2,09,523
Scheduled Tribes ..	4,995	3,910	8,905

Intensive Adult Education Project with 30 centres was also sanctioned during 1987-88. The number of beneficiaries through this scheme is as given below :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners	30	870	900
Scheduled Caste ..	30	360	390

Under Integrated Tribal Development Plan 5 Projects have been sanctioned during 1987-88 two in Salem (Yercaud and Kalvarayan Hills) and Tiruchirappalli (Pachaimalai). The number of beneficiaries is as given below :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Adult Education :			
Learners	2,682	758	3,440
Scheduled Tribe ..	2,682	758	3,440
Non-formal Education :			
Learners	2,136	1,319	3,455
Scheduled Tribe ..	2,136	1,319	3,455

Shramik Vidyapeeth.—To plan and organise educational programmes and other activities to serve the Educational need of workers and their dependents in urban and industrial areas a shramik Vidyapeeth was established in Madras City during the year 1982. In Madurai during 1985 and in Tiruchirappalli during 1986 with cent per cent financial aid from Government of India, the Shramik Vidyapeeth have so far organised 1,001 courses for the benefit of 29,736 workers and their dependents.

The target fixed for the year 1987-88 is 10.0 lakhs and the achievement is 10.01 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

Till February 1975, this office was known as the Office of the "Commissioner for Government Examinations" and the Director of Public Instruction/Director of School Education was the Ex-Officio, Commissioner for Government Examinations. The Directorate of Government Examinations was formed in February 1975, and a separate Director has been appointed since February 1975.

1. *Decentralisation.*—The following Five Regional Offices are functioning as on date. These Regional Offices attend to the pre-examination work of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination and supplying stationery articles to the centres of Higher Secondary Examination.

<i>Head quarters.</i>	<i>Date from which functioning.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction. (Revenue Districts).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Coimbatore	14th November 1980.	Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Dharmapuri and The Nilgiris.
2. Madurai	20th November 1980.	Anna, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthu ramalingam.
3. Tiruchirappalli	8th July 1982.	South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai Districts and also Union Territory of Pondicherry.
4. Madras	15th October 1984.	Madras, Chengalpattu and North Arcot District.
5. Tirunelveli	17th September 1987.	Kanyakumari, Chidambaranar, Nellai-kattabomman and Kamarajar District

2. *Total number of Examinations.*—Presently 41, Statewise Public Examinations are being conducted by this Department. About Nine lakhs candidates appear for these examinations in a year.

3. *Composition of Higher Secondary Examination Subjects.*—

1. Number of General Educational subjects.	37
2. Number of Vocational subjects ..	69
3. Number of Groups (Both General and Vocational).	290

4. *Non-formal Study Examinations :—*

Eligibility for Private Appearance :

<i>Examination.</i>	<i>General Educational Qualification.</i>	<i>Age</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i). E.S.L.C.	No prescribed Minimum qualification is necessary.	13years.
(ii) S.S.L.C. (Men and Women)	Pass in VIII Standard or E.S.L.C. Examination.	15 years.
(iii) Higher Secondary Examination. (Subjects excluding practicals).	Pass in X standard or S.S.L.C. Public Examination.	17 years.

5. *Concession to other State Boards Certificate Holders.*—The Holders of pass certificates of Standard X (S.S.L.C.) of other State Boards of Secondary Education are equated with a pass in S.S.L.C. Public Examination conducted by the Director of Government Examinations, Madras (Tamil Nadu) and that the candidates holding such certificates are eligible to appear for the Higher Secondary Examination as private candidates without insisting the required minimum marks in the X Standard (under the Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education, 35 per cent of marks in each subject is minimum pass). This is the only State which has issued this order on humanitarian grounds in the whole of India.

All-India Level Examinations.—(i) The first State of National talent Examination is being conducted by this Directorate. The Rank List is being sent to the NCERT, New Delhi which is conducting second stage of Examination.

(ii) The arrangements for conducting Civil Services (preliminary and main) Examinations and so many other All India level UPSC Examinations are done by the Director of Government Examinations, Madras in the capacity of Chief Supervisor.

(iii) Similarly the Preliminary arrangements conducting Staff Selection Commission (New Delhi) Examinations are done by this Directorate, though the Regional Office of the Staff Selection Commission is functioning in Madras.

7. *Re-Scrutiny and Re-totalling of Marks.*—After the publication of results of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination Higher Secondary Examination, Matriculation and Anglo-Indian Examinations, the request for re-scrutiny and retotalling of marks of the answer papers is entertained from candidates. The rates of fees for the re-scrutiny-cum-retotalling are fixed in G.O. Ms. No. 1752 Education, dated 9th November 1987.

8. *Mechanisation of Examination Work.*—The mechanisation has been introduced as early as from October 1972 for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination. Now the pre and post examination work of Higher Secondary Examination, S.S.L.C. Public Examination, Anglo-Indian Examination and Matriculation Examination are done by Computer and the candidates are issued mark certificates neatly printed by the Computer.

9. *Dummy Numbering System in Higher Secondary Examination.*—As a forward step to prevent malpractice in evaluation dummy numbering of answer papers of Higher Secondary Examination viz. Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology has been introduced during the valuation in April 1988.

10. *Central Valuation System.*—Answer scripts of Higher Secondary Examinations and S.S.L.C. Public Examination are done at selected Central Valuation centres at different places in the State under effective supervision by Camp Officers who are otherwise the District Educational Officers, Inspectress of Girls Schools, Chief Educational Officers of School Education Department. This System is proved to be successful, since all the scripts are got evaluated within the specified time limit.

11. *Compartmental System of pass.*—The declaration of eligibility for University Courses of Study, Pass, Fail, is not in vogue. The candidates who secure 35 per cent in each subject in one or more appearance are deemed to have passed in respect of the following examination conducted by this Department :—

- (i) Higher Secondary Examination
- (ii) S.S.L.C.;
- (iii) O.S.L.C.;
- (iv) A.I.S.L.C.;
- (v) Matriculation; and
- (vi) E.S.L.C.

12. *Statistical Information.*—Statistical information of certain prominent examinations conducted by this department in the period of report are furnished below :—

Name of the Examinations.	March 1987		October Registered.	March 1988	
	Registered. (Both Boys and Girls)	Passed. (3)		Registered. (5)	Passed. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
S.S.L.C. Examinations :					
Pupil and Private Candidates	4,65,817	..	1,93,952	4,96,319	..
Pupil candidates alone	3,57,480	1,81,405	..	3,69,226	51 per cent
Anglo-Indian Examinations	3,406	2,917	516	3,492	84 per cent
Matriculation Examination	8,368	7,270	1,025	10,455	89 per cent.
Higher Secondary Examinations :					
Pupil and Private Candidates	2,00,938	..	62,424	2,14,877	..
Pupil candidates alone	1,60,518	1,15,403	..	1,67,625	59.3 per cent.
Secondary Grade Teacher Training	6,672	5,345	680	12,997	80.90 per cent.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The Senate.—The Senate met thrice during the year (i) the Ordinary Meeting was held on 28th November 1987, (ii) the Annual Meeting was held on 26th March 1988, (iii) Special meeting was also held on 28th November 1987, at which titles and diplomas were conferred. In addition to above two special meeting were held on 7th August 1987 and 21st December 1987 to nominate a person to serve on the Committee which is to recommend a parcel of three names to the Chancellor for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

The Syndicate.—The Syndicate, the executive organ of the University met twelve times during the year and took important decisions. In addition, decision on some urgent items were also taken by the Syndicate in circulation. In addition to above six special meetings were also held to consider the Financial Estimates for 1988-89, to nominate a person to serve on the Committee which is to recommend a panel to serve on the Committee, which is to recommend a panel of three names to the Chancellor for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor regarding implementation of U.G.C. scales of pay to University teachers, etc.

The Academic Council.—The Academic Council met twice during the year (i) on 30th October 1987 and (ii) on 27th February 1988.

Board of Studies.—At the beginning of the year under report there were 76 Boards of Studies. During the year under report three new Boards of Studies have been constituted viz., (i) Boards of Studies in Temple Architecture and Sculpture; (ii) Board of Studies in Business and Industrial Management and (iii) Board of Studies for the Chair in Christianity. This bringing the total number of Boards of studies to 79.

Convocation.—The Annual Convocation of 1987 was held on 30th September 1987 when Dr. E. C. G. Sudarshan, Theoretical physicist, Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, delivered the Convocation oration. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature (Honoris causa) was conferred on Thirumathi M. S. Subbulakshmi, Musician and the Degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris causa) was conferred on Dr. E. C. G. Sudarshan. The Supplemental Convocation of 1987 was held on 25th March 1988.

Summer—Sequential M. Phil. Programme.—With a view to improve upon the academic qualifications of the teachers of the affiliated colleges so as to equip themselves to be between talented, the University introduced 'Sequential M. Phil. Programme, conducted during vacations without interrupting to their normal work in the affiliated colleges. 26 colleges have been given permission to conduct M.Phil. Sequential programme in various faculties during the summers of 1987 and 1988 and 264 teachers have been selected during that year.

Correspondence Education.—The Institute of Correspondence Education was established in the academic year 1981-82 has become an important centre for distance education in the country.

During the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 the following courses were offered in the Institute of Correspondence Education.

*Academic Year 1987-88 (Courses) :**A. Three year under Graduate Courses :**Both Regular Stream and Open University System :—*

B.A.	History (English and Tamil Medium).
B.A.	Economics (English and Tamil Medium).
B.A.	Psychology (English and Tamil Medium).
B.A.	Indian Music (English and Tamil Medium)
B.A.	Tamil.
B.A.	English.
B.Sc.	Mathematics (English and Tamil Medium).
B.Com.	(English and Tamil Medium).
B.Lit.	(Tamil).

Regular Stream only.—B.A. Geography (English and Tamil Medium).

B. Credit System.—One Year only (Open University System only).

C. Two Year Graduate Courses (Regular Stream only) :—

M.A.	History (English and Tamil Medium).
M.A.	Political Science (English Medium).
M.A.	Public Administration (English Medium).
M.A.	Defence Studies (English Medium).
M.A.	Economics (English Medium).
M.A.	Tamil.
M.A.	English.
M.Com.	(English Medium).

Calendar Year Courses (January to December) 1988 :—

A. Certificate Course.—Certificate Course in Library and Information Science (CLIS)—3 months (English and Tamil Medium).

B. Diploma Course.—Diploma in Geography (English and Tamil Medium)—One Year.

C. Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLIS) English Medium—One Year.—During the year, the Institute is running effectively with a total of 92,737 students as against 78,109 last year.

Research Programme.—During the year under report 246 candidates qualified for the Ph.D. Degree. 258 candidates were registered for the Ph.D. Programme and 569 candidates for the M.Phil. Programme during the year.

Affiliation.—During the academic year 1987-88, the University has granted affiliation to a Government College viz., Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Madras and to the following Self-financing Colleges :—

(1) Jawahar Science College for Men, Block 1,0 Neyveli-607 801, South Arcot district.

(2) Valliammal Science College for Women, Anna Nagar, Madras-600 102.

(3) J. K. K. Natarajah Dental College, Komarapalayam 638 183, Salem district.

(4) Vinayaka Mission Kirupananda Variar Engineering College, Salem.

(5) Adhiyaman Engineering College, Hosur, Dharmapuri district.

The total number of the affiliated / approved colleges of this University upto the academic year 1987-88 was 123 (Arts and Science—72, Medical—17, Engineering—14, Teaching—9, Law—2, Physical Education—2, D.T.—7).

During the same academic year, the University has conferred 'autonomous status' on the following affiliated colleges with effect from the academic year 1987-88.

- (1) Presidency College, Madras.
- (2) Queen Mary's College, Madras-4.
- (3) Stella Maris College, Madras-86.

(4) Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur-635 601 (Partial autonomy for M.Sc., Mathematics and M.A., Social Work).

(5) Meston College of Education, Madras-14.

(6) Technical Teachers Training Institute, Taramani, Madras-600 113.

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION :

(a) *Madras University Library*.—3,886 Volumes were added during 1987, As usual the publication 'Monthly list of recent additions to the Library' was brought out on the first day of every month, with a view to keep the public informed of the current additions to the Library.

To assist the research scholars in their search for literature in their areas of research the scheme PARS (Personalised Anticipatory Reference Service) has been continued.

(b) *Departmental Libraries*.—2,452 books were added to the several departmental Libraries.

(c) *Guindy Campus Library*.—During the year, 636 new books and 559 bound volumes of periodicals have been added to the Library. In addition, 267 doctoral theses and M.Phil. project reports have also been added.

(d) *Dr. A.L. Mudaliar Post Graduate Institute of Basis Medical Sciences, Taramani, Central Library*.—One hundred and forty-eight books were added to the library during the year. 112 periodical titles pertaining to Medical Sciences were also received.

CO-CURRICULAR PROGRAMMES :

(a) *National Service Scheme (N.S.S.)*.—The Madras University is implementing N.S.S. in 83 colleges including professional colleges with a strength of 20,000 during the year 1987-88.

During the year 1987-88, the N.S.S., University of Madras, has conducted 81 Special camping programme through out this University area and has involved 13,070 campers in it.:

To commemorate the 40th Anniversary of Independence of India the following programme have been conducted by the N.S.S. Cell, University of Madras.

I. Eco-development programme beautification of the renowned Vellore Fort, at Vellore was conducted with the involvement of 2,000 N.S.S. volunteers for 60 days.

II. With the association of Indian Leprosy foundation a N.S.S. volunteer rally was conducted on the eve of Gandhi Jayanthi. It was inaugurated by then Governor of Tamil Nadu his excellency S. L. Kurana.

III. Functional Literacy Programme :

IV. *Social Awareness Week*.—The following scheduled were adopted by 80 N.S.S. Colleges for a week from 21st to 25th January 1988 :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1) January 21st 1988 | .. Anti Dowry Day. |
| (2) January 22nd 1988 | .. Leprosy eradication Day. |
| (3) January 23rd 1988 | .. Prevention of drug addiction, alcoholism and smoking. |
| (4) January 24th 1988 | .. Women's development. |
| (5) January 25th 1988 | .. Consumer Protection and Republic day celebrations. |

As a first time in India, the N.S.S. cell, University of Madras, conducted a Entrepreneur Motivation Training (E.M.T.) Programme to 28 N.S.S. programme Officers between March 17th and 24th 1988 with the Collaboration of National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Bank.

The Object of the Programme are :

I. To help the participants develop the ability and competence to plan and conduct E.M.T. training.

II. To enable them to internalise the concept and impact entrepreneurial motivation training to varying target groups and situation.

III. To develop competence for using E.M.T. exercise for selection of potential entrepreneurs.

IV. To help them understand the criticalities of various stages involved enterprise launching and resourcing.

The N.S.S. is being implemented in India from the year 1969, but as a first time the N.S.S. Volunteers have been invited to participate in the Republic Day parade held at New Delhi, on 26th January 1988, which was remarkable even in the N.S.S. history.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

A number of job oriented and socially relevant new courses have been introduced at the Post-graduate level and at Diploma level.

During the year the University introduced the following new courses :—

- (1) M.Sc. Agricultural Economics.
- (2) M.Sc. in Coastal Aquaculture.
- (3) Master of Dental Surgery in Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgery.
- (4) Master of Computer Applications.
- (5) Sequential Programme in M. Phil.
- (6) B.E. Part-time in Mechanical and Production.

The following new courses were introduced in the Directorate of Distance Education during the year :—

- (1) Diploma Course in Concrete Technology and Design of Concrete Structures.
- (2) Diploma Course in Chemical Process, Instrumentation and Control.
- (3) Diploma Course in Energy Studies and Management.
- (4) Diploma Course in Maintenance Management.
- (5) Certificate course in Automobile Technology.
- (6) Certificate Course in Farm Equipment and Maintenance.
- (7) Certificate Course in English for Communication.

As part of the Rajah Muthiah Medical College an outpatient Center with provision for a number of specialities was opened at Chidambaram Town on 2nd February 1987 for the benefit of the public especially the weaker sections.

A teaching hospital with 100 bed facilities attached to the Rajah Muthiah Medical College was inaugurated on 2nd October 1987 at Annamalai Nagar.

A new facility was provided in the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences by adding a Research Laboratory and an Exercise Therapy Centre on 15th October 1987.

An incentive at Rs. 100 p.m. for 10 months in a year for 16 students of Sangitha Bushana Course on the basis of merit was introduced from 1986-87 from the funds offered by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar Memorial Trust, Madras.

An incentive at Rs. 500 p.m. was introduced for the students of M.A. Tamil and M.O.L. Degree Courses in this University out of the interest accruing from the Rajah Saheb Endowment.

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Senate.—The annual meeting of the Senate was held on 28th March 1987 and the ordinary meeting on 17th October 1987.

Academic Council.—Three meetings were held during the year one on 27th March 1987 and the other two meetings (i.e. Ordinary and Special) on 18th September 1987.

Faculties.—The following faculties were reconstituted for a period of 3 years as noted below :—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| (1) Education | .. .. | 6th October 1987. |
| (2) Medicine | .. .. | 9th October 1987. |
| (3) Fine Arts | .. .. | 30th March 1987. |
| (4) Dentistry | .. .. | 1st April 1987. |
| (5) Engineering and Technology | | 8th May 1987. |
| (6) Agriculture | .. .. | 19th October 1987. |
| (7) Law | .. .. | 8th May 1987. |

Board of Studies.—The following Boards of Studies were reconstituted during the year :—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | | For 3 years from |
| (1) Business Administration | .. .. | 8th May 1987. |
| (2) Psychology | .. .. | 24th June 1987. |
| (3) Structural Engineering | .. .. | 12th September 1987 |
| (4) Civil Engineering | .. .. | 12th September 1987 |
| (5) Mechanical Engineering | .. .. | 12th September 1987 |
| (6) Electrical Engineering | .. .. | 12th September 1987 |
| (7) Legal Studies | .. .. | 8th May 1987. |

Syndicate.—It has 19 members including Ex-Officio members, Deans of Faculties elected and nominated members. The Syndicate had 12 meetings during the year.

Board of Selection.—The Board of Selection had 5 meetings to select the candidates for various posts in the Departments of Study.

Statutes.—During the year the following amendments were made to the Statutes of the University :—

Statute 3 (iii) (e) of Chapter XXV incorporating a clause in the existing Statute relating to Gratuity-cum-Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance-cum-Family Pension Scheme for teachers.

An addendum to Statute 3 (iii)(e) of Chapter XXV defining Dearness Allowance and ADA as Dearness Pay pensionary purposes has been passed.

Amerdemnt to Statute 12 (ii) of Chapter XI of the Laws of the University deleting the provision of Chairman and Convener for the Faculty of Medicine.

Statute 3 (ii) (b) of Chapter XXV relating to Gratuity-cum-Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance-cum-Family Pension Scheme for teachers making provision for transfer of Provident Fund account to the Institution where they take up employment.

Admission.—The total number of students on the rolls of University as on December 1987 was 7,140 as against 6,015 in the previous year. The number of women students was 1,226 as against 1,136 in the previous years. The total number of students enrolled in the Directorate of Distance Education stood at 41,554 as against 39,311 in the previous year.

The total number of candidates registered for Ft.D. degree was 94 and that for M. Phil. degree was 221.

Examinations.—During the year under report, University Examinations were held in the sessions in May/June 1987 and the other in September / October / November 1987.

The examinations for the Distance Education courses for the 2 year 1987 were held in December 1987 January 1988 in 23 centres all over India. Nearly 36,084 students appeared for the various examinations of the DDE Courses. Supplementary Examinations were conducted in August 1987 for the benefit of failed students of Directorate of Distance Education courses at Annamalai Nagar. About 1,599 students appeared for the supplementary examinations.

Convocation.—The 55th Annual Convocation was held on 10th December 1987 at which Shri G.L. Tandon, Chairman, Coal India Limited delivered the Convocation Address. Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy, Pro-Chancellor presided over the convocation, in the absence of the Chancellor.

17,693 candidates took their degrees at the Convocation. Of them 957 took their degrees in person, and the rest in Inabsentia. Medals and Prizes were awarded to 48 students.

Directorate of Distance Education.—The Directorate and made great strides in enrolment and in academic improvements. The total enrolment has increased by 2,243 students.

ANNA UNIVERSITY.

General.—The important events and activities of the University during the year 1987-88 are presented under the broad titles academic programme, Research activities, developmental activities, finance and general.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES.

Programmes offered.—This University offered during the year 19 U.G. Courses, 34 P.G. Degree Courses and 4 P.G. Diploma Courses in addition to the M.Phil and Ph.D. Programmes in various disciplines.

New Courses.—B.E. Degree programme in Mining Engineering M.Tech. degree programme and a Post-graduate diploma programme in Footwear Science and Engineering were introduced in this year.

Enrolment.—The enrolment of the students in the year 1987-88 was 4,717 which included 641 students belonging to S.C./S.T., 25 Foreign students and 607 women students. Out of 4,717 students enrolled, 3,343 were undergraduate students and 1,047 Post-graduate, 327 Research Students.

Degrees awarded.—The Eighth Convocation of the University was held on 11th March 1988. Thiru K.R. Narayananan, Minister of State for Science and Technology Government of India delivered the Convocation address 487 candidates took their degree in person and 733 inabsentia.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

Doctoral Programme.—35 Research Scholars were registered for the Ph.D. Programme during the year.

Publication.—More than three hundred and twenty papers contributed by faculty members from various department of the University were published/presented in reputed national and International journals/conferences/seminars and symposia during the year.

Research Projects.—During the year under report 48 sponsored research project worth about Rs. 144.00 lakhs financed by various funding agencies were under execution in the University.

Some of the important projects among them are—

(i) Study on the behaviour of structures under large Acoustic Loads—Department of Civil Engineering.

(ii) Groundwater Investigations in Madras Aquifer System—Ocean Data Centre.

(iii) National Wasteland Development Mapping Project—Institute of Remote Sensing.

(iv) Growth, perfection and analysis of YAG single crystals—Crystal Growth Centre.

(v) Experimental and Therotical investigation of Electronic structure of Solids, Sc, Y, La and AC under pressure and application to the study of super-conductivity—Department of Physics.

Developmental activities.—Dr. Wolfgang Kupier, Head, Section of Higher Education, German Agency for Technical Co-operation, FRG laid the foundation stone for the Computer and Library Building of the Centre for Water Resources.

His Excellency Thiru S.L. Khurana, Governor of Tamilnadu, inaugurated the New Guest House Building, on 11th March 1987.

His Excellency Thiru S.L. Khurana, Governor of Tamilnadu, inaugurated the building for the Centre for Biotechnology and laid the foundation stone for the P.G Students Hostel at College of Engineering on 12th August 1987.

Finance.—During the financial year 1987-88, the Government of Tamilnadu, the University Grants Commission and the Government of India released grants amounting to Rs. 538.59 lakhs, Rs. 244.53 lakhs and Rs. 95.00 lakhs respectively.

The actual expenditure for the year 1986-87 and the revised estimate for the year 1987-88 were Rs. 734.68 lakhs and Rs. 1,271.59 lakhs respectively.

General Information.—The Vice-Chancellor was nominated to the following positions :—

A Member of National Academy of Sciences, India. A Member of Tamilnadu Science and Technology Centres, Madras for a further period of two years from 22nd February 1987.

A Member of Accreditation Board constituted by the Council of the Institutions of Engineers (India).

A Convenor of the Zonal Committee for the South Zone to consider Inter University Co-operative resource mobilization and manpower requirements for the implementation of the new education policy by Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi.

A Member of the Tamilnadu Sciences and Technology Centres—Constitution of Advisory Committee for Perjar Galles.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Research and Development (ACRD) for Education and Training by Director, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.

Chairman of the State Level Committee to study the syllabus in adoption by various Universities and Colleges in Electronics and Computer Science Courses by Government of India, Education Department.

A Co-opted Member of the All-India Council for Technical Education-Southern Regional Committee Government of India, Department of Education.

A Member of the Anna Institute of Management Society its Governing Committee or two years from 9th September 1987.

A Member of the Standing Committee of the UGC on Superconducting Activity.

The Syndicate.—The Syndicate met six times during the year on the 13th April, the 16th July, the 14th August the 5th October the 9th December and 3rd February.

The Academic Council.—The Academic Council met twice during the year on the 27th June and the 7th December 1987.

The Finance Committee.—The Finance Committee met twice during the year on the 27th October 1987 and the 3rd February 1988.

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY.

The Bharathiar University since its inception in 1982 has been taking forward steps to restructure the existing courses and formulate new courses to make higher education to spread through out the country. In view of this, during 1987-88 affiliation was granted to two new colleges and seven new courses namely, M.A. Tamiliyal, M.A. Defence Studies, B.Sc., Physical Education, B.Sc., Catering Technology, P.G. Diploma in Tamil for Science, P.G. Diploma in translation, P.G. Diploma in Linguistics. Nineteen affiliated colleges were sanctioned affiliation to conduct twenty-five new courses.

The University has at present 16 University Departments, 46 affiliated colleges and 8 Recognised Research Institutions under its academic region. Ten of the affiliated colleges are autonomous in nature and one is of partial autonomous statute. At present, 49 faculty members are working in the various University Departments. A total number of about 13,802 candidates were admitted to various courses in the affiliated colleges and 274 candidates to various courses in the University departments during 1987-88 bringing the total to about 36,358 students studying for various courses in different years of study under this University. Of these about 39 per cent are women students.

An academic staff college has been started in this University to conduct the Orientation Courses for young Lecturers entering the teaching profession at the College and University level and to offer refresher courses for the teachers who are already in service.

Research schemes sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology/Department of Environment Botanical Survey of India are under operation in the Department of Botany, Environmental Science and Zoology of the University.

The faculty members of this University Departments participated in various Seminars/Symposia/Workshops/Conferences conducted at the National and International levels in India and abroad during the year.

Seminars/Conferences were conducted on various topics by the Arts Science and Social Sciences Department of this University. A summer institute sponsored by UGC was conducted by the Tamil Department for college Tamil Teachers.

The Registrar participated in the Fifth International Meet Conference of Registrars' and Secretaries' of University Administrators held at Sydney, Australia from 26th July to 1st August 1987.

The University Library has at present about 40,754 volumes on varied subjects and receives about 350 periodicals,

Construction of new buildings namely, V.C's Quarters Syndicate Room, Entrance of the University Campus and Ten Staff Quarters were completed and also some of the existing buildings were remodelled during the year.

During the month of August 1987 there was a nation-wide strike by the College and University teachers. The teachers of this University did not participate in the strike and there was no dislocation of work. But the non-teaching staff of this University went on strike from 15th September to 8th October 1987 causing dislocation of work in the University Offices/Departments.

Sports.—A three day combined sports meet for the students of the affiliated colleges was conducted where 400 candidates participated and number of new meet records were created both in men and women session.

N.S.S.—Ninety-two National Service Scheme Units in various affiliated colleges are functioning and implementing the regular programmes and special camping programmes envisaged in the scheme.

N.C.C.—1,610 cadets are presently enrolled in seven units under the Senior Division of N.C.C. in various affiliated colleges to this University.

Finance.—(a) The following grants have been received during the year 1987-88.

I. State Government Grants:—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

(i) Ad hoc Maintenance	..	..	60
(ii) Building Grant	..	--	73
II. U.G.C.			
(iii) Schemes (from various funding Agencies)	..	..	26,21,030.15
			3,11,429.30

(b) The total receipts and charges during the year 1987-88 were Rs. 3,13,14,320.12 and Rs. 2,21,39,614.47 respectively including Examinations Fee.

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY.

During the year of Report the University Grants Commission has given accreditation to the University to be fit to receive grants and allocated Rs. 106 lakhs for the development activities during the VII Plan period and also allocated 15 Fellowships to the University under the scheme of "At any one given time basis".

Colleges and University Departments.—The Bharathidasan University, which has jurisdiction over the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai, which constitute the cultural hinterland of Tamil Nadu, has 50 affiliated and approved colleges including the college of Physiotherapy, the College of Arts and Crafts and Sri Saradha Nikethan College of Science for Girls during this year, apart from six departments of study and Research.

In addition, the Academic Staff College has been started. The following new departments started functioning during this year:—

- (1) School of Social Sciences.
- (2) School of Earth Sciences.
- (3) A Computer Centre.

Academic Staff College to train college teacher and young administrator in the University and the colleges has been started by the University during this year with U.G.C. support. Similarly the School of Social Sciences School of Earth Sciences and a Computer Centre have also been started by the University.

A wide range of innovative and socially relevant courses have been offered, apart from the M.Sc. Computer Science Course. A two year Associate Degree Programme with courses like Pharmacy Assistant, Mechanical Engineering Technology, Automobile Technology, Computer Program-

ming. Accounting Technology have been introduced in the colleges/Polytechnics. A five year integrated M.Sc. course in Plant Science and two year M.Sc. Chemistry course have been started in the University Departments.

There has been steady increase in the intake of students in certain affiliated colleges of the University. With the introduction of new courses of study and increase in the seats for the existing courses during this year, 16,646 students have been admitted, (UG-14, 785, PG-1,861). In the University Department of Botany, 12 student were admitted for Five Year Integrated M.Sc., Plant Science course and 10 students for M.Sc. Chemistry.

Research.—Research is one of the Central purposes of any University and the Bharathidasan University gives importance to this aspect. The University Departments and the Schools of Excellence in all have 59 scholars for M.Phil. and 48 scholars for Ph.D. research. Apart from these, the affiliated colleges have also registered 265 teachers for M.Phil. and 119 teachers for Ph.D. The University is proposed to conduct a summer sequential programme in M.Phil. Commerce and History, during summer vacation in 1988.

Research Projects.—The University faculties are actively engaged in research projects funded by various agencies, such as UGC/CSIR/DST/DNES/ICAR/DOD/DOEN/Government of Tamil Nadu. During the year under View, there were 15 major and minor research projects with total budget of more than Rs. 90/- lakhs. As usual, this year also large number of faculty members have attended Regional/National Conferences, Seminars, etc., and published books and papers.

The University conducted a number of Seminars/Symposia/Workshops including the seminar on New Education policy, Winter school on the topic "Solitons" and the "National" Science Day Symposium.

Library.—The University Library caters to the students; Scholars of the University area. A direct on line access to an International Information System called *Dialogue Information Service*, San Francisco, U.S.A. has been established in the Library a facility which will be of great use to our scholars.

This will serve as a boon to the frontline researchers of the area. As apart of modernisation, the Library installed a computer for information storage and retrieval.

Adult Continuing Education and Extension Services.—The University Grants Commission has sanctioned 40 Adult

Education Centres to the Bharathidasan University which have been allotted to 4 affiliated colleges. Each college is given 10 centres under the programme. The 40 adult education centres are functioning in the villages and slums, in this University area. Each centre has enrolled 30 learners in the age group of 15 to 35 under adult literacy programme.

Mass Programme for Functioning Literacy, 1987.—In the Bharathidasan University area 40 colleges participated in the Mass Programme for functional literacy. Totally 13,560 students participated in the programme. During the year 1987, 13,560 learners are covered. The programme started during the summer vacation and continued till the December vacation. About 42 colleges are implementing mass programme for functional literacy in the University area.

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY.

The total number of Affiliated and Approved Institutions in the University during the year is 117, as against 115 last year. Three more colleges were granted affiliation in post-graduate courses raising the total number of Post-graduate colleges to 62. There are 42 departments of teaching and research in the University and the total number of students in the affiliated and approved colleges, the University Departments, the Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education, Open University System and Evening College is 1,31,966.

The Vice-Chancellor.—Dr. S. Krishnaswamy continued as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Registrar.—Major P. P. Channadurai continued as Registrar of the University till 7th September 1987 fore-noon.

Dr. T. Sivasankaran assumed office as Registrar of the University from 7th September 1987.

The Senate.—The Senate met twice during the year, on 26th March 1987 and 25th October 1987.

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

The Academic Council.—The Academic Council met twice during the year on 12th March 1987 and 24th September 1987.

The Finance Committee.—The Finance Committee met on 20th February 1987.

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

The Committee met two times during the year to enquire and decide on the cases of malpractice reported from the different examination centres. Cases of expulsion of students from the colleges were also considered.

This Committee considered also the discipline cases of the staff of the University.

The Boards of Studies.—There are 49 Boards of Studies in the University. During the year 20 Boards of Studies met and transacted business.

Teaching.—The University Departments continued their teaching activities at P.G. and M. Phil levels.

New Courses.—The following new courses were offered during the year :—

University :—

(i) Sequential M.Phil. Programmes.

(ii) Post-Graduate Diploma in Personnel Management and Industrial Relations in Evening College.

(iii) Diploma course in Labour and Administrative Law in Evening College.

(iv) Certificates Course in "Computers in Office Management".

Affiliated Colleges :—

(i) B.Sc. Course in Nursing.

(ii) M.A. in Folklore.

New Colleges.—During the year under review, two new colleges were granted affiliation and they are—

(i) Govindammal Aditanar College, Tiruchendur.

(ii) Annai Velankanni College, Thalayavattam.

Library.—The University has allotted a sum of Rs. 18.17 lakhs as recurring grant towards the subscription of journals and purchase of books for the year 1987-88.

The University Grants Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs for the purchase of books/journals to the University Library.

Seminar, Conferences Workshops and Training Programme.—The various departments of the University

organised conferences, seminars, workshops, training courses at the National and International levels during the year as detailed below :—

Conferences	1
Seminars	13
Workshops	5
Training Courses	5

More than 1,403 persons participated in the programmes conducted with the assistance and collaboration of the U.G.C., D.S.T., the Government of Tamil Nadu and other agencies.

Research Degrees.—One hundred and thirty Research Scholars and 38 teacher candidates were registered for Ph.D. degree during the year. The theses submitted by 97 candidates were accepted by the University for award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy during the year. One candidate was awarded D.Litt. degree.

Research Projects.—Various agencies such as the U.G.C., D.S.T., Department of Atomic Energy, National Council of Education Research and Training, C.S.I.R., I.C.M.R. and I.C.S.S.R. continued to finance 127 research projects of the various University Departments. The total amount approved by the various agencies for these projects is Rs. 963 lakhs.

Research Papers.—298 papers from the various departments of the University were Published in National and International Journals during the year as against 291 last year.

University Grants Commission Grants.—The University Grants Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 143.50 lakhs under 7th Plan Programme for the University. It has also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 18 lakhs for Marine Station-cum-Museum at Tiruchendur, Evening College and Staff Quarters outside the Plan. It has also approved the introduction of M.B.A. Programme in the University and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 lakhs.

Defence Research Development Organisation, New Delhi.—The Defence Research Development Organisation Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs to the University for the "Training in Computer Software—M.Sc., Computer Science" for the academic session 1987-88.

Institute of Spoken English.—The Institute of Spoken English was inaugurated on 4th April 1987 by the Honourable Minister for Education. After the formal inauguration 20 part-time teachers were selected. Later they were offered two orientation programme lasting for 15 days each at different times between May and July 1987.

The Institute offered the following three courses as decided earlier by the expert committee :—

- a 400 hours course for Primary School Teachers,
- a 200 hours course for Housewives, and
- a 200 hours course for Unemployed Graduates

The Courses for Primary School Teachers and Unemployed graduates were started on 27th July 1987 with 27 teachers and 109 graduates respectively. The course for housewives began on 5th August 1987. Seventeen housewives were enrolled. The course for unemployed graduates gave over on 23rd December 1987 with an examination of three hours duration. They were tested on all the four skills involving the English language. Only those who qualified 75 percent of attendance were allowed to take the examination. Fifty-four of them took the test. They will be given a course certificate with a profile of skills attained. The course for housewives is extended up to 31st January 1988 as many participants wanted special training in Spoken English. The course for Primary School Teachers will be wound up in May 1988 with an intensive programme for 10 days.

Academic Staff College.—The University Grants Commission had instituted a scheme for the establishment of Academic Staff Colleges in the Universities for orientation of newly appointed college/University Lecturers from the academic year 1987-88 and invited proposals from Universities. An Academic Staff College has been set up in the University.

The University Grants Commission has approved the following assistance for the remaining period of the 7th Plan for the Academic Staff College :—

(a) Non-Recurring :—

	RS.
(i) Books	2,00,000
(ii) Equipments	3,00,000
	Rs. 5,00,000

(b) Recurring :—

(i) Salary of Core/Supporting Staff :—

Director	One.
Reader	One.
Lecturer	One.
Technician or Librarian	One.
Steno-Typist	One.
Peon	One.

(ii) Participants' Cost :—

T.A./D.A. of participants and resource persons/Visiting Faculty including honorarium to Co-ordinators and resource persons.	Rs. 3,000 per participant.
(iii) Working expenses	Rs. 1 lakh P.A.

The Academic Staff College shall organise—

- (1) Orientation programmes for newly appointed College/University Lecturers.
- (7) Refresher courses for serving teachers, and
- (3) Orientation programme for Heads of Departments, Principals, Dean, etc.

In the first stage, orientation programme for newly appointed College/University Lecturers are to be undertaken followed subsequently by refresher courses for serving teachers.

The catchment area of the Academic Staff College is Madurai-Kamaraj University and its colleges. Each Academic Staff College is to enlist 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the teachers in the Universities and Colleges within the catchment area and the remaining 10 per cent to 15 per cent of teachers from outside the State on an All India basis.

An academic Advisory Committee for the Academic Staff College has been constituted. The Committee is to advise the University on the organisation of orientation courses and the selection of resource persons. Necessary steps have been taken to organise the First Orientation Programme.

Audio-Visual Research Centre.—The University Grants Commission has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs to start all the preliminary works relating to the creation of an Audio-Visual Research Centre. Further it has approved the plan of the centre and released a sum of Rs. 6.15 lakhs and the construction of the Studio has been taken up. The University has also recruited the required staff for the development of infrastructural facilities and gaining experience in ETV production.

Bioinformatics Centre.—The University has recently set up a Bioinformatics Centre at the Campus with the support of the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India and the Ministry of Science and Technology. It is one among nine such centres in the country. The Bioinformatics Centres are the nuclei, where the information in selected areas of Biotechnology will be stored in larger computers. Further all the nine Bioinformatics Centres will be networked through the communication satellite using roof-top earth stations. Therefore in essence the information stored in all the nine computers will be available for on line use. One can retrieve as well as analyse these data.

These centres will have both bibliographic informations and research data in the above mentioned areas. The centre at Madurai will have information in the area of Genetic Engineering. The Bioinformatics Centre at Madurai-Kamaraj University is also one of the subscribers of DIALOG System located in United States.

Computer Centre.—This year the first batch of students of Post-B.Sc. Diploma Course in Computer Science and Applications completed their course and appeared for the examination. The centre continued its services of the administrative and other wings. This Centre has

also continued its assistance to the teaching faculty and research scholars of the University and affiliated colleges in solving the computational needs.

A two-day course on Management of Computer Science was organised for 35 Principals of Colleges during February 1987. The University has also placed orders to buy larger computer systems to the Centre.

Sports and Tournaments.—Thiru A.R. Dhana Raj continued to be the Director of Physical Education. Thiru P. Thanga Kennedy of V.O.C. College, Tuticorin secured the first place in feather weight class in the All India Inter University Weight Lifting competition held at Mysore in January 1987. The University Volleyball team (Men) became runners in the South Zone Inter University Volley-ball Tournaments held at Mysore in October 1987. The team has also become the runner-up in the All India Inter Zone, Inter-University Volleyball Tournament held at Bahalpur in 1987. The University Kabadi (Men) team emerged as winners in the South Zone Inter University Kabadi Tournaments held at Chidambaram. The University hosted the Inter University South Zone Kabadi Tournaments (Men) at Aditanar College, Tiruchendur from 9th to 15th November 1987.

The Inter-Collegiate, Inter-Zone Athletic Meet for Women was conducted at Madurai on 27th and 28th October, 1987. The Inter-Collegiate Athletic for women was conducted at Palayamkottai on 17th and 18th November 1987.

National Cadet Corps.—The present strength of the National Cadet Corps in 63 affiliated colleges is 4,070 boys and 910 girls.

Department of Youth Welfare.—During this year, the Department organised 6 Youth Festivals. The Department also organised an All India South Zone Festival which was a part of the U.S.S.R. Youth Festival in India during January 1988. The Principal's meet on students services was held at Coutrallam on the 20th and 21st December 1987.

National Service Scheme.—The student strength of the N.S.S. was 20,000 during the year.

The Department organised a seven-day regional N.S.S. camp on Wasteland Development Programmes and Environmental Education between 10th and 16th January 1987. A two-day Conference of Principals of Colleges was organised at Kodaikanal on 9th and 10th June 1987. The Department organised a notable campaign on Environmental awareness from 19th November to 18th December 1987. The Department has also organised essay competitions in connection with the celebration of 40th Anniversary of India's Independence.

National Adult Education Programme.—Sixty-seven colleges in this University area were involved in this programme. Fifty colleges and the University Unit have organised Population Education Clubs with the financial assistance from the University Grants Commission. A seminar on Social health problems in India was organised on 27th October 1987. The Department conducted a one-year Post-Graduate course during the year. The department participated in the 6th Science Sammelan by organising an exhibition of teaching, learning and other materials of everyday sciences held from 13th to 20th

Institute of Correspondence Course and continuing Education.—This Institute entered its 17th year of service with a total enrolment of 53,114 students.

Open University.—The open University entered its 10th year of service with 6,809 students.

Evening College.—The strength of the college in the Degree, Post-Graduate and Part-time courses during the year was 1,202. This year the Evening College conducted the summer sequential M.Phil. courses in the subjects of History, Economics, English, Commerce and Mathe-

tics for the benefit of the college teachers. The following two part-time courses were started during the year.

(1) Post Graduate Diploma in Personnel Management and Industrial relations ;

(2) Diploma course in Labour and Administrative Law.

This year a guidance programme for the Preliminary examination of the I.A.S. was conducted from 19th January to 24th February 1987 for 80 students.

ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY:

Introduction :

Founded on May 9, 1985 through an Act of the Tamil Nadu Government, the Alagappa University is functioning with the following major objectives:

(1) to provide for instruction and training in such branches for learning as it may determine; and

(2) to provide for research, advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

“Excellence in Action” is the motto of the Alagappa University and the University is determined to keep before it the vision of excellence in all spheres of education. This is of Unitary-type with two Constituent Colleges, viz., (1) Alagappa University College of Education and (2) Alagappa University College of Physical Education.

Seminars/Workshops Organised—

In tune with the major objectives of the university, seminars and workshops in various disciplines were organised during the academic year 1987-88 which include :

Seminar on Physical Fitness and Sports Standards in Universities (1st May 1987).

Seminar on Action Research for High School and Higher Secondary School Headmasters (27th and 28th July 1987).

Orientation course on Interaction Analysis for the Middle School Teachers and Headmasters (22nd August 1987).

Seminar on Health Education for School Teachers. (19th September 1987).

Seminar on Sexist-Bias in School curriculum in collaboration with the Mother Teresa Women's University (30th October 1987).

Seminar on 40 years of Development since Independence. (14th November 1987).

Seminary on Decision—Making for Headmasters and Officials of the Department of School Education (25th January 1988).

Seminar on National Educational Policy and its Implementation (5th February 1988).

Environmental Awareness Meet (25th February 1988).

Seminar on Sports injury Management (4th March 1988).

Unique Courses :

Some of the Unique courses offered at this University include M. Phil. (Education) of Interdisciplinary nature and M.Puhil (Physical Education) under Summer Sequential Programme. A Post-Graduate Diploma Course on Temple Arts has been started.

Restructuring of Courses :

The two year M.Sc. in Computer Applications was restructured as three-year M.C.A. (Master of Computer Applications) with more practical orientation and introduced during the academic year, 1987-88.

Research :

To encourage research, the University offers a number of Student Stipendary Fellowships for full-time Ph. D.

Extension :

(i) The University has set up a “Centre Women's for Studies and Rural Technology” in November 1987 to encourage womens access to Vocational Technical Managerial and entrepreneurial skills. The imparting extension activities undertaken through the Centre are

(1) Organisation of “Do it yourself—Science for the benefit of +2 Students in Schools.

(2) “Science on Wheels”—taking the Science Laboratory to Schools in remote villages.

(3) Free Coaching for the “Joint Entrance Examination” with tremendous results.

(4) Providing a 12 week training in Key Punching Operation.

The aim of this centre is to empower women for effective participation in all aspects of society and to make them instruments of social change.

(ii) An Academic Consultancy Council is being formed in the Department of Education to promote teaching learning process, organise in-service training programmes and conduct/guide educational researches and the preliminary meeting was held on 10th February 1988.

Grants :

Besides the annual maintenance grant of Rs. 55 lakhs paid by the Government of Tamil Nadu, grants amounting to Rs. 129.75 lakhs were also sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for developmental purposes during the VII Plan period.

The State Government has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs for the construction of new administrative

building besides providing matching share towards completion of all building projects commenced with the University Grants Commission aid.

Statutes :

Statutes Vol. I and II of the University have been prepared with provisions regarding the administration of the University and the Chancellor has accorded his assent.

**GANDHIGRAM RURAL UNIVERSITY,
COURSES OFFERED IN THE INSTITUTE.**

M. Phil Courses (1 Year) :

1. M. Phil. in Micro Level Planning.
2. M. Phil in Gandhian Thought and Peace Science.

Post-Graduate Courses (2 Years) :

3. M.A. in Rural Development.
4. M.A. in Rural Economics and Extension Education.
5. M.A. in Rural Sociology and Panchayati Raj.
6. M.A. in Co-operative Management.
7. M.A. in Communicative English.
8. M.A. in Tamil and Indian Literature.
9. M.Sc. in Applied Chemistry.
10. M.Sc. in Home Science Extension for Rural Development.
11. M.Sc. in Applied Physics.

Under-Graduate Courses (3 Years) :

12. B.A. in Rural Industries and Management.
13. B.A. in Development Administration.
14. B.Cop. (Bachelor of Co-operation).
15. B.Sc. in Mathematics.
16. B.Sc. in Physics.
17. B.Sc. in Chemistry.
18. B.Sc. in Home Science.

Diploma Courses :

19. Diploma in Agriculture (2 years).
20. Diploma in Sanitary Science (1 year).
21. Diploma in Khadi and Handloom Technology (2 years).
22. P.G. Diploma in Bio-gas and Renewable Energy (1 year).

Certificate Courses :

23. Sanitary Inspectors Course (1 year).

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Extension :

(a) Under the programme of "University at the Village Doorsteps" organised by the Institute between 21st February 1988 and 27th February 1988 the Department of Co-operation involved the staff and students in :

(i) Conducting surveys related to various aspects of Co-operative endeavour,

(ii) Undertaking member education programme,

(iii) Organizing rural youth,

(iv) Promoting people's participation in Co-operative Societies and

(v) enlightening the people on the developmental activities of the Government. In its endeavour to promote member education, the department got adequate and help from the officials of the District Co-operative Unions at Madurai.

(b) Faculty members have been extending consultancy services to the members of the Village Planning Committees and Youth Clubs of the Villagers around the Institute in matters relating to organization and working of Co-operative Societies.

(c) Members of staff are also acting as resources persons wherever Rural Development Programmes are carried out by voluntary agencies, colleges, associations and clubs.

(d) Students and staff actively associate themselves with any extension programme carried out by the Institute. They also took active interest in the functions, festivals, events organized by the Institute.

Research :

1. The Department conducted a feasibility study in February 1988 to explore the possibility of opening a branch of the Dindigul Co-operative Wholesale Stores Limited (Abirami Super Market) at Chinnalappatty with the help of the officials of the Co-operative Department, Dindigul. The VI Semester students of the B. Cop., Degree course were involved in conducting the study. Shri T. Sivaprakasam, Lecturer in co-operation

evinced keen interest in the study by contacting the Officials of the Co-operative department, Dindigul and by guiding the students in conducting the survey. Consequent upon the findings of the study the need for opening a branch of the Abirami Super Market at Chinnalapatty was realised and steps have already been taken to open branch of the above super market at Chinnalapatty. A Most probably the branch will start functioning from April 1988.

2. Completed U. G. C. funded Research Project on 'locating observed criteria in Credit Utilisation A case-study in Optimization' under the supervision of Prof. R. Subramanian (N. Narayanasamy, Principal Investigator).

TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION UNITS.

(Rs. in thousands)

Centre.	Production.	Sales.	Emplotment number.	Wages.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) RS.
Hand Pound- ing Section.	..	..	..
Soap Section	225.6	232.2	4	15.5
Oil Section	245.6	260.9	3	17.7
Bakery Unit	82.0	79.6	5	14.1

Project Undertaken by the Department :

A project on "Evolving the replicable model for improving Sanitation and Water Management among rural women folk of Tamil Nadu" was sanctioned by the Department of Science and Technology.

The 1st phase of the project has been successfully completed. Ramanathapuram a neighbouring village in Athcor Block is the project area.

Research Activities.—

1. Mushroom Cultivation.

Standardization of growth conditions for transfer of technology to village women.

Spirulina:

Feeding programme-for creche children to remove Vit. A. Deficiency with dry spirulina from MCRC.

Sptrulina :

For Pot Culture-and mass culture technology—culture has been procured from M.C.R.C. for nutritional studies.

Plankton succession : Model system with cement tanks.

Forest Nursery : Standardization of method ology and simplification for quick growth and water conservation.

Biofertilizers : Methodology development for mass culture of Nitrogen fixing.

Neera : Preservation of Neera and blending it with different flavours for the preparation of beverage.

Activities—

The birth Centenary of Srinivas Ramanujam, the great mathematical genius was celebrated on 26th November 1987. Dr. M. Venkatraman, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicheery delivered a very illustrative lecture on Ramanujan's Old Note Books (lost one) on that day. Talent search texts in mathematics were conducted for students of higher secondary schools and colleges of Anna District and Prizes were distributed, and completed the base-level survey work on "Economic Condition and Energy Requirements".

Computer Facility :

The Mathematics department has Computer facility with one HCL personal computer for giving practical training to B.Sc., Mathematics from this Academic year onwards.

Projects Undertaken—

Identification, prevention and control of the ill effects of fluoride above tolerance limits in all the villages of Anna and Madurai Districts of Tamil Nadu.

Sanction by Department of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

ICAR.—LAB to LAND PROGRAMME:

200 Families consisting 75 garden land farmers, 75 dryland farmers and 50 landless agricultural labourers.

The Gardenland farm families were supplied with fertilizer and pesticides for raising IR 20 Paddy. Training programme in seed treatment was conducted at Gandhigram. The dryland farm families were supplied with Potash, super phosphate Urea, and pesticides for raising TMV 7 Groundnut. The farmers were able to harvest 850 Kgs of Pods per acre. All the 75 families were supplied with fertilizers for raising TMV 3 gingelly as second crop.

25 Nos. of landless agricultural families were supplied with 25 heifers at the rate of one per family. With liberal donations from the staff, students and villages a Veterinary Sub-Centre building has been built at Sikka nampatty village. The members of Youth Club, Kamatchi Mahila Mandal and planning forum gave their labour towards the construction of this building. The department of Animal Husbandry has also rendered its help to have a veterinary sub-centre.

At Crida:—

Lot of research work on development of low cost bullock drawn implements under field conditions. Off seasons tillage in light red soil helps in increasing moisture conservation and efficient weed control resulting in 33 per cent increase sorghum production over 12.7 Quintal/hect in control, particularly, in low-rainfall seasons.

National Integrated Rural Development : NIRD.

National Integrated Rural Development is adopting "Farmer Oriented Training" approach, in its training programmes designed for trainees of various extension training centres, faculty of the KVK and extension personnel of the State department of Agriculture.

Faculty of Rural Health and Sanitation :—

For the D.S.Sc. Course, to the academic year 1987-88, Karnataka State Government has deputed 3 senior Health Inspectors 40 students were admitted for the Sanitary Inspector's Course.

The students of Sanitary Inspector and Diploma in Sanitary Science Courses were posted for the supervised Field Training in the Natham, Kannivadi and Ammayanayakanur Primary Health Centre areas in May and June, 1987.

Extension Programmes :—

During the stay in the village the students have carried out the following works.

Number of villages covered	..	28
Population covered	.. ..	20,746
Number of Wells Chlorinated	..	10
Number of RCAP type latrines constructed.		23
BCG Vaccinated	.. ..	83
D.P.T. given	.. ..	151

Field Training :

For the concurrent Field Training, students are working in Chinnalapatti, Kallikkampatti, Munilaikottai, Aryanallur, Vakkampatti, Panjampatti and Ramanathapuram.

Centre for Research, Extension and IRD.

The centre consists of three departments, namely, the Department of Research, Department of Extension, and Department of Integrated Rural Development Department of Research.

Activities:—

The Centre for Research, Extension and IRD has carried out a baseline survey on eligible women, a preliminary to an Action Programme in Family Planning in Thanjavur. The Survey research was sponsored by Good Samritan Foundation, U.S.A., The work has started on 15th February 1987. The area of the study was two clusters of villages in Ammanpettai Block, Thanjavur. The research report has been computed and a copy sent to the sponsoring Agency. Part of it will be published in U.S.A. including 2 research papers.

2. The Centre for Research, Extension and I.R.D. conducted an Energy survey in Palani Block between July-August, 1987. The survey proceeds an Integrated Rural Energy Planning Exercise in the Block. The report is being prepared. It was sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, Madras.

3. A supervised study on "Locating observed Criteria" in order to understand the effectiveness in credit utilisation. A case study in optimisation (UGC sponsored) was completed.

Department of Gandhian Studies and Peace Science.

The Gandhigram Rural Institute started offering an M.Phil Course in Gandhian Thought and Peace Science since 1983 and so far three batch of M.Phil students have completed their course work and the department has the fourth batch of M.Phil students undergoing the programme from August 1987 onwards. They will be completing their first Semester Programme will commence at the end of December 1987.

A two-day workshop on revamping the syllabus of M.Phil in Gandhian Thought and Peace Science was organised at the M. Phil complex Gandhigram from 29th June to 30th June 1987 under the auspices of the Department of Gandhian Studies and Peace Science. Experts from different parts of India participated in the workshop. Totally 20 participants attended the workshop including local faculty members.

Spinning classes were started for the benefit of M. Phil students in Gandhigram Thought and Peace Science in the first week of October 1987.

The Department Library is almost four years old and it has collected 249 specialised books for the benefit of M. Phil students and staff. During this period the Library has obtained latest books on Gandhi, Peace and Development from different publishers.

National Service Scheme.

The National Service Scheme of Gandhigram Rural Institute has sanctioned a strength of 400 volunteers. It has one part-time Programme Co-ordinator and four part-time Programme Officers to implement its programmes. The NSS of GRI carries out two different types of activities.

A one day eye camp was organised at Dindigul on 31st January 1988 in collaboration with Dindigul Rock Board Lions Club with the help of the authorities of Aravind Eye Hospital, Madurai. About 200 patients got their eyes tested and 34 of them were taken to Madurai for cataract operation and they were supplied with spectacles after the operation.

Blood was donated regularly by the volunteers as and when the call came from Kasturiba Hospital, Gandhigram.

Centre for Adult Continuing Education and Extension.

120 Adult Education Centres have been started from 7th January 1988 in villages, 5 Panchayat Unions of these 107 are new centres.

In each village a committee has been organised to take care of the functions and activities of the Adult Education Centres. The committees with the help of the Adult Education personnel selected the animators for their centres.

During this period of the camp in the villages a team of NIEPA New Delhi, visited Gandhigram and stayed for 5 days. This team visited a good number of villages where the students and faculty members were staying observed, studied and participated in the activities.

During the month of January 6 Balwadi Teachers completed the refresher course conducted by Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board at Madras. Another set of 7 Balwadi Teachers have gone for the same training to Madras on 15th February 1988.

Village Planning Committee have been reconstituted in 22 villages. These reconstituted committees have started their functions and work has been undertaken as planned by themselves.

Action Plan.

According to the guidelines issued by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi IDARA, Gandhigram prepared an Action Plan for conducting six training programmes, conferences and workshops during the 3rd and 4th quarters October 1987 to March 1988. In addition to IDARA, Gandhigram has proposed to take up two evaluation studies on TRYSEM and Youth Clubs in selected NYKS.

Advisory Committee.

We have constituted an Advisory Committee for IDARA to promote youth welfare activities and suggest ways and means to improve the functioning of IDARA.

IDARA, Gandhigram released the second Quarterly News Letter which highlight the activities and programmes of IDARA for NYK'S on 25th November 1987.

MOTHER TERESA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

This university was started in 1984 only for women. It has formalized innovative methods and modern technique imparting higher education for women. "Women are equal to men" is the motto of this University. This university is functioning with the twin objectives of research on Women education and its allied subjects. This apart, it functions as an institution to implement the broad objectives pertaining Women's welfare.

The objectives of this university are:

(i) to monitor the women's education in all stages at National and State levels;

(ii) to provide consultancy services for the development of Women's Education both at National and State levels;

(iii) to bestow attention on the welfare of the Rural Women for the destitute, and poor women.

A two days seminar on "Mass Media and Women's Progress" was held on 31st March and 1st April in Kanniyakumari.

The first convocation of this University was held on 4th April 1987.

The M. Phil course for the third batch of Women's teachers coming from Colleges, Polytechnics and Higher Secondary Schools, was introduced. Regular classes were also started on the same day.

A three days seminar on Research on mode of Women's Education was held from 24th September 1987 to 26th September 1987 Prominent Person in the field of Women's

Education like Dr. Neera Desai, Dr. Malavika Karlegar, Dr. Uma Chakravarthi, Dr. Aparna Basu, Dr. Prabha Mahel and Miss Kum Kum Rao have participated in the Seminar and presented their papers.

Seminars were held at Kodaikanal, Karaikudi, Madurai and Nagercoil during the months of September, October, and November 1987 to bring out the Text-books, common for both men and Women.

Vice chancellor Dr. (Tmt.) J. K. Pillai Inaugurated the N.S.S. wing of the University on 10th November 1987. A regular wing has taken Adult Education scheme as an important work.

A meeting of Heads of Schools was held on 6th November 1987 with Vice Chancellor Dr. (Tmt.) J. K. Pillai as the Chair person to eradicate of illiteracy in Kodai-kanal.

National Integration week was celebrated from 19th November 1987 to 26th November 1987 in memory of 71st birth day of the Late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The intension of this one week Celebration was to create a feeling of Integration of Language, Religion and Culture.

Thiru Ponnaiyan, the then Minister for Law and Education, Government of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the computer centre and woman student's block on 5th December 1987.

One day seminar on "Women and Law" was held on 10th January 1988 at the University Research Extension Centre in Nagercoil jointly with the Department of Tamil of this University.

"Widow, the death of husband is irreparable loss" so says Syllapathikaram, with this in view, the History Department of the University conducted a one day seminar in the University Research Extension Centre, Nagercoil under the "Heading Social evils of widowhood. Its main aim was to create awareness among the younger generation against widowhood, dowry system, etc.

Education Department conducted a "Volunteers scheme" for the school boys on 12th, 13th February for the total Eradication of illiteracy in Kodaikanal.

The Education Department of the University conducted topical lectures-cum-symposium on "Futurology" and "The Status of Women in 21st Century" from 23rd to 25th February, with help of the Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India.

"International Women's Day" was celebrated on 8th and 9th of March. Two days National seminar was conducted in the University under the Topic "Towards Equality" as part of this celebration.

In this seminar, ten papers were presented high-lighting non-equality to women in the fields of law, Economics, rural education and politics and also the onerous efforts to be taken to attain equality in a par with men.

The Vice Chancellor Dr. (Mrs) J. K. Pillai inaugurated the University Research Extension Centre at Madurai on 14th March.

A State level workshop on Equality to women was conducted on 25th, 26th and 27th March 1988 under the auspices of the Women Science Section of the NCERT and Mother Teresa Women's University". Delegates from Education department of NCERT and the delegates of other southern States, somania and other women Universities also participated in this workshop.

Workshops were continuously conducted at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Salem on preparation of text-books useful to both sex for Formal Education. About 300 Elementary, Secondary and High School Women teacher participated in these workshops.

Workshops were conducted at Madras and Tiruchirappalli and Salem for instructors and supervisors of Non-Formal Education on preparation of text-books useful for both boys and girls for adult education.

A music troop was set up in this university with the financial assistance of Indian University Centre. This troop was trained by the Music director Thiru M. B. Srinivasan.

Training in "Dairy Development Administration" for Backward Class Women in Kodaikanal was conducted from 8th to 23rd April with the assistance Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. Under this scheme, women belonging to poor families were selected. Milch animals were given to the trainees for their economic development with the aid of the Ford foundation.

During this year, the educational Committee, met on 4th July 1987 and 22nd January 1988.

The Executive committee met four times on 3rd July 1987, 30th September 1987, 5th December 1987 and 21st June 1988.

Publication :—

1. Self-confidence and leadership among women.
2. Information Pamphlet : Part I Madurai District,
3. Information Pamphlet : Part-II, Madras City.
4. Women Science : Review Methods.
5. Development of Women in South India during 20th Century and the recommendations for the year 2000 A.D.
6. Information Pamphlet : Part-III, Coimbatore.
7. Role of women in creation of women.
8. Promoters Pamphlet.
9. Few information for women.

Detailed Studies :—

With a view to compile a data manual, the following detailed studies were conducted by the various departments of this university for implementing developmental schemes and also for the development of systematic functional activities.

1. The status of women in Kodaikanal Taluk.
2. The status of Women workers, carrying firewood in Kodaikanal.
3. Analysis of dowry systems in Kanyakumari District.
4. The status of stone breaking women workers in Tamil Nadu.
5. Sex discrimination and difference in language studies in the general english text book for degree courses.
6. Education methods for those who discontinued their school studies in Kodaikanal.
7. By identifying sex discrimination in school Text-books preparing of text-books irrespective of sex for formal education to those discontinued their school studies in Kodaikanal.
8. By identifying sex discrimination in the text books for non-formal education, preparing of text books irrespective of sex for non-formal education.
9. Exposition of Women's role in degree courses by—preparing text-books irrespective of sex.
10. Exposition of Women's role in degree history courses.
11. A Study about women administrators.
12. Women and their beliefs in Tamil Nadu.

13. Biography of women freedom fighters of South India.

14. Women Agricultural labours in Kodaikanal.

The details of persons studying in various courses during this year are as follows :—

Ph. D. Part time	.. ..	59
M. Phil. part time	-- ..	79
M. Phil. Full Time	.. ..	41

P. G. Diploma course in Computer (persons who have completed). 21

Certificate course in computer for households (Women who have completed.) 30

Library :—

At present the library of this university is having about 30,600 books.

TAMIL UNIVERSITY.

The Late Honourable Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced on the occasion of the fifth World Tamil Conference held at Madurai during J. nuary 1981 that a separate University will be established for research in Tamil language which has a hoary past and excels in myriad fields like arts, culture, medicine philosophy, etc., As a sequel to the historic announcement an Experts Committee consisting of illustrious Tamil savants was formed and submitted its report on the basis of which the Tamil University came into being on the 15th September 1981. It is about seven years since the Tamil University was established, to objectives enunciated in the Tamil University Act are being implemented in a highly commendable manner.

The University has taken up numerous useful scheme and programmes which include archaeological excavations and survey on land and under water, epigraphic survey with a view to salvage artefacts and concrete evidence of historic importance with a view to filling up missing links in the history of Tamil Nadu, research and study of ancient Tamil literature and fine arts like music, drama, folk arts and sculpture and their reservation in their pristine, purity collection and preservation of ancient palm leaf manuscripts and preservation of ancient palm leaf and rare paper manuscripts, study of Tamils living in all parts of the world and rendering of help to such Tamils to preserve and uphold their language and culture, machine translation through computer, preparation of catalogues and compendiums on various subjects, coining of scientific terms in Tamil propagation of science among the masses, research on social problems, research on religion, compilation of Encyclopedias, Lesicons and dictionaries in Tamil and adult education.

Important Schemes in Progress/Completed in the Department.—The National Archives, New Delhi has released a grant of Rs. 1 lakh to the Department of palm Leaf Manuscripts for cateloguing of palm Leaf Manuscripts and Rs. 1.00 lakh to the Department of Rare Paper Manuscripts for printing of volumes of Tamil translation of Modi Scripts. The above Schemes are in progress.

The Department of Palm Leaf Manuscripts is maintaining a library of rare palm leaf manuscripts in Tamil and other languages. The department of Epigraphy salvaged ancient artifacts of Chinese origin during survey conducted at Periyapatnam, Keelakarai,

Pazhaiyakkkayal and Nagapattinam a book entitled "Thanjai Marathiyar Kalvettukal" was released.

A text book entitled Book III Sangam Tamil Reader was printed at the cost of the Tamil University for the benefit of the Tamil Students of Fiji Island 'Thammatham' in Palj language was translated into Tamil a catalogue of literature into other languages translated into Tamil and vice versa has been prepared.

The curative properties of Siddha medicines are studied using scientific methods and the research findings are published in journals.

An archives in Tamil music has been established and music instruments used by ancient Tamils, Palm leaf manuscripts dealing with music, valuable information of music, old gramophone records music tapes, photograph of illustrious musicians, etc. are being collected and preserved. The Panns of Thevaram sung by traditional Oduvars have been taped and are preserved.

About 38,000 technical terms have been coined in Tamil with financial assistance from the U.G.C. A research scheme entitled 'The Maritime History of South India is under Implementation utilising a grant of Rs. 8 lakhs from the C.S.I.R.

Under a scheme to award prizes of Rs. 5,000 each for 10 outstanding books on select topics annually, 7 books were awarded prizes during the year under review.

The Rajarajan award of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the best creative literary work in Tamil for 1985-86 was given to Thiru Kovai Manisekaran for his novel 'Vengai vanam'

Preparation of the Sanga Ilakkiya Porulkalanchiyam Volume IV in Tamil and the translation thereof in English Volume II is in progress.

A development grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for the purchase of books and a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs has been released to the University library by the U.G.C.

The University Museum has received a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh for construction of buildings from the Government of India, Department of Culture and Rs. 1.00 lakhs for the development of the education wing from the National Museum.

Intensive efforts were made to secure financial assistance from the State and Central Governments to establish a Tribal Museum at Udhagamandalam and another Museum at Thanjavur.

Besides running 107 centres to benefit 3,195 persons in and around Thanjavur, the Department of Adult Education conducted classes for Kothar Tribal Community in seven villages and 300 persons benefited by the instruction. More than thirty seminars and workshops were conducted by the Departments. The academics of the Departments participated in more than 300 seminars

and conferences training classes, dramas, etc., on their own.

To commemorate the sixth anniversary of the University a multifaceted exhibition depicting the function and achievements of the departments was held towards the end of November 1987.

Finance.—The Government of Tamil Nadu released a maintenance grant of Rs. 95 lakhs and a building grant of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The U.G.C. released grants totalling to Rs. 32.66 lakhs and the Central Government Rs. 10.28 lakhs.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

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, the 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 Service.

Service Units.—Under the provisions of the Act, we are having the following Service Units.—

Government :

State Central Library (Connemara Public Library), Madras-8. 1

Local Library Authorities :

District Central Libraries 18
 Branch Libraries 1,519
 Total number of service units .. 1,538

Finance.—Rs. 5.72 crores was spent for the provision of the comprehensive Library Service. This is shared by the Local Library Authorities and by the Government during the year 1987-88.

Evaluation, 1987-88—

1. Basic Information :

(i) Total population 4,82,97,456 (1981)
 (ii) Literate population 2,21,11,593 (1981)

2. Total expenditure of the State:—Rs. 2,874 crores.

(i) Per capita to total population Rs. 595.03 (Expenditure—Population).

3. Expenditure on Education (Budget Rs. 591 crores. Estimates).

(i) Per capita to total population .. 123.36
 (ii) Per capita to literate population (Expenditure literate population) 217.42

4. Expenditure on Library Service ..Rs. 5.72 crores.

(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure—population) 118.43
 (ii) Per capita to literate population (Expenditure—literate population) 258.82
 (iii) Per capita to total number of Readers (Expenditure—Readers) 1.30
 (iv) Per capita to total number of members (Expenditure—Members) 38.13

5. Total stock of books 13,433,612

(i) Per capita to total population (Stock of book—population) 0.28
 (ii) Per capita to literate population (Stock of books—literate population) 0.56
 (iii) Average per unit (Stock of books—Service Units) 8,734

6. Service Units—

(i) Total number of service units. 1,538
 (ii) Average population covered by each unit (Population service Units) 31,402
 (iii) Average literate population per unit (Literate population—service units) 14,377

7. Total Number of Visitors	4,38,96,266	(iii) Total number of units	1,538
(i) Number of working days	285	(iv) Average per unit (members- number of units).	1,008
(ii) Per capita to total population (Visitors-population).	0.91	10. Total number of times books lent ..	1,26,23,027
(iii) Per capita to literate population (Visitors-Literate population).	1.98	(i) Number of working days	285
(iv) Average of readers per day for the whole system (Readers- Service Units).	1,54,021	(ii) Per capita to total population (Books-lent-population).	0.26
(v) Average of readers per Unit for the whole system (Number of working days).	28,541	(iii) Per capita to literate population (Books lent-Literate Population).	0.57
(vi) Average per day per unit (Readers Number of units—Number of working days).	100	(iv) Per capita to total members (Books lent-members).	8.40
8. Total number of books consulted ..	1,02,17,899	(v) Average per day for the whole system (Books lent-number of working days).	44,291
(i) Number of working days	285	(vi) Average per unit for the whole system (Books lent-number of units).	8,227
(ii) Per capita for total population (Books consulted-population).	0.21	(vii) Average per days per Unit (Books lent-number of units-number of working days).	29
(iii) Per capita to literate population (Books consulted - Literate Population).	0.46	1. Total Number of Books used	2,28,40,928
(iv) Per capita to total readers (Books consulted-Total readers).	0.75	(i) Number of working days	285
(v) Average per day for the whole system (Books consulted-number of working days).	35,852	(ii) Per capita to literate population (Books used-Literate population).	0.47
(vi) Average per unit for the whole system (Books consulted-Units).	6,644	(iii) Per capita to literate population (Books used-Literate population).	1.03
(vii) Average per day per unit (Books consulted - Number of units - Number of working days).	23	(iv) Average per day for the whole system (Books used number of working days).	80,142
9. Total number of members.	15,47,732	(v) Average per Unit from the whole system (Books used, number of units).	14,851
Number of working days	285	(vi) Average per day per unit (Books used - Number of units-Number of working days).	52
(i) Per capita to total population (Members-population).	0.03		
(ii) Per capita to literate population (members-literate population).	0.06		

Conclusion.—Best reading for the greater number at the least cost is the aim of our library service.

CONNEMARA (STATE CENTRAL) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Connemara Public Library, Madras-8 has been named after Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras (1896-1891). Its building has been constructed in Anglo-Italian style and opened on 5th December 1896, under the auspices of the Government of composite Madras.

It has been declared as the State Central Library with effect from April 1950, under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. On 10th September 1956, it became one of the four recipient Public Libraries in India under the provisions of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act 27 of 1954 to receive all publications published in India free of cost.

Accommodation.—In order to cope up with the increasing needs of accommodation and other facilities, an additional three storied building at the cost of Rs. 12.7 lakhs was constructed in and it was occupied by the Library from 1st April 1974.

It has a floor space of 71,700 sq.ft. and shelving capacity of 29,000 ft. It can accommodate more than 350 readers at a time.

Specialised Wings :

(1) It served at UNESCO Information Centre since 1956 and received all the publications of UNESCO.

(2) It also serves as UNO Information Centre for its publications.

Service.—At present, the Connemara Public Library is functioning with seven divisions of services to the Public.

(i) **Reference Service.**—A Ready Reference section useful to the scholars is functioning in this Library where Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Guide Books and such other reference materials are collected and kept in one place.

(ii) **Text Book Wing.**—Text Book Wing is functioning from 1st November 1981 and it serves to the student community of the Metropolis of Madras.

(iii) **Home Delivery Section.**—Through this section books are direct delivered to the members at their doors. A monthly subscription of Re. 1 (Rupee one only) is collected for the purpose.

(iv) **Lending Service.**—Book lending facilities are provided to the citizens of Madras from 1st January 1930. At present, there are 36,275 members on rolls as on 31st March 1988. During the year 1987-88, 2,08,271 volumes were lent to the members.

(v) **Bibliographical Service.**—This Library is bringing out cyclostyled copy of 'The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography of Childrens Literature' in Tamil from January 1963 and also 'The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography for Tamil Books from July 1964'.

Both the Bibliographies have been merged and is being issued in a Single cyclostyled to all the major libraries in India, Annual cumulations is also printed and distributed as above.

(vi) **Periodicals and Newspapers.**—Periodicals received under the delivery of Books and Newspapers Act, are indexed then and there, Index Cards for periodicals maintained in language sequence first and the titles are arranged alphabetically and periodicity.

The Newspapers of different language are received under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act. They are displayed on the reading tables for the benefit of the readers.

During the year 1987-88 (i.e. 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988) this Library received 3,770 periodicals and 340 Newspapers under Delivery of Books Act and 69 Foreign periodicals are purchased and its cost about Rs. 1,29,978.

(vii) **Other Services.**—In addition to the above the following services are also being rendered to the public :-

(1) Quarterly list of select English Books is being brought out regularly and circulated to all the District Central Libraries in Tamil Nadu and Major Libraries in India.

(2) Periodical display of Books on Topical Interest is being arranged so as to enable the readers to acquaint with the latest publications in a particular subject.

(3) The Book required by the residential outside of the City (Metropolis of Madras) can borrow book from this library through Inter Loan Library Local Library Authority.

(4) Films of educational cultural and systematic taste are screened once in a three months to the readers.

Extended timing.—The Library is being kept open to the public for 12 hours a day from 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) Gandhi Jayanthi.

Reference Library.—Books published prior to 1,830, bound volumes of periodicals, Tamil Nadu or India Gazettes, Budget, Fine Arts Books, Census Books, Tamil Medicine Books, UNESCO Art its related agencies publication are housed in the old building for reference of research scholars from different parts in India.

Photo Copying Machine.—A Photo Copying Machine has been installed in this Library from 1-2-1985. The charges for the 1st copy is Re. 0.75 paise and for subsequent copies is Re. 0.50 paise.

Reprints of books and newspapers available in this Library can be easily had with the help of this machine.

The statistical data about the Library are furnished below :—

(i) Total number of books in Stock.	4,27,970
(ii) Total number of Members as on 31st March 1988.	36,275

(iii) Total Visitors to the Library from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	7,04,899
(iv) Number of books lent during 1987-88.	2,08,217
(v) Number of books consulted during 1987-88.	23,12,226

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES.

The Department of Sports and Youth Services came into existence during September 1979. Various schemes have been launched for the development of Sports and Youth Services. This year Budget Allocation (1987-88) was Rs. 247.42 lakhs.

Sports Schemes.—Among the various schemes, the Sports Schools and Sports Hostels play a significant role in spotting the talents at the grass root level and nurturing their talents by proper training with the qualified coaches. Apart from the training they are also provided with free nutritious diet and lodging facilities. The students who have been admitted in these Sports Schools/Sports Hostels are supplied with free sports materials. The following sports schools and sports hostels are functioning :—

1. Y.M.C.A. College Sports School, Madras.
2. S.R.K. Maruthi College Sports School, Periyayakkanpalayam, Coimbatore.
3. Sports Hostel, Trichy.
4. Sports Hostel, Madurai.
5. Sports Hostel, Tirunelveli.

Besides, a Sports School exclusively meant for girls has been started in P.S.G.R. Krishnammal High School, Coimbatore during 1982. Admissions are made to these Sports Schools and Sports Hostels every year. The Sports Schools/Hostels boys/girls have secured a number of laurels in the school games and events in open tournaments. The other schemes being implemented in this Department are as follows :—

1. School Games Federation of India-Meets, Republic Day and Bharathiyar Day Sports.
2. 10 School Sports Competition.
3. Middle School Sports.
4. Catch them very young tournament.
5. Catch them young tournament.
6. Sports Scholarship.
7. Orientation Course to Physical Education Teachers.
8. Financial assistance to Private Sports Clubs.
9. Fellowship to Research Scholars in Sports and Physical Education.

Sports Magazine.—For the documentation purpose of the sports activities in Tamil Nadu, a Magazine is being published as "Sports of Tamils".

Sports Film Library.—Sports Films of Sports techniques and physical activities are purchased and screened to various schools and colleges and other organisations to inculcate and propagate the sports interest among the students, non-students and public at large.

Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation.—This Corporation has been started during 1984 for the development of sports activities and with various other objectives. This Corporation now releases grants to various State Sports Association in Tamil Nadu. The events that were conducted both by the Department of Sports and Youth Services and the Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation are :—

1. Festival of U.S.S.R. in India :— The U.S.S.R. Sports Contingencies had visited Madras during January 1988. Thirty-four Artistic Gymnast, Wrestlers and Acrobates were demonstrated at two centres in Madras.

2. National Sports Championship for Women.—The National Sports Championship for women held at Sangrur in Punjab during February 1988 and won the following :—

I Place	.. ..	Kabaddi.
II Place	.. ..	Athletics, Volleyball, Swimming, Lawn Tennis.
III Place	.. ..	Basketball.

3. Freedom Forty Run.—To commemorate the 40th year of India's Independence, the Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation under the Auspices of Sports Authority of India organised the Freedom Forty Run at Madras and Nagercoil during 1987-88. At each centre 5,000 persons were participated.

Apart from these, the following events were also conducted during this year :—

1. All-India Rural Sports.—The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation organised the All-India Rural Sports at Vellore during 3/88. 1,20 persons participated from 20 States, and won the following :—

I Place	... ..	Kabaddi—Boys and Girls.
I Place	... ..	Kho-Kho—Boys and Girls.
IV Place	.. ..	Football.

2. National Physical Fitness Festival conducted at Hilly area—Kodaikanal during July 1987.

3. State level Pongal Sports was conducted at Tuticorin during 1987-88.

YOUTH WELFARE.

National Service Scheme.—The student strength under this scheme during 1987-88 was 1,27,300. To educate the students for rendering service to the people, the scheme is implemented in Tamil Nadu more vigorously. As such Tamil Nadu became a major State in the Country implementing this Scheme.

Out of the total strength, 35 per cent of the students are involved in the Mass Functional Literacy Programme to supplement the activities of the Adult Education Programme.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras.—As at present in Tamil Nadu, 14 Nehru Yuvak Kendras are functioning under the direct control of Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan at New Delhi.

Youth Hostels.—While the subject was taken over by the department during March 1987, there was only one Youth Hostel at Madras. New Youth Hostel at Madurai is under construction and will be completed shortly. It is proposed to construct a Youth Hostel at Thanjavur for which the land has been selected. The construction work will be started soon.

Festival of U.S.S.R. in India.—A team consist of 100 youth from U.S.S.R. have visited Tamil Nadu during December 1987. Another team of 50 consisting of sports persons also visited Madras during February 1988.

Rural Sports Centres.—During the year 1987-88, 326 Rural Sports Centres have been provided with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3,91,200.

Block level Rural Sports Centres.—A sum of Rs. 250 per block is spent for conducting the block level rural sports competition. These competitions are conducted prior to the District level competitions, in 385 blocks at a cost of Rs. 96,250 per annum.

Youth Clubs.—During 1987-88, 92 youth clubs have been provided with financial assistance at Rs. 80,960.

Hobby Centres.—Eight Hobby Centres have been created at the district sports councils in eight districts. Under this scheme each hobby centre is given a sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum to purchase various equipments both for arts and science hobbies. They are also given a sum of Rs. 1,200 each to conduct district level hobby competitions. A teacher is appointed to be incharge of the centres and paid a honorarium of Rs. 50 per month.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

Parades.—Attendance on parades has been considerably improved. Details are as under :

(1)	Senior Division.	Junior Division.
	(2)	(3)
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
(a) Army wing	87	79
(b) Navy wing	85	70
(c) Air wing	81	92
(d) Girls Division	94	87

Annual Training Camps.—Total of 33 camps were held during the year. 20,123 Cadets have attended the camp.

Centrally Organised Camp.—Three All-India Camps have been organised and conducted by this Directorate. Apart from that out cadets have attended 23 camps organised by other Directorates. 489 cadets have attended these camps.

National Integration Camps.—Three National Integration Camps, one for Junior wing (Girls) and two for Junior Division Boys were organised and conducted by this Directorate. Our cadets have also participated in National Integration Camps conducted by N.C.C. Directorate, Gujarat. A total of 1,904 cadets have attended these camps.

Attachment.—Eight N.C.C. Part-time Officers and 309 Army Wing cadets (Senior Division) have completed attachment training at various Army Units.

Two Officers and twenty four Senior Division Cadets of Naval Wing have attended Naval attachment training at Naval Establishments.

Two Officers and seventeen senior division cadets of Air Wing have participated in attachment training.

Twenty-eight cadets of Girls Division Senior Wing have completed attachment training at Air Force Unit.

All-India Trekking Expedition.—One All-India Trekking Expedition for Girls Cadets was organised and conducted at Udhagamandalam under the arrangement of N.C.C. Group Headquarters, Coimbatore. Apart from the Cadets of this Directorate, Cadets from 15 other N.C.C. Directorates have also participated in this Trek. Our cadets have also participated in Trekking Expeditions conducted by N.C.C. Directorate Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra 895 Cadets of this Directorate have attended there expeditions.

Youth Exchange Programme.—Two Senior Division Boys and two senior wing Girls Cadets have participated in the Youth Exchange Programme held from August 1987 to February 1988. One Senior Wing Girl Cadet was detailed to the United Kingdom in Youth Exchange Programme.

Adventure Activities :

Cycle Expeditions.—Twenty Cycle Expeditions have been organised and conducted by various units of this Directorate. A total of 797 Cadets have participated. They have covered a distance of 9,481 kms.

Mountaineering Courses.—Seven Cadets of this Directorate have completed Basic Mountaineering course at Mountaineering Institutions.

Adventure activities such as Hand Gliding, Para Sailing and Wing surfing have been introduced and action is in progress for procurement of equipments for these activities.

Social Service Activities.—N.C.C. Cadets of this Directorate have participated in various social service activities such as adoption of villages construction, repair of roads, traffic control duties, visit of hospitals and Cheshore home, Adult education programmes, Anti-Dowry and Anto Leprosy drive, blood donation, eye donation and tree plantation.—

Blood Donation .. 1,638 Cadets have donated 4,57,200 ml. blood.
 Tree Plantation .. 16,915 trees were planted by the Cadets at various places.
 Eye donation .. 64 Cadets taken pledge for eye donation.

TAMIL NADU TEXT BOOK SOCIETY.

The main object of the Society is to bring out quality Text books at reasonable prices and to make them available to all the school students in time.

School Textbooks.—All the Text books for the students in the Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary stages of education are brought out by the Society. The Society printed 3,49,67,000 copies of books under 329 titles during the year 1987-88. The sale turnover was Rs. 10.5 crores. (Since the Society is not having its own printing press, the copies were got printed in 175 approved private printing presses both in Madras and at other mofussil stations like Sivakasi, Madurai, etc.).

College Textbooks.—Although the main object of the Society is to print and distribute school level textbooks the publication of College level Tamil Medium Textbooks have also come under its purview under the Government of India's one Crore Scheme. So far 910 College level textbooks and reference books in Tamil have been published under this special scheme. Now, a revolving fund has been created out of the sale proceeds of these books and the Society undertakes the reprinting of these books whenever necessary.

Text books in Six Media.—The Society publishes textbooks in six media, namely, Tamil, English, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu. Though the cost of production of the Textbooks for minority languages are very high the sale price is always fixed at the same level as for that of Tamil (This is due to the good-will this Society is best owing upon the linguistic minorities of the State).

Exercise Books.—Besides textbooks, the Society's products include exercise books also. The responsibility of production and distribution of exercise books from the

concessional paper received from the Government of India was entrusted with the society from the year 1979. To implement this scheme more effectively, the Society, has established a string of regional office at Tirunelveli, Madurai, Kumbakonam, Coimbatore, Salem, Madras, Cuddalore, Vellore, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli. These Regional Offices take care of the Conversion units located in the respective areas which are owned by the economically weaker sections. The sale proceeds of exercise books during the year 1987-88 was Rs. 323 lakhs.

Concessional Paper.—For both printing of Textbooks and production of exercise note books the Government of India allots 60 G.S.M. white printing paper at concessional price. The quantity of concessional paper consumed during the year 1987-88, for Textbooks, was 7,164 tonnes.

Distribution.—The distribution of Text Books is done through 58 Taluk level wholesale co-operative stockists to nearly 2,250 retailers, registered with the Society. This wide network facilitates the Society to cater to the needs of all the students in the State even those who are in the interior corner of the State in time.

The exercise books are supplied to the Schools directly, giving no opportunity for any malpractices at the distribution level.

Free Text Books.—The Chief Minister's Free Books Distribution Scheme was introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the year 1985-86. All the noon meal beneficiaries studying from Standard I to VIII are benefitted by this scheme. During the year 1987-88 free Text Books were distributed to 6,209,422 beneficiaries and the value of the books works out to Rs. 11.5 crores.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives which was established in the year 1909 continues to possess rich collection of rare Government records. These valuable records are preserved here on modern scientific lines. This Archives continues to serve as a Centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administrators and researchers. It has in its holding all the records of Secretariat except those of the last three years and also the records of the former Board of Revenue except those of the last ten years. Its collection includes the records of certain heads of departments, Tamil Nadu Government Gazettes, Electoral Rolls, and also rare books reports. The English records date back to the year 1670. Reference media such as Guides, Catalogues, Indexes, etc., are available from the records kept here. Much work has been done on their proper repair and better preservation, scientific management, imparting training in Archives keeping, facilities for research, systematic publication of Select Documents and so on.

The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the head of the Department. The District Record Centres at Madurai, Chidambaram, Coimbatore, Trichirappalli and Salem continued to function under aegis of the Tamil Nadu Archives.

RECORDS :

Annual Accession.—During the period under report, 114 (28+86) bundles of records from Revenue, Land Administration Departments, for the year 1968-71 and 1976-77; 1,250 records from Survey Departments and 5,544 strong Almirah Documents such as agreements, bonds, etc., were received for safe custody.

Report on the District Record Centres.—With a view to acquire and Centralise the records of Administrative and Historical value lying in various district offices in the districts, and to preserve them to cater to the need of Researchers and others it has been decided to open ten District Record Centres in ten Districts in the State. On this basis, from the years 1982-87, Five District Record Centres have been opened in Coimbatore, Madurai, Chidambaram, Tiruchirappalli and Salem.

District Record Centres.—The details regarding the number of Records transferred to the custody of District Record Centres during the period under report are as follows :—

D.R.C. Chidambaram	-- ..	16,714 R.Dis. files.
D.R.C. Madurai	.. --	1,587 R.Dis. files and 529 books.
D.R.C. Coimbatore	.. --	15,768 R.Dis. files.
D.R.C. Tiruchirappalli	-- ..	7,335 R.Dis. files.

SALEM
This District Record Centre started functioning since February 1987. During the year under report 6,715 R.Dis. files were centralised in this Centre. Transfer of 15,000 R.Dis. files from the Salem District Collectorate is awaited.

The records of 30 years old which were transferred to the District Record Centres by the concerned District Collectorates and heads of offices are being scrutinised and records of administrative and historical value are

separated and indexed. Records which are very brittle and being repaired and preserved for future reference by administrators and researchers.

Information supplied to Government and Public.—The total number of requisitions for Records and information received during the year from various department of Secretariat, Revenue Administration and Land Revenue Department, Chief Conservator of Forests, Research Scholars etc. was 1,07,770. Of these 476 cases involved searches. More than 96,664 records were furnished to Secretariat Department, Revenue Administration, Research Scholars and Others. The records received back and restored during the period under report were, more than 47,344 Electoral Rolls numbering 217 and 5,544 important documents, like agreements, bonds, etc. were also received in this Archives for safe custody.

Archival Library.—The Archives Library serves as a reference library to the Administrators, staff and Research Scholars. This Library is engaged in acquiring, books frequently required by research scholars. During the period under report, 1,011 books were received and preserved in the library. 5,868 books and Journals were issued to Research Scholars, sections of Archives. 3,432 Research Scholars visited the library and consulted 39,498 books, reports, etc. 5,064 books were received back and restored. During the period under report 44,562 books were checked and rearranged in proper places in the library.

During the period, under report, 1,286 applications requesting for grant of certified copies of Notifications from *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* were received, and 1,221 persons were supplied with certified copies. 280 Gazette copies were also issued to Research Scholars for their research work. A sum of Rs. 3,104.15 was collected towards search and transcription charges. A sum of Rs. 796.30 was collected towards the sale of Tamil Nadu Archives publications. The work of rearrangement accession classification and cataloguing of books by the library staff was in progress during the period.

This Archives continued to subscribe for the Archives, Journals published by the various Archival institutions in India and abroad.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH :

Research Scholars and facilities afforded.—Facilities for consulting the records, etc. available in this archives were given to Research Scholars of this State and also to the Scholars from other states as well as foreign countries. The Research Hall of this Archives is kept open on all working days from 8.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. and on all public holidays (except 15 days in a year) from 10.00 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. During the year under report 254 Research Scholars were granted permission to consult records in this Archives on various topics of their research of these 203 were from Tamil Nadu 44 from other States and 7 from abroad.

A separate section consisting of a Research Officer and a Junior Assistant continued to work in the Research Hall to assist the Researchers. Facilities like prompt supply of records to Scholars in a special counter opened under "Direct Access Procedure". Free access to library books, supply of Xerox as well as typed copies of records on payment of prescribed fee, etc., continued

during the period. The micro film unit of this Archive supplies micro film copies from records to the Scholar on payment of prescribed charges. A new Machine (Minolta Plain Paper copier) has also been installed in order to supply copies from records to the Research Scholars. A sum of Rs. 12,392 was collected from Research Scholars towards supply of copies of records. A part from this a sum of Rs. 4,495 has also been collected towards supply of microfilm copies to researchers.

Archival Training and Advice.—A training wing to impart training in Archives keeping and offering Archival Advice on preservation methods and Preservation of records against record pest, etc., continued during the period. Besides, Record Clerks training in Record Management was also offered to Superintendents, Assistants, Junior Assistants and Record Assistants and certificates issued to trainees on successful completion of their training. During the period under report 134 Persons reputed by various Government Officers took part in this training Course. During the year the government have accorded sanction for the conversion of 15 days training programme into that of 30 days training in Record Management as per G.O. Ms. No. 1007, Education dated 6th July 1987. The period of 30 days of training consists of two parts viz., 15 days set apart for theory and 15 days for practicals. At the end of each training courses, apart from issue of Certificates to all successful trainees, 1st and 2nd prizes are being awarded to the trainees, who secured first and second ranks in the examinations conducted.

Preservation of Records.—The Preservation Division of this Archives consists of 1 Research Assistant 1 Assistant 8 Binders and 38 Preservation Clerks. Records of very old and brittle in condition are mended by means of Chiffon cloth and handmade papers. During the period under report training in mending and binding of records was given to two persons deputed by the Coimbatore Public Library. 61,901 sheets of records

of different sizes were mended 10,355 books were deacidified by the dry method and 5,586 sheets of old records by wet method. 46,362 folded records were flattened and repaired. 7,697 numbers of books indexes and Government Orders were bound during the year.

Interim Repository.—In order to segregate the current records of last 30 years old from the non-current records an Interim Repository sanctioned by the Government, started functioning in this Archives from 10th June 1987. So far records of Public, Health Education, P & A.R. I. & T.D., R.D. & L.A., Home Departments from the year 1956-1982, available in this Archives, have been segregated and arranged separately in the Archives itself (same stacks). The work of appraisal of records will be taken up in consultation with the concerned department of Secretariat after the work of segregation of records is completed. So far 3,065 bundles of records have been separated. Requisition for records received from Secretariat are being dealt with in this division.

Machinery.—During the period under report 14,765 bundles of records were fumigated in the Vacuum Fumigation chamber 13,633 (9,961-3,672) sheets of Xerox copies were taken and supplied to scholars and for office use. 1,32,589 sheets of roneo copies were taken by using the Electronic Stencil cutting machine.

Microfilm Unit.—31,868 pages of records in 35 mm and 56,616 pages in 16 mm were microfilmed in the microfilm unit. Apart from this, 325 books were also microfilmed and preserved for use of Researchers.

Vigilance.—The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the Vigilance Officer in respect of this Department. There is little scope for corruption in this Department. Regular surprise inspection is however, conducting and no case had come to notice during the period.

CHAPTER VI.

ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT:

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU.

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT) is a fully owned Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise continued its activities—running its four production units in the Public Sector and the setting up of joint venture projects in high tech areas. The Marketing Assistance Scheme for selected products of small scale Electronics manufactureres was also continued during this year. The total turnover for 1987-88 was Rs. 1,515.51 lakhs as against Rs. 1,107.75 lakhs for 1986-87. The turnover of the public sector units increased from Rs. 382.66 lakhs to Rs. 484.54 lakhs while that of Joint sector units from Rs. 755.09 lakhs to Rs. 1,030.97 lakhs.

The growth performance is given in the table below:—

Serial number and Unit/Company.	Sales turnover		Percentage of increase.
	1986-87.	1987-88.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1 Own Units—			
(a) Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors ..	183	258	41%
(b) Communication Division.	105	121	15%
(c) Contracts Division ..	44	51	16%
2 Joint Sector Units ..	755.08	1,030.97	37%
3 Marketing Assistance.	37	44	19%

During the year, apart from six Joint venture which were already in commercial production, 3 more commenced commercial production. These are Messrs Telematics Systems Limited, Messrs Infotech Limited and Messrs Elcot Vistas Limited.

Three new joint venture proposals were finalised during 1987-88. These are:—

Serial number and Product.	Project. Cost.	Sales turnover.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(Rupees in lakhs)		
(1) Industrial Process Control Systems	210	620
(2) 18 GHz Digital Microwave Systems	515	1,067
(3) Hybrid Micro Circuits ..	610	720

II. Financial Performance.—All the three major public sector units have been working in cash profits during the year. The working of the communication Division and Contracts Division, among these three, yielded net profit, though small. The Corporation as a whole was able to bring its operations to cash profit during this year, for the first time since its inception.

Among the joint sector units three made significant improvement in turnover as follows:—

Serial number and Unit/Company.	Sales turnover		Percentage of increase.
	1986-87	1987-88	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rupees in lakhs)			
(1) Sears Electronics Limited ..	637	827	39
(2) Elcot Power Controls Limited ..	41	105	156
(3) Kody Elcot Limited	9	..	..

Messrs Sears Electronics Limited and Messrs Kody Elcot Limited have obtained net profit during the year.

The performance of Messrs Elcot Power Controls Limited and Messrs Advent Computer Services Limited has resulted in cash profit operation during the year 1987-88. It is expected that the remaining joint sector units which are yet to stabilise the production would improve their performance in future years. It is also expected that Messrs Sears Electronics Limited would declare dividends for the year 1987-88.

III. Investments.—During the year 1987-88 Rs. 61.86 lakhs was invested in the public sector units and a sum of Rs. 108.03 lakhs was invested as equity in the Joint sector units. This takes the total investment by the Corporation in public sector units to Rs. 213.92 lakhs by way of equity. This has been supplemented by Rs. 180 lakhs of term loans upto March 1988. In addition to this, a credit facility of Rs. 110 lakhs by way of cash credit has been extended by Banks during 1987-88. The investments made in the joint venture companies increased to Rs. 176.42 lakhs by way of equity as on 31st March 1988.

Of the investment of Rs. 61.86 lakhs in Public sector during this year, a majority portion, i.e. Rs. 46.86 lakhs was in the Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors unit. This was mainly for the purchase of equipment so that the production capacity could be increased

to 50 million capacitors per year. The sum of Rs. 108.03 lakhs invested as ELCOT's equity in joint sector units was distributed among the joint venture companies as listed below :—

Serial number and Company.	Investment (ELCOT'S Equity).
(1)	(2)
	(Rupees in lakhs)
1 Minifield Electronics Limited	1.83
2 Elcot Vistas Limited	9.00
3 Intortech Limited	6.40
4 Kody Elcot Limited	4.59
5 Lambda Elcot Limited	1.96
6 Telematics Systems Limited	22.08
7 Saba Electronics Limited	25.00
8 Rukmini Electronics Limited	2.17
9 Tamil Nadu Microwave Components Limited	35.00
Total ..	108.00

IV. Provision for 1987-88.—The 7th Plan provision for equity investment in and through ELCOT is Rs. 10 crores. The budget provision for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 200 lakhs, of this Rs. 189.89 lakhs was utilised. The budget provision for the year 1988-89 is also Rs. 200/- lakhs. It is expected that the sales turnover of the Corporation would increase from Rs. 15 crores in 1987-88 to about Rs. 23 crores in 1988-89.

V. Policy decisions during the year 1987-88.—The criteria for selection of projects for implementation in the joint sector was firmed up during the year 1987-88. Accordingly projects with a minimum project cost of Rs. 1 crore and the proposed product for the manufacture in high tech area either licenseable to Government Units or the products are intended for mainly public sector/Defence/Government consumptions alone are to be supported. Establishment of joint sector companies for the manufacture of Telecommunication, Defence and Aerospace Products where considerable potential exists is being emphasized. For those joint ventures already promoted with capital outlay less than Rs. 100 lakhs, it is proposed to increase the project outlay to Rs. 100 lakhs and above by suitable diversification/expansion programme.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WING.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce has set up exclusive Estates for Electronics and offer certain incentives, with the result at the end of 1976, 156 SSI Electronic Industries came into existence producing items like Television, Car Radios, Tape Recorders, Process Control Instruments, Bio-Medical and Analytical Instruments, power source and supplies. The total production of Electronic goods in Tamil Nadu at the end of 1987 registered Rs. 350.00 Crores.

INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES.

1. Details of exclusive Industrial Estate for Electrical and Electronics :

Serial num-ber.	Location.	Sheds			Plots		
		Planned.	Construc-ted	Occupied	Planned	Developed	Occupied
1.	Dr. V.S.I.Estate, Madras-41	104	104	104	..	..	..
2.	Perungudi, Madras-96	..	..	..	174	174	174
3.	Kakkalur	20	14	13	44	44	21
4.	Hosur	12	12	12	22	20	20
5.	Trichy	12	8	8	65	65	40
6.	Madurai	..	..	..	104	101	41
7.	Coimbatore	..	..	..	24	24	24

Proposed Industrial Estates :

Salem .. Civil Works are going on 51 plots have been developed.

Vellore .. Land is being identified.

Expansion of the Existing Estates:

Hosur and Coimbatore Land acquisition is under progress, Coimbatore.

Test and Development Facilities.—The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur and the Electronics Test and Development Centre at Adyar provide a wide range of testing and product development facilities for the number of Electrical and Electronic Industries in the State. Besides Electronics Test and Development Centre also provides, Environmental Testing and servicing of life saving equipment like ECG, EEG, Diathermy, Defibrillator, Ultrasonic Foetus Monitor, Calorimeters, PH Meters, etc.

The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur has been recognised by the Bureau of Indian Standards Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, Ministry of Railways for Electrical items falling under I.S. Specification. The Laboratory also act as quality consultant to the Government Department in the matter of purchase of Electrical goods.

The progress of the unit of 1987-88 are detailed below :—

Number of beneficiaries ..	2,863
Testing charges collected ..	Rs. 3,19,760.00

The Electronics Test and Development Centre, Adyar provides facilities for Galibration of Voltmeters, Ammeters and Wattmeters, product Development Facilities for prototype equipments, Environmental Testing as per Indian Standards, British Standards, IES, JSS specifications. This centre also undertakes repairing and servicing of sophisticated life saving latest Electronic Equipments from various Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu.

Basic measuring and testing facilities are also available at Hosur and Madurai.

**DATA BANK AND INFORMATION CENTRE,
MADRAS-600 041.**

This centre provides comprehensive package of basic information and guidance to the needy entrepreneur who propose to start new Electronic Units, This package includes :—

1. Guidelines on Government policy and procedures with respect to approval of Production Programmes Import of Capital goods, Raw materials and components Infrastructural facilities, special incentives, etc

2. Technical information on products demands Technical know how and transfer of technology.

3. Financial assistance scheme available from various institutions.

4. Ready made brief project reports on selected products.

5. This centre is equipped with a computer system for speedy data retrieval.

This centre is developed a very good Technical Library for the use of Entrepreneurs and other public. More than 1,020 books and 35 indigeneous and Foreign Journals, buyers guide relating to Electrical, Electronic, Consumer Electronic and Computer Engineering fields are available for reference. This library is attracting increasing number of visitors.

**QUALITY CONTROL, CENTERS, MADRAS, MADURAI AND
COIMBATORE.**

This is a new centre now functioning from Electronic, Test and Development Centre, Madras-41 acts as Quality Control agency for Household Electrical Appliances Act, 1981.

The staff will undertake surprise inspection to the premises of manufacturers/dealers/stockists and examine as to whether the quality of the products covered under order, are in conformity with the relevent standards.

During the year 1987-88, the following achievements have been made :—

1. Number of existing units manufacturing Household Electrical Appliances identified.	126
2. Number of units have been issued manufacturers certificate.	114

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3. Number of Dealers/Traders registered	2,112
4. Number of samples collected from manufacturers for testing.	7
5. Number of samples collected from dealers for testing.	959
6. Number of samples Tested as per Quality Control Order, 1981 of Government of India.	479
7. Number of first warning notice issued	306

**ELECTRONIC RAW MATERIALS SPARES DEPOT,
MADRAS-41.**

This isa new centre provides scarce Electronics spares to all entrenpreneurs manufacturers of Electronic goods. The centre has been converted as a service co-operative with active co-operation of Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation. The Government have issued orders abolishing the posts and requested to send fresh proposals for Part-II Scheme for 1989-90 for starting this centre as a Co-operative Society.

COMMON FACILITY CENTRE, COIMBATORE.

This is a new testing centre which has Just started like the Electronic Test and Development Centre . It provides Electrical and Electronic Products testing and issues quality assurance Certificate.

The unit is going to function in few months for the benefit of Industries at Coimbatore and adjacent places

**ELECTRONIC PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND
TRAINING CENTRE, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND
TIRUNELVELI.**

These are new centres situated in Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli to develop new Electronic products and has already started providing Training for the prospective entrepreneurs availing R.A.P. Funds.

Production Programmes Approval (Other Facilities).— With a view to monitor and encourage the growth of Electronic Industries along the right lines the Government of India have made the approval of Production Programme as a pre-requisite for starting a new Electronic Industry in the Cuntry. There are 133 items for which the S.L.T.C. (State Level Technical Committee) under the Chairmanship of the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce is empowered to approve the Production Programme.

Production programme for the rest of Electronic items are approved by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), New Delhi on the recommendation of the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce. The production programme approval issued during 1987 is 300 numbers.

Electro Medical Equipment Centres.—The Department is running service centres for Electro Medical Equipments at Guindy, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. These laboratories are equipped with certain sophisticated equipments for conducting test and rectify the defects in the equipments being used by the Government Hospitals in the State and Government Institutions in their vicinity. These centres are undertaking the repairing and servicing of medical electronic equipments of hospitals in their respective regions.

During the year 1987-88, the Electro Medical Equipment Centres have done the servicing of equipments as follows:—

Units.	Number of equipments serviced.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1. E.M.E. Centre, Guindy ..	1,012	3,23,530
2. Do. Thanjavur ..	1,375	3,73,412
3. Do. Madurai ..	1,028	1,47,302
4. Do. Coimbatore ..	819	2,51,887

The following schemes sanctioned during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are under various stage of implementation :—

Part-II Scheme 1986-87 :

Serial number.	Name of the Scheme.
(1)	(2)
1	Expansion of functional Industrial Estates for Electrical and Electronic Instruments at Coimbatore.
2	Expansion of functional Industrial Estates for Electrical and Electronics Instruments at Hosur.
3	Training of officers and technical staff a Electronic Test and Development Centre, Bangalore, etc.
4	Upgradation of Common Facility Centre, Hosur.

Part-II Scheme 1987-88 :

5	Development of land at Electrical Industrial Estate at Kakkalur.
6	Provision of testing facilities for testing of Energy Meter.
7	Establishment of Industrial Estate for Entrepreneurs at Vellore.

TAMIL NADU SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRES.

In the G.O. Ms. No. 2464, dated 8th November 1982 Education, Science and Technology, the Government approved the formation of an autonomous society for the Science and Technology Centres in Tamil Nadu in the name and style of "Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres". The Government also approved the Memorandum of Association, the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of Society.

In G.O. Ms. No. 182 Education, Science and Technology, dated 20th February 1984, the Government accorded administrative approval for the establishment of a Modern Science Centre at Kottur Madras, in the name and style of "Periyar Science and Technology Centre" at an estimated cost of Rupees 3.85 crores and adjacent to this centre, a planetarium at a cost of Rs. 1.59 crores. The entire cost of the Planetarium is donated by Thiru C. K. Birla, a leading industrialist of India. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 92 dated 28th September 1987, have accorded administrative approval for Phase-I of the works amounting

to Rs. 383.75 lakhs. An area of Rs. 21.25 acres of land have been allotted for the setting of both the centre and the Planetarium at Kottur, Madras.

The purpose of establishing the centre is to develop scientific attitude and thinking in the younger generation by encouraging curiosity and questioning processes, Scientific and the natural environment to inculcate an ability to identify the problems and work towards an appropriate solution and to collect and disseminate on demand, information relating to Science and Technology.

The Main Objectives of the Centre are :—

1. To undertake scientific research in the areas of Science, Technology, Museology, Astronomy Celestial Mechanics, Astro-Physics, Space Science, etc.

2. To establish, operate, Promote, run, maintain and manage Science and Technology Centres engaged in advancement or research especially in the field of propagation of scientific thought and promotion of Scientific temper.
3. To provide research facilities for carrying out basic and applied research for the development of methodologies and models for dissemination of knowledge in Science and Technology and for the promotion of Scientific temper in harmony with the existing levels of education, prevailing Social customs and value systems.
4. To provide facilities to research to technological institutions that are engaged in studies relating to space Science and Technology.
5. To establish, provide, maintain and conduct or assist research laboratories and experimental centres for the Scientific research leading to fulfilment of the objectives outlined in the foregoing sections.
6. To promote research in appropriate technology to assist in designing, developing and fabricating exhibits in Science and Technology and Astronomy.
7. To promote develop and improve exchange of scientific knowledge as well as technical co-operation between other research centres with similar interest and objectives.

On completion, the Periyar Science and Technology Centre will house the following :—

1. Transportation.
2. Physical Science.
3. Electronics and Communication

4. Life Science
5. Pure Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry
6. Metallurgy and Children's Corner
7. Industry
8. Energy
9. Motive Power
10. Evaluation and Ecology
11. Health and Hygiene
12. Environmental Pollution Control
13. Mechanics and Measurement of Time
14. Space Science
15. Computer Science
16. Interactive Exhibits

Besides, the Periyar Gallery will be put in the entrance of the Centre and it will have the displays for propagating the Teachings and the ideas of Thanthai Periyar on Science and Technology. A science Park with outdoor exhibits, on Science and Technology is also being developed.

Construction of Buildings :

Forestry.—Forestry is being developed in the rear side of the centre depicting the various species of Forest Trees. Recreation and Sports Centre has also been planned with the aid of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

Library Books.—About 600 books on Science and Technology subjects and Science Museums all over the world have been purchased and kept in the library for reference, for designing, modelling and fabricating of exhibits. Also data book on Electronics have been purchased for making modern Micro circuits for the development of exhibits. A good collection of books on Thanthai Periyar's life history and teaching have also been done for the fabrication of exhibits in Periyar Gallery. Also magazines like Science to-day, Computer to-day etc. are available in the library for reference. The cost of the books is approximately Rs. 55,000.

TAMIL NADU STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The report includes :—

- (a) Research projects taken up for implementation during the year and the progress made so far.
- (b) Programme of panel discussions and meetings, recommendations made and follow up action taken.
- (c) Activities relating to liaison work with State Government departments, Central Government departments, for promotion of Science and Technology activities.

General :

- (i) *Genesis.*—The Council was established by a resolution of the Government on 31st March 1984. It is headed by Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah as its President nominated by the Chief Minister, and consists of 29 members drawn from the Universities, Research Organisations, Departments of the State and Central Governments, Public sector Undertakings and financial institutions. The Council was set up with the following objectives :

1. To identify areas for the application of Science and Technology to the development needs, objectives and goals of Tamil Nadu, and in particular, to the prevailing conditions of backwardness, rural unemployment and poverty ;

2. To advise Government on the formulation of policies and measures including technical, administrative and legal devices which will promote such application to identified needs, objectives and goals—in particular to health, education and manpower utilisation with special emphasis on the development of human skills in the rural areas and in the slums, and which will promote the scientific management of the natural resources of the State ;

3. To promote effective co-ordination and to develop and foster communication and other links between centres of scientific and technological research, Government agencies, farms and industries so that promising Research and Development work is initiated, promoted and effectively deployed in agriculture, industry, in Government and elsewhere ;

4. To initiate, support and co-ordinate fundamental and applied research programmes in Universities. Tamil Nadu Academy of Sciences and other Scientific, academic and professional bodies in areas identified to be specially suitable for the application of Science and Technology;

5. To prepare Science and Technology plans relevant to the development needs of the State and to integrate these plans with the Annual Plans of the State ;

6. To consider, and advise Government on such other matters are relevant to the application of Science and Technology to the problems of the State of Tamil Nadu ;

Research Projects :

Projects initiated in 1986-87.—The following five projects/ studies initiated during 1986-87 are being continued this year :—

Serial number and title.	Duration.	Implemented by
(1)	(2)	(3)
	YEARS.	
(i) Strategies to arrest phenomenon of dropouts in Primary Schools.	5	Prof. K. Ramakrishnan, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore.
(ii) Information on the effects of the nutritious noon Meal Programme.	3	Dr. J. K. Pillai, Madurai Kamaraj University.
(iii) Evaluation of Technical Education Quality of Technical personnel and acceptability to employees.	2	Dr. R. N. Anantharaman, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
(iv) Communication of Technology to rural women through screen printing.	1½	Dr. C. V. Seshadri, Shri AMMC Research Centre, Madras.
(v) Training on Computer Oriented data analysis for the Social Sciences.	1	Dr. K. N. Ponnuswamy, Madras University.

Projects taken up in 1987-88.—The following projects have been awarded this year :—

Serial number and Title.	Duration.	Implementing Agency.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	YEARS.	
1. Ramnad Geo-resource appraisal and management (RAGAM)—Drinking Water Mission.	1½	Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University.

2. Studies on Integrated Soil Moisture and Nutrient Management for boosting yield in dry land agriculture.

4 Directorate of Agriculture, Madras.

3. Impact of health and nutrition interventions for children upto 10 years.

3 Avinashilingam College of Home Science, Coimbatore.

4. Industrial Development and the environmental implications in Madras Basin.

3 University of Madras.

The other three projects have just been initiated.

Other Projects/Programmes.—Proposals have been received from the Veterinary College, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madras and Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli. These have been referred to experts.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the introduction of the following programmes as part of the activities of the Council, the expenditure being met from the R & D budget.

* Incentives to Young Scientists.

* Partial financial assistance to Professional bodies for holding of Seminars/Symposia and Workshops in Science, Engineering and Technology.

* Subsidy towards publication of a Science Magazine in Tamil for Children.

The subsidy towards publication of the Children's Science Magazine in Tamil has been released already. The magazine is being published by the Tamil Nadu Science Forum.

Programmes of panel discussions and meetings, recommendations made and follow up action taken/proposed ;

The themes of the discussions and the dates they were held are :—

* Low Cost and Pre-Fab Construction Technologies for E.W.S. Housing Programmes for rural and urban areas".—25th November 1987.

* "Ramnad Geo-Resources Appraisal and Management (RAGAM)—Drinking Water Mission".

* "Recycling of Waste Water"—21st January 1988.

The recommendations have been forwarded to the concerned departments of the Government. Reports of Status of Science and Technology Education in Tamil Nadu (1980-85) and Status of Social Sciences in Colleges and Universities in Tamil Nadu.

The Council had requested Anna University, Madras and Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli to conduct a survey and bring out reports on the status of Science

and Technology Education and Social Sciences, respectively, in Tamil Nadu. The following reports were received from the two Universities :—

* “Status Report on Science and Technology Education in Tamil Nadu, 1980-85”—Anna University—December 1987.

* “Status of Social Sciences in Colleges and Universities in Tamil Nadu—A survey”—Bharathidasan University—July 1987. Activities relating to liaison work with State Government departments, Central Government Departments for promotion of Science and Technology activities ;

(i) Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha (BJVJ) :
(All India People's Science Movement) :

The Council, in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Science Forum, took part in the BJVJ. Financial assistance of Rupees Five thousand was extended by the Council to defray part of the expenses of the celebrations.

(ii) National Science Day 1988 ;

The National Council for Science and Technology Communication (Secretariat)—NCSTC requested the the Council to organise the celebration of the National Science Day 1988, through any manner of Science and Technology activities that the Council deems fit.

The Council supported the undermentioned two activities as part of the National Science Day 1988 celebrations—

* A BJVJ type of activity by the Tamil Nadu Science Forum at 30 Centres in the State involving
Slide shows in Health themes,
Poster exhibition on Science, Scientists,
Health Drugs, peace,
Popular lectures by competent resource
Persons on various topics such as energy,
health, land use, water use, environment, etc.
Children's Science min-carnivals for school children.

Kala Programmes.—Dissemination of scientific concepts through the medium of art including skits, songs and dances.

A grant of Rs. 11,000 was released for the purpose—

* A cycle tour of Chengalpattu District by members of the Federation of Science Clubs of Tamil Nadu, Kalpakkam, during which they will interact with the rural people to make them aware of useful applications of Science in their day-to-day life.

* A grant of Rs. 10,000 was released to the Federation.

* The Secretary to Government, Electronics, Science and Technology Department broadcast a message in Tamil on 28th February 1988 on the objectives behind celebration of the National Science Day.

Sixth All India Workshop of State Councils for Science and Technology at Bhubaneswar, Orissa.—The sixth all India workshop of State Councils for Science and Technology was held this year at Bhubaneswar, Orissa from 26th—28th February 1988. The theme for the workshop was

* “The Role of State Councils in Rural Development through application of Science and Technology”.

Children's Science Magazine in Tamil.—Realising that there is a felt need for a Science magazine in Tamil, to cater to the needs of Children in the age group 8 to 12 years, the Council supported the publication of the magazine titled “THULIR” brought out by the Tamil Nadu Science Forum. Four monthly issues have been brought out so far.

A grant of Rs. 20,000 was released as subsidy to meet the publication costs.

Popularisation of Science :

(a) *Institution of prizes for villages with most scientific awareness.*—The Council has instituted two prizes of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 for being awarded to two villages with the most “Scientific awareness”.

The selection of the winners is to be done in consultation with the Tamil Nadu Science Forum in the light of the findings during the BJVJ and during their subsequent visits to the rural areas.

(b) *Science Sammelan.*—The Council gave its catalytic support in the collection and display of exhibits to the Sixth Science Sammelan held at Madurai by All India Radio, Madras.

Diffusion of Information received from Central Government Departments.—

(a) Information received by the Council on such subjects as inviting research proposals, assistance for organising workshops seminars/foreign travel/training camp, assistance for Science and Technology training for Handicapped persons and those belonging to the weaker sections etc ; is being communicated to all concerned promptly to enable them to act in time, if they so desire.

(b) *Proposals for holding seminars/workshops and for research grant.*—Proposals involving large financial outlays and those which the Council is not in a position to assist are sent to the concerned funding agencies for possible assistance.

INSTITUTE OF REMOTE SENSING.

General.—The Institute of Remote Sensing (I.R.S.) was established in 1982 by the Government of Tamil Nadu under the aegis of Anna University, Madras in order to assess and monitor the natural resources using the emerging, potential remote sensing technology in the State. The Institute is headed by a Director and it is staffed by well-qualified and trained Scientists drawn from various user departments on deputation basis.

(ii) to develop data bank consisting of temporal and spatial data products and to generate information system on natural resources.

(iii) to undertake remote sensing survey project for optimum exploitation and management of natural resources.

(iv) to assist user departments in production oriented field problems.

(v) to provide academic support of M. Tech. (Remote Sensing) Programme.

Objectives.—The objectives set forth for the IRS are—

(i) to impart training in Remote Sensing application to the officers of various user departments.

The important events and activities of IRS during the year 1987-88 are presented in the succeeding paragraphs.

IMPARTING TRAINING IN REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE USER DEPARTMENTS.

The following familiarisation Exposure, on the job training courses were conducted during the year 1987-88.—

Serial number.	Name of the course.	Participating Departments.	Number of participants.	Period of Training.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Job training for use of EDM equipment.	Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras-5.	1	19th April 1987 to 23rd April 1987.
2	Do.	Tamil Nadu Housing Board ..	4	1st to 5th June 1987.
3	Appreciation Seminar on Remote Sensing application for Level-I, Officers.	Director of Agriculture, Electronics, Science and Technology Department. Forest Department. Agricultural, Engineering Department. Public Works Department. Tamil Nadu Housing Board .. TWAD Board Department of Geoplogy and Mining Highways and Rural Works. Fisheries Department.	21	22nd and 23rd August 1987.
	Appreciation Seminar on Remote Sensing application for Level II, Officers.	Public Works Department. .. Agricultural Engineering Department. Forest Department. Fisheries Department.	6	23rd September to 25th September 1987.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5	Appreciation Seminar on Remote Sensing application for Level-II Officers.	TWAD Board, Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Town and Country Planning. Department of Geology and Mining. Department of Highways. Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	7	28th to 30th September 1987.
6	Detailed training with hands-on-exercise on Remote Sensing application for Middle Level Officers.	Foreset Department Anna University.	3	12th to 31st October 1982.
2.	Interational Familiarisation course on Cyclone tracking Disaster Assessment and Management (CYDA)	Kabul University, Afghanistan ... National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad. Town and Country Planning, Madras. Neyveli Lignite Corporation .. Geology and Mining, Madras - Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. Madras Metropolitan Development Authority, Madrs. School of Architecture and Planning, Anna University.	1 2 2 1 1 1 1	16th to 28th November 1987.
8	Detailed training with hands-on-exercise on Remote Sensing application for middle level Officers.	Director of Town and Country Planning, Madras.	2	7th to 26th December 1987.
	Detailed training with hands-on-exercise on Remote Sensing application for Middle Level Officers.	Town and Country Planning, M.M.D.A : M.M.W.S.S.B.	2 2	25th January to 13th February 1988.

Data Products.—The Institute of Remote Sensing is systematically procuring the input materials such as Topo sheets, Aerial Photographs and Satellite Data Products pertaining to whole of Tamil Nadu State from Survey of India (SOI) and Department of Space (DOS) Government of India. The aerial photographs pertaining to Districts of Tiruchirappalli, Kanniyakumari, V.O. Chidambaranar, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and Madras and Satellite data pertaining to the districts of Madras, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Pondicherry were procured for the year 1987-88.

Consultancy Projects.—During the year under report the following consultancy project were taken up and completed:—

(a) Delineation and Codification of Tamil Nadu Region :

Project fully completed and reports were submitted to Government.

(b) National Water and Development Mapping Project :

Based on the guidelines issued by the National Waste land Development Board Wasteland Mapping for all the six districts (Salem, North Arcot, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli Madurai and Dharmapuri) has been completed.

These two projects are noteworthy in view of the National recognition of Institute of Remote Sensing.

ASSISTANCE TO USER DEPARTMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION ORIENTED FILED PROBLEMS.

(a) On the job training and expertise were offered to the staff of the Survey and Land Records and Tamil Nadu Housing Board staff for use of EDM equipment and other facilities of Institute of Remote Sensing.

(b) Facilities were extended to the following user departments for use of VAX II 780 Computer System. for Research and Development work at free of cost :—

1. Town and Country Planning.
2. Geology and Mining.
3. Ground Water Wing of Public Works Department
4. Agricultural Engineering.
5. Survey and Land Records.
6. Forest Department.

Academic Support.—The Institute of Remote Sensing is extending academic support to the M. Tech programme in Remote Sensing conducted by Anna University in offering

elective subject on remote sensing applications to various natural resources. The Scientists are also guiding the M. Tech. scholars in their project works. Preference is given to the deserving State Government Officers for an admission to the P.G. Course by allotting each year about 50 percent of seats out of the total sanction strength of ten seats.

Equipments.—The various instruments available in the Institute of Remote Sensing are being fully utilised for application projects and for training of personnel. The FRG is offering technical assistance for the portion of Institute of Remote Sensing under this programme, the Institute of Remote Sensing received the following instruments under Phase II.—

- (1) Orthocomp Z 220
- (7) Stereo Double Projector.
- (3) Planicard E3.

TAMIL NADU ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

Solar Thermal.—Solar Water Heating Systems (SWHS) are of proven technology and are ideally suited for providing hot water in—

(i) Hotels and Canteens for cooking, preparation of tea and washing utensils.

(ii) Industries for various processes such as dyeing and bleaching for pre-heating boiler feed water.

(iii) Hospitals/Clinics for bathing and sterilising purposes, etc.

Substantial savings can be effected in fuel consumption/ electricity by installing solar water heating systems. Besides above, the SWHS can also be utilised for domestic purposes (capacity 100 lpd.).

Prior to the year 1987-88, TEDA has installed 90 Nos. of SWHS with a total capacity of 3,56,550 lpd. at 60°C/80° C at a total project cost of Rs. 160.74 lakhs with Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources (DNES) share of Rs. 129.56 lakhs. Above systems have been installed in Dairy Units, Textile Mills, Government Hospitals, Inspection Bungalows, etc.,. On the domestic sector, 359 Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems (DSWHS) have been installed.

Programme for the year 1987-88.—Targets have been communicated by DNES by the end of June 1987. DNES have allotted as their share of Rs. 18.80 lakhs for various Solar Thermal Programmes. Rs. 16.14 lakhs have so far been released by DNES. The total cost of projects works out to Rs. 42,39 lakhs. (26,39 for bigger systems

and Rs. 16.00 lakhs for (DSWHS). Sector-wise details of projects taken up during 1987-88 are as below:—

Serial number and category.	Projects.		Remarks.
	Taken up.	Completed.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Private Sector (33 1/3 per cent subsidy).	17 Nos.	14 Nos.	3 Nos. cancelled as the users have backed out due to their own problems.
2 Public Sector (50 per cent subsidy).	6 Nos.	3 Nos.	2 projects are expected to be completed by 31st July 1988.
3 Central Government Charitable Institutions (75 per cent subsidy).	4 Nos.	1 No.	4 projects are expected to be completed by 31st October 1988.
(42,125 lpd)	27 Nos.	18 Nos.	

Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems (DSWHS).—DNES have fixed a target of 200 Nos. Work orders have been issued to various firms for the installation of domestic systems. So far, only 58 Nos. have been completed. In this connection, it is to be stated that Messrs. Jyoti Limited, Baroda, who

are the major suppliers have stopped the supply of DSWHS for quite some time. Though they have resumed the supply during November 1987, their cost of the system has gone up. Hence, the dealers of the 'Jyoti' made systems are finding it difficult to convince the users and they are seeking to purchase systems from other manufacturers approved by DNES. Hence, programme is likely to be completed by 31st December 1988.

WIND ENERGY.

Windfarm Projects.—One demonstration windfarm project of aggregate capacity 0.55 MW (10X55 KW) has been operating successfully at the coastal area near Tuticorin. This project was expanded by the addition of 10 more 55 KW units totalling to 1.1 MW capacity during the current year (1987-88). As on 31st March 1988 about 24 lakhs units of electricity have been fed to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board grid.

This demonstration windfarm project was expanded to cover higher capacity wind electric generators. Accordingly, fifteen 90 KW units were installed during 1987-88 in the inland area near Kayathar. These units were commissioned on 7th April 1988.

Under DANIDA Grant financing, two 90 KW wind electric generators were installed at Sultanpet in Coimbatore district and at Puliyankulam near Kasturirangapuram village in Nellai Kattabomman district during December 1987 and January 1988 respectively. This will be followed by monitoring and performance evaluation.

Under the joint Indo-FRG Project, one prototype 20KW vertical axis (Darrieus type) wind electric generator was designed and fabricated by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), R and D Corporate Division, Hyderabad and IIT, Madras. This was installed at Sultanpet in Coimbatore district in Coordination with TEDA and TNEB.

Special Projects.—One small wind electric generator of 4 KW capacity (Whilwind USA) was installed at Rameswaram on demonstration/field trial basis. This serves as a battery charger for Railway signalling.

Under DANIDA grant financing, the DNES is arranging for the installation of (a) two Solar Photovoltaics deep-well pumping systems for drinking water applications at two sites, viz., Ramavaram and Nallur and (b) one Solar Ice-Pack Freezer at the KMng Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy. The Ice-Pack-Freezer has been commissioned in June 1988.

Under Pilot demonstration project, 100 trapezoidal (Multipurpose animal drawn tool carrier) were procured and given to ENCOFED for conducting field demonstration.

Solar Photovoltaics.—The details of Photovoltaics demonstration programme are as follows :—

Village Electrification.—The programme for initial electrification of villages through photovoltaic street lighting systems was started in Tamil Nadu in March 1984. Under this programme, 49 tribal villages, 69 hamlets and 4 harijan colonies were electrified as on 31st March 1987. 50 hamlets were electrified during 1987-88.

Solar Water Pumping System.—Under demonstration programme, these pumps are being made available to institutional users and individual farmers. Ten pumps were already in operation in Tanjore district. Out of 20 pumps allotted subsequently, 6 pumps were distributed to the beneficiaries and it is proposed to hand over the balance to Tamil Nadu Oil Seeds Growers' Federation.

Solar Photovoltaic Domestic Lighting System.—50 Solar Photovoltaic domestic lighting systems were allotted to Tamil Nadu by DNES, Government of India. Out of these, 24 units were given to Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari and the remaining 26 units were given to Gandhigram Trust, Anna district. These will be commissioned in the next financial year (1988-89).

Rural Renewable Energy Systems—Energy Survey.—Based on the sanction of DNES, Government of India, survey for 50 villages under RRES programme was taken up during 1986-87 and survey for 12 villages were completed. During 1987-88, survey for 38 villages were conducted and reports sent to DNES.

Windmills for water pumping.—The DNES, Government of India have accorded sanction for 150 Nos. of 12 PU 500 wind pumps during the 4th quarter of 1986-87. The project was taken up for execution during the financial year 1987-88 and completed during February 1988.

During February 1988, DNES, Government of India has again accorded sanction for 100 Nos. wind pumps. This was immediately taken up for execution and about 14 wind pumps were installed and commissioned during March 1988. So, totally 164 Nos. wind pumps of 12 PU 500 were installed during the year 1987-88.

Bio-Mass :

Biogas Plants.—The installation of large size plants [Institutional Biogas Plant (IBP) with capacity exceeding 25 cum and CBP with capacity exceeding 45 cum] are being undertaken by TEDA.

During 1986-87, six projects have already been completed and commissioned.

During the current year (1987-88) 12 projects to a value of Rs. 10.20 lakhs have been cleared by DNES during current year.

The IBPs are eligible for a subsidy of 70 per cent of the project cost from DNES, Government of India. The CBPs are eligible for a subsidy of 90 per cent of the project cost from DNES.

Glassifiers.—DNES have accorded sanction for the installation of 10 Nos. 5 HP Glassifiers for water pumping operation. The total cost of the project works out to Rs. 2.95 lakhs.

Five Glassifiers have so far been installed and commissioned. The performance of the same is being watched.

Stirling Engine.—DNES have accorded sanction for the installation of 30 Nos. 5 HP. Stirling Engine for water pumping purposes. The total cost of the project works out to Rs. 9 lakhs. 28 units have already been commissioned.

Energy Plantation.—Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India have accorded sanction for the development of Energy Plantation in 523 Ha. of land at two villages, viz., Devarkulam (270 Hectares and Muthammalpuram (253 Ha.) in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district. The total cost of the project works out to Rs. 52.3 lakhs.

The Project will serve :—

(a) to increase production of fuel wood and thus bridge the energy gap in a designated region.

(b) to create an environment to design and propagate the use of appropriate energy saving devices.

(c) to put waste lands into productive use.

(d) to minimise further deterioration through natural hazards such as soil erosion.

(e) to improve economic status of farmers in the designated region.

(f) to generate employment in rural areas.

(g) to demonstrate the profitability of energy plantations and thus give an impetus to energy plantation programme.

(h) to improve the ecology of the region.

(i) to establish linkage with the T and V (Training Visit) programme of the Agriculture Department and

(j) to create a revolving fund which will help regeneration of lands on a continuing basis.

In addition, another proposal for the development of Energy Plantation in 558 Ha. in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district has been forwarded to DNES for sanction.

Urjagram Programme.—It is proposed to establish atleast one Urjagram project in every Parliamentary Constituency. One experimental reference Urjagram, Project is under implementation at Idayanvillai village Agastheeswaram Block in Kanyakumari through Vivekananda Kendra. This has been taken up with a view to carry out technical performance evaluation studies and to provide opportunities for carrying out improvements/modifications in systems design.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme.—During the current year the reports for Parangipettai, Palani, Alathur and Sarcarsamakulam blocks were completed and sent to the Union Planning Commission. Side by side for purpose of demonstration various energy saving devices and renewable energy devices have been introduced in these blocks.

CHAPTER VII.

EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Employment.—There are 43 Industrial Training Institutes under the control of the Training Wing all over the State. Training is imparted in 30 Engineering and 12 Non-Engineering Trades. The duration of the training is one year for 22 trades and 2 years for 20 trades. Admission of candidates has been made in 43 Industrial Training Institutes and the total intake during August 1987 session was 9,880. The trade of Stenography (English) with 2 Units has also been introduced, during 1987-88 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme at the Government Industrial Training Institute, Nagapattinam where concentration of Minorities (Muslims) is heavy.

2. *Evening Class for Industrial Workers.*—The Scheme of Evening Classes for Industrial Workers was implemented in the Government Industrial Training Institute, Hosur during 1987-88 (i.e.) with effect from 1st September 1987. Thus the said scheme has been implemented in 8 Government I.T.Is. in Tamil Nadu and training is imparted to 1,475 Industrial Workers.

Trade Test was conducted during August 1987 in which 445 candidates come out successful out of 805 candidates participated.

3. *Affiliation of Private I.T.Is. to National Council for Vocational Training.*—Upto the end of 1986, 69 Private Industrial Training Institutes were affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training. During 1987, 50 more Private Industrial Institutes were affiliated. The total number of Private Industrial Training Institutes permanently affiliated upto the end of 1987 is 119. In addition to this, the candidates of Private Industrial Training Institutes were permitted to take up the Trade Test pending affiliation to National Council for Vocational Training.

4. *All India Trade Test under N.C.V.T.*—During the month of July every year, the All India Trade Test is conducted under the N.C.V.T. The failed candidates are also allowed to appear for Supplementary Test during January/February every year. During this year candidates from all Government Industrial Training Institutes and Private Industrial Training Institutes have appeared for the final test. 14,242 candidates were trade tested out of which 10,196 have passed. The percentage of pass is worked out to 72 per cent.

5. *Skills Competition.*—Skills Competition is conducted at the State level and National level in selected trades. The best boys selected at the State level appear for the National level competition. So far 23 National level competitions have been conducted by the Director General of Employment and Training. During this year the candidates from Tamil Nadu have also participated and came out successful in Welder and Electrician trades at All India level and Tamil Nadu has been declared as the Best State. This is the ninth time that such district achievement has been made. Accordingly, the Presidential Rolling Shield was received at a function organised by DGET on 13th November 1987.

6. *Expansion of existing Industrial Training Institutes by starting new trades.*—For expanding the existing Industrial Training Institutes the following trades have been started in the Industrial Training Institutes noted against each.—

Leather Trades—I.T.I., Dindigu'.

Multivolt Mechanic —I.T.I., Madurai.

Mechanic (Refrigeration and Airconditioning)—I.T.I., Tuticorin.

7. *Apprenticeship Training Scheme.*—The Apprentices Act, 1961 was enacted by Parliament in December 1961. Under this Apprenticeship Training Scheme the apprentices are given training in 134 designated trades in various industries. Related Instruction Classes are conducted for apprentices in 14 Institutes/Related Instruction Centres in this State.

The position of the apprentices as on 31st March 1988 is as follows :—

Serial Number and Name of the Scheme.	Number assigned.	Number of apprentices on roll.	Establishments.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	14,372	13,014	1,817	90.5

Trade Test was conducted under Apprenticeship Training Scheme during the period of the report in April 1987 and October 1987.

The number of apprentices who appeared for the trade test and passed is furnished below :

Month.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
April 1987	3,909	2,990	76
October 1987	3,518	2,789	79

8. *Private Aided Industrial Schools.*—In 160 Private Industrial Schools all over the State, 11,430 candidates are undergoing training. During this year 72 new Industrial Schools and 15 Computer Centres have been recognised. During July 1987, 4,500 candidates were admitted for training. A sum of Rs. 17,24,750 was granted to the Private Schools. The candidates admitted in the Industrial Schools appeared for the Common examination. This has been held during June 1987. Out of 4,130 candidates 3,700 came out successful. During this year 1,758 Industrial School Certificates have been awarded

9. *Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).*—This Scheme has been implemented in this Department in 29 Industrial Training Institutes in 20 Self employable trades from September 1979. This Scheme equips the rural youth with necessary skill and technology to get self employed. During this year 931 candidates were benefitted and the beneficiaries were provided with a tool kit worth Rs. 500 each, besides getting a stipend of Rs. 200 each p.m.

10. *Production orientea Training Scheme.*—This scheme is implemented in three Industrial Training Institutes, viz. Ambattur, Coimbatore and Madurai. Job orders are undertaken from both Government and Private Undertakings. Fifty per cent of the incentives are distributed to the staff and trainees under this scheme. From 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988, 254 job orders were executed in all the three Industrial Training Institutes at the value of Rs. 31,000.

11. *Crash Programme for Service Technicians.*—Crash Training Programme of Service Technicians for Common Electronic Products was introduced in eight Government Industrial Training Institutes (viz.) Ambattur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Theni, Pettai, Hosur and SMRV

Government I.T.I. (Women), Nagerkoil in Tamil Nadu during 1987. The duration of training under this scheme is six months. 20 candidates are trained in each centre.

12. *Central Assistance/World Bank Assistance.*—Schemes have been formulated for seeking World Bank Assistance for Rs. 21 crores for starting new Industrial Training Institutes for women candidates and strengthening of the existing Industrial Training Institutes.

This Department has availed a central assistance for Rs. 2 crores towards the replacement of tools and equipments.

13. *Third Shift.*—In all the ITIs, the candidates attend to the training in the first shift and second shift. In the ITIs, at (North) Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Pettai third shift has also been introduced with the intake capacity at 200 each.

14. *Financial proposition.*—The training wing of this department has incurred a sum of Rs. 10.5 crores towards various items of expenditure under different head of accounts during this year.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

As far as Employment Wing of this Department is concerned, 45 offices continue to function in Tamil Nadu including the four offices of the Regional Deputy Directors of Employment. During the period under report, these offices continue to carry out the functions as before.

Employment Exchange Statistics.—During the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 a total of 4,63,276 applicants registered themselves in the Employment Offices in Tamil Nadu. A total of 66,229 vacancies were notified to these offices. 52,627 applicants were placed in jobs. As on 31st March 1988, 24,79,068 applicants were waiting on the Live Register of all the Employment Exchanges.

Unemployment Relief Schemes.—The scheme of payment of Unemployment Relief to the following seven categories who have been on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges for a period of more than 5 years and whose parental monthly income is less than Rs. 2,000 has been under implementation from 1st July 1980:—

1. Graduates/Post Graduates.
2. Secondary Grade Teachers.
3. Higher Grade Teachers (Lower Grade/Higher Grade).

4. Physical Education Teachers (Lower Grade/Higher Grade).

5. Tamil Pandits and other Language Pandits.

6. Craft Instructors.

7. Diploma Holders.

This scheme has been extended to S.S.L.C., Plus Two and P.U.C. passed candidates also with effect from 15th September 1984 and the work of sanction and disbursement of unemployment relief amount to the beneficiaries has been entrusted to the Employment Officers concerned instead of Tahsildars based on the conditions stipulated by the Government.

The amount of relief to unemployed graduate has been increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 p.m. Rs. 75 p.m. to unemployed P.U.C./plus Two passed candidates and Rs. 50 p.m. to S.S.L.C. candidates.

During the year under report, a total amount of Rs. 7,98,91,679.58 has been disbursed as Unemployment Relief to 1,05,235 eligible registrants.

OVERSEAS MANPOWER CORPORATION.

Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited is an organisation set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu. It was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on 30th November 1978 as a State owned Private Limited Company. It commenced its business on 1st March 1979. However its effective functioning was only from 6th July

1979. The Corporation is governed by the Board of Directors nominated by the Government.

The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 50 lakhs and its subscribed capital is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Functions.—The following are the principal functions of the Corporation :—

- (1) to seek and secure job avenues abroad, especially in the West Asian Countries for Indian job seekers ;
- (2) to mobilise a good portion of savings with the Indian nationals abroad and channel it for useful projects in India.
- (3) to set-up Joint Industrial Ventures in India and abroad ; and
- (4) to promote Export of Indian products.

Although there are various objectives as indicated above to be pursued by the Corporation, it is for the time being, pursuing only the objective of finding jobs abroad for the Indian skills and is still thinking of diversifying its activities.

Registration of Job Seekers.—Any person, citizen of India having three years experience in his field can Register with the Manpower Data Bank for future employment. The Corporation has presently more than 25,000 persons in the Data Bank. The Corporation registers for candidates from unskilled professional skills.

Recruitment.—The Corporation adopts the following methods to secure demands from foreign employers :—

- (1) Personal contacts with foreign employers if and when they visit Madras to procure Manpower.
- (2) Addressing foreign employers directly.
- (3) Addressing or contacting Overseas Recruiting Agents in India to have some tie-up arrangements with them.
- (4) Visiting Indian Embassies Abroad by the Managing Director and Second level Officers and appraise them of, about the services rendered by the Corporation.
- (5) Addressing the Overseas Employers over telex by following the contracts won by them, which is regularly published in the Middle East Journals.

Selection Process.—On receipt of enquiry from the foreign employer, Bio-data of suitable candidates available in the Manpower Data Bank maintained by the Corporation are forwarded for the Employer's shortlistment. In case of non-availability or dearth or any type of applicants an advertisement will be released in the press to procure candidates. After the employer finalises his pre-selection the Corporation gets the team of employers to Madras to hold interview, trade testing etc., and finalise the selection. Trade testing will be arranged at the request of the employers in the Government Industrial Training Institute at Madras. The selection is entirely left to the choice of the foreign employer and the Corporation will provide him all assistance including secretarial assistance, office accommodation conveyance facilities, etc. On an average 4—6 weeks time is spent in the process of recruiting candidates.

Number of Persons Deployed by the Corporation.—The recruitment of persons to West Asian Countries in 1986-87 and 1987-88 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons recruited.
1986-87	104
1987-88	212

Number of persons to be Deployed—

United Arab Emirates	14
Kuwait	86
Saudi Arabia	111
Libya	60
Oman	4
Qatar	1
Dubai	1
Brunei	50
	327

The Corporation blazed a new trail by organising a management of Haj Field Hospital in Makkah, Saudi Arabia for 45 days by deploying 46 medical and para medical personnel in September 1986.

Revenue earned.—The Corporation levies on the job-seekers a fee of Rs. 20 for the application and Rs. 30 for Registration with the Manpower Data Bank. The Corporation levies service charges on the job seekers for providing employment as per the Emigration Act 1983. The Corporation levies on the employers the entire cost of Air passage in respect of the workers. Wherever possible, service charges, trade testing charges, advertisement charges are also collected from the employers.

Owing to cut throat competition and depressed oil prices many foreign employers are reluctant to pay service charge to procure their skills.

Cash inflow to the Agency.—The financial position of the Corporation is given below :

Period.	Income.	Expendi- ture.	Loss/ Profit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86 ..	24.97	17.68	7.29 Profit.
1986-87 ..	13.71	15.02	1.31 Loss.
1987-88 ..	18.14	24.98	6.84 Loss.

Foreign Exchange earnings:

	RS.
1986-87 ..	9,053
1987-88 ..	1,50,000 approx.

Besides, it is estimated that the candidates who have been placed in employment abroad may remit foreign exchange approximately equivalent to Rs. 90 lakhs per annum.

Diversification of activities.—If this Corporation has to earn and maintain its profitability it has to diversify its activities like taking up turnkey projects, sub-contracts, sending trade delegations and arranging to supply goods required in a foreign market say for example silk lungis, articles of rare cultural value, handicrafts items etc., which are all in great demand.

Conclusion.—Unless the Emigration Rules are amended and appropriately strengthened and the private agencies

are banned completely, it may not be possible for any Government Agency to function effectively and successfully. Another alternative for the effective functioning of the Corporation is to undertake turn-key projects in collaboration with other major contractors like BHEL, EPI, IAAI, so that the Corporation itself could turn into an employer.

Yet another alternative is to open a *Liasion Office* in any of the middle East countries for close liasioning and also to make frequent personal visits which may improve not only the deployment of more persons but also the Corporation's image abroad.

CHAPTER VIII.

ENVIRONMENT CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD.

1. *The main functions of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.*—(i) to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention and control of abatement of pollution of water, air and land.

(ii) to encourage, conduct and participate in investigation and research relating to problems of water, land and air pollution and prevention and control or abatement of water, land and air pollution.

(iii) to inspect sewage or trade effluent works and plants for the treatment of sewage or trade effluent and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water.

(iv) to lay down, modify or annual effluent standards for sewage or trade effluent and for the quality of receiving waters resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State and to evolve standards for emissions from industries and automobiles.

2. *Implementation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974).*—Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, new and existing industries and local bodies have to obtain the consent of the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board for the discharge of sewage or trade effluent into any stream or well or sewer or on land, by making an application for consent in the prescribed form, furnishing the details of treatment and disposal arrangements as per Board's instructions.

While issuing consent, the Board stipulates necessary conditions for treating the trade effluent to satisfy the standards fixed by it. During the year 1987-88 the Board granted consent to 536 units.

3. Six distilleries in the State have taken up construction of Effluent Treatment Plant at a cost of Rs. 1.5 to 2 crore each and they are at various stages of construction.

As far as tanneries are concerned 31 units have put up Effluent Treatment Plant and 130 units have taken up construction of Effluent Treatment Plant. In Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Pernambut, Ranipet, and Dindigul, management structures have been created to put up Combined Effluent Treatment (CET) plant for the tanneries in the respective places. Further, 23 textile processing units have put up Effluent Treatment plant and Effluent Treatment Plant is under construction in 42 units. Five Sugar Mills, one Petroleum refinery, one photo film manufacturing unit, two glue manufacturing units and four dairies have put up Effluent Treatment Plant. Moreover the caustic soda manufacturing units in the State have achieved Minimal National Standards for Mercury.

3. *Prosecution.*—In 1987-88, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board launched prosecution against 199 industrial units for contravention of the provisions of Section 26 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended.

4. *Implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.*—The entire state of Tamil Nadu has been declared as 'Air Pollution Control Area' with effect from 1st October 1983, under Sub-Section (1) of Section 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Under the Act, no person shall, without the previous consent of the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, operate any industrial plant for the purpose of any industry specified in the Schedule to the Act, in an air pollution control area. In 1987-88, the Board launched prosecution against 12 Industrial units for failure to apply to the Board for consent on or before 31st March 1984. During the year, the Board granted consent to 233 units. VI. The Board participates in the NAAQMP (National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme) in collaboration with the Central Board for the prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The Board has established five permanent monitoring stations in and around Madras City to assess the ambient air quality.

5. *Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board's Laboratory.*—Well-equipped laboratories are an important requirement for the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board to monitor quality of air and water throughout the State. The Board's Central Laboratory at Madras was strengthened by the acquisition of several sophisticated instruments. Two Regional Laboratories have been established, one at Madurai and the other at Salem. During the year, 2,776 samples of trade effluent, 548 samples of ambient air and 63 stack samples were analysed.

6. *Participation in Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS).*—The Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board is participating in the Global Water Quality Monitoring Project established jointly by WHO, UNESCO WHO, AND UNEP in 1976 as a part of the Global Environmental Monitoring System initiated in 1974.

In Tamilnadu the Cauvery and the Thambiraparani have been chosen for the study. Four sampling stations including three for surface water and the one for ground water have been selected for monitoring of the Cauvery. As far as the Thambiraparani is concerned, four stations have been chosen. Samples of water are collected every month and analysed.

7. *Coastal Water Monitoring.*—The Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board has been recognised by the Department of Ocean Development, Government of India, as the agency to carryout the monitoring of Water quality on the Tamilnadu Coast from Ennore to Cape Comerin.

The Board has identified 35 sampling stations along the Coast and it has started collection and analysis of samples of sea water.

8. *Cauvery Basin, Sub-Basin Study.*—The Tamil Nadu, Pollution Control Board, in collaboration with the Central Board for the Prevention and control of water pollution New Delhi Karnataka and Kerala State Pollution Control Boards, have taken up the Cauvery basin, sub-basin study. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board will be carrying out this study in the stretch of the river between Hogeinakkal to Kaveri Poompattinam. Forty sampling stations have been located for the study and the work has been started.

9. *Environmental Education.*—With a view to promoting environmental awareness among the public, a float was

got by the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board for the Republic Day Pageantry Procession.

A Technical Cell has been created in the Board Office to render advice to industrial units on the installation of pollution control measures. To start with, brochure on treatment and disposal of effluent in the Sago industry has been brought out. To give wide publicity to the pollution control laws, the Board had brought out a handbook entitled 'Obligations of Industries and the Role of Local Bodies' under the Pollution Control Laws.

CHAPTER IX.

DRAFT CHAPTER-V.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

State Finance.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1987-88 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 12.90 crores on the 1st April, 1987 and Rs. 60.74 crores on 31st March 1988. The adjusted cash balance account with Reserve Bank of India on 31st March 1988 was (—) 13.27 Crores.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1987-88 was Rs. 3,09,189.49 lakhs while

the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 3,37,481 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 2,829.18 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure amounted Rs. 17,954.42 lakhs the main items being Rs. 33,21.03 lakhs under capital account of Agricultural and allied activities and Rs. 48,13.43 lakhs under capital account on Irrigation and Flood Control and Rs. 32,05.00 lakhs under Capital Account of Transport and Rs. 30,79.83 lakhs under Capital Account of Social Services.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Famine Relief Fund.—The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936 to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood and for other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1987-88 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Purchased price). A sum of Rs. 875.00 lakhs has been

provided from Budget Estimate 1987-88. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1987 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Purchase Price). As per the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission the unspent balances in a year shall be notionally carried forward to the next year and that the Central team will take into account the availability of unspent balances in the Famine Relief while determining the quantum of Central Assistance.

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 Re-organisation 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 when 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 on the Andhra State Act, 1953 and the States Re-organisation Act 1956 provi-

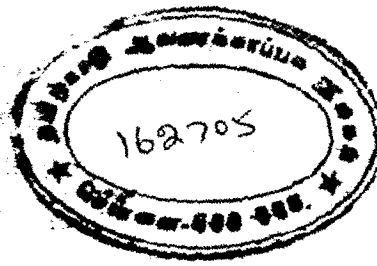
sional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges in the population ratio.

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 have paid their share direct to the Government of India.

Open Market Loans.—As Open Market Loans of Rs. 1,86,40.00 lakhs (Gross) was raised in two tranches by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review. The total amount of Open Market Loans including repayment of land ceiling compensation bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 26,32.76 lakhs.

TABLE I.

		Receipts during 1987-88.			Receipts during 1987-88.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		
A. Tax Revenue—	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)	0202	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture .. .. .	..	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).
					13,00,50
0021	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0210	Medical and Public Health .. .. .	..	13,54,39
	1,95,04,00	0211	Family Welfare .. .. .	..	28,39
0022	Taxes on Agricultural Income	0215	Water-Supply and Sanitation .. .. .	..	1,75,78
	6,56,99	0216	Housing .. .. .	..	4,05,82
0029	Land Revenue	0217	Urban Development .. .. .	..	5,22
	16,97,95	0220	Information and Publicity .. .. .	..	1,92,57
0030	Stamps and Registration Fees	0230	Labour and Employment .. .. .	..	2,15,90
	1,41,52,28	0235	Social Security and Welfare .. .. .	..	4,94,00
0031	Estate Duty	0252	Other Social Services .. .. .	..	6,49,35
	1,82,15				
0035	Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land.	0401	Crop Husbandry .. .. .	..	35,15,40
	1,83,29	0403	Animal Husbandry .. .. .	..	1,57,33
0039	State Excise	0404	Dairy Development .. .. .	..	32,86
	1,20,16,00	0405	Fisheries .. .. .	..	1,19,03
0040	Sales Tax	0406	Forestry and Wild Life .. .. .	..	34,44,43
	12,42,45,24	0407	Plantations .. .. .	..	1,49,28
0041	Taxes on Vehicles	0425	Co-operation .. .. .	..	5,37,56
	1,52,50,89	0435	Other Agricultural Programmes .. .. .	..	1,79,25
0043	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0506	Land Reforms .. .. .	..	5,92
	9,60,56	0515	Other Rural Development Pro- grammes .. .. .	..	91,44
0045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0551	Hill Areas .. .. .	..	54,88
	70,32,69	0701	Major and Medium Irrigation .. .. .	..	1,34,23
	19,58,82,04	0702	Minor Irrigation .. .. .	..	2,26,80
		0801	Power .. .. .	..	67
	<i>Receipts during</i>	0802	Petroleum .. .. .	..	5
	<i>1987-88.</i>	0810	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy .. .. .	..	15
	<i>(In thousands of</i>	0851	Village and Small Industries .. .. .	..	7,71,11
	<i>Rupees.)</i>				
	(1)				
	(2)				
0047	Other Fiscal Services				
	22,63				
0049	Interest Receipts				
	82,49,59				
0050	Dividends and Profits				
	2,39,11				
0051	Public Service Commission				
	29,59				
0055	Police				
	12,81,05				
0056	Jails				
	2,33,27				
0058	Stationery and Printing				
	1,16,50				
0059	Public Works				
	1,72,47				
0070	Other Administrative Services				
	11,25,86				
0071	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Benefits				
	3,61,72				
0075	Miscellaneous General Services				
	13,85,82				



		Receipts during 1987-88 (In thousands of Rupees).			Expenditure during 1987-88 (In thousands of Rupees.)
(1)		(2)	(1)		(2)
0852	Industries	1,91,23	2015	Elections	3,70,32
0853	Non-Ferrous Mining and Metal- lurgical Industries	7,67,98	2020	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1,14,46
0875	Other Industries	11,35	2029	Land Revenue	20,21,04
1051	Ports and Lighthouses	51,99	2030	Stamps and Registration	9,89,98
1054	Roads and Bridges	8,17,49	2035	Collection of other Taxes on Property and Capital Transac- tions	91,30
1055	Road Transport	21	2039	State Excise	3,40,71
1056	Inland Water Transport	14,65	2040	Sales Tax	17,57,72
1075	Other Transport Services .. .. .	..	2041	Taxes on Vehicles	3,26,40
1452	Tourism	48,01	2045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	78,60
1475	Other General Economic Ser- vices	1,68,59	2047	Other Fiscal Services	43,00
Total—B. Non-Tax Revenue		2,96,31,42	2048	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	23,52,18
		<i>Receipts during 1987-88 (In thousands of Rupees).</i>	2049	Interest Payments	2,38,98,03
<i>C. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions.</i>		<i>(1)</i>	2051	Public Service Commission	1,57,99
		<i>(2)</i>	2052	Secretariat—General Services	9,69,80
1601	Grants-in-Aid from Central Government	3,79,27,04	2053	District Administration	56,87,12
1603	State's share of Union Excise Duties	4,57,03,99	2054	Treasury and Accounts Adminis- tration	14,71,25
Total—C. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions.		8,36,76,03	2055	Police	1,24,52,77
			2056	Jails	12,40,63

TABLE II.

		Expenditure during 1987-88. (In thousands of Rupees).			Expenditure during 1987-88 (In thousands of Rupees.)
(1)		(2)	(1)		(2)
<i>A. General Services.</i>			2058	Stationery and Printing	14,24,27
2011	State Legislatures	1,97,73	2059	Public Works	24,02,92
2012	Governor	45,17	2070	Other Administrative Services	17,66,18
2013	Council of Ministers	1,25,62	2071	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	1,46,68,27
2014	Administration of Justice	21,53,26	2075	Miscellaneous General Services	18,81,77
			Total—A. General Services		7,90,28,49

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<i>B. Social Services.</i>		<i>Expenditure during 1987-88.</i>		<i>Expenditure during 1987-88</i>		
		<i>(In thousands of Rupees).</i>		<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>		
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
2202	General Education	6,51,80,88		2406	Forestry and Wild Life	22,31,31
2203	Technical Education	26,35,93		2407	Plantations	4,72,35
2203	Sports and Youth Services	6,76,44		2415	Agricultural Research and Education	10,55,36
2205	Art and Culture	8,64,07		2425	Co-operation	42,84,73
2210	Medical and Public Health	1,97,73,38		2435	Other Agricultural Programmes..	10,12,22
2211	Family Welfare	35,67,67		2501	Special Programmes for Rural Development	26,76,73
2215	Water Supply and Sanitation	1,09,57,26		2505	Rural Employment	1,02,93,15
2216	Housing	27,35,18		2515	Other Rural Development Programmes	56,78,93
2217	Urban Development	14,58,23		2506	Land Reforms	20,71
2220	Information and Publicity	3,72,11		2551	Hill Areas	5,99,86
2225	Welfare of Scheuled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	78,05,03		2701	Major and Medium Irrigation	69,37,52
2230	Labour and Employment	26,72,60		2702	Minor Irrigation	24,12,77
2235	Social Security and Welfare	1,18,06,85		2711	Flood Control and Drainage	1,75,75
2236	Nutrition	1,00,32,45		2801	Power	2,60,20,00
2245	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	8,75,00		2851	Village and Small Industries	47,62,98
2251	Secretariat—Social Services	3,33,01		2852	Industries	12,99,62
2252	Other Social Services	1,60,92		2853	Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1,18,74
	Total—B. Social Services	14,17,06,96		2875	Other Industries .. ..	..
				3051	Ports and Lighthouses	74,15
				3052	Shipping	16
				3053	Civil Aviation	5,08
				3054	Roads and Bridges	83,47,69
				3055	Road Transport	5,55
				3056	Inland Water Transport	73,83
				3075	Other Transport Services .. ..	..
				3425	Other Scientific Research	2,68,06
				3451	Secretariat—Economic Services..	3,73,17
				3452	Tourism	35,00
				3454	Census Surveys and Statistics	4,37,33
				3456	Civil Supplies	1,15,48,39
				3475	Other General Economic Services.	7,14,16
					Total — C. Economic Services.	10,96,89,13

C. Economic Services.

Expenditure during 1987-88
(In thousands of Rupees).

(1)	(2)	
2401	Crop Husbandry	1,23,65,89
2402	Soil and Water Conservation	16,56,37
2403	Animal Husbandry	33,20,98
2404	Dairy Development	2,99,88
2405	Fisheries	6,11,73

		Expenditure during 1987-88.			Receipts during 1987-88 (In THOUSAND RUPEES).
		(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).			
<i>D. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions,</i>				(1)	(2)
(1)	(7)				
		4216	Capital Outlay on Housing ..	2,99.62	
3604	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat-Raj Institutions	4220	Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	6,27	
	70,57.09	4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	5,88,73	
<i>Total—D. Grants in-aid and Contributions.</i>		4235	Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	2,51.15	
	70,57,09	4250	Capital Outlay on Other Social Services	49,51	
<i>Total—Disbursements—Revenue Account.</i>		33,74,81,67			
		<i>Total—B. Capital Account of Social Services</i>		30,79,83	

TABLE III.
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

<i>A. Capital Account of General Services.</i>		Expenditure during 1987-88 (In thousands of Rupees.)	<i>C. Capital Account of Economic Services</i>		Expenditure during 1987-88 (In thousands of Rupees)	
(1)	(2)			(1)	(7)	
4058	Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	36	4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	4,31,26	
4059	Capital Outlay on Public Works.	13,88,53	4402	Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation ..	2,16,91	
4070	Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	6,24	4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	65,15	
<i>Total—A. Capital Account of General Services.</i>		13,95,13	4404	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development ..	(-)65	
			4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries ..	1,91,04	
<i>B. Capital Account of Social Services.</i>		Expenditure during 1987-88 (In thousands of Rupees).	4406	Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	16,270,30	
(1)	(7)			4407	Capital Outlay on Plantations ..	18,58
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture ..	5,48,55	4408	Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing ..	45,00	
4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	8,22,66	4415	Capital Outlay on Agricultural Research and Education ..	20,17	
4211	Capital Outlay on Family Welfare	1,22,36	4425	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	6,63,70	
4215	Capital Outlay on Water-Supply and Sanitation	3,90,98	4435	Capital Outlay on Other Agricultural Programmes.		
			4515	Capital Outlay on other Rural		

<i>C. Capital Account of Economic Services.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1987-88.</i>	<i>C. Capital Account of Economic services.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1987-88.</i>
	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)		(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)
4551 Capital Outlay on Hill Areas ..	4,31,10	5051 Capital Outlay on Ports and Lighthouses.	43,78
4575 Capital Outlay on Other Special Areas Programmes	6,97	5052 Capital Outlay on Shipping ..	..
4701 Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation	44,93,82	5054 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges.	29,59,71
4711 Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	3,19,61	5055 Capital Outlay on Road Transport.	1,60,00
4851 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	1,45,99	5056 Capital Outlay on Inland Water Transport.	41,51
4853 Capital Outlay on Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	65,01	5452 Capital Outlay on Tourism ..	39,08
4859 Capital Outlay on Tele-Communication and Electronic Industries.	1,95,88	5465 Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions.	15,00
4860 Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries.	5,97,43	5475 Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services.	82
4875 Capital Outlay on Other Industries	6,36,95	TOTAL—C. Capital Account of Economic Services.	1,34,79,46
		TOTAL—Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account. (A+B+C)	1,79,54,42

TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Opening of new offices—

1. Pay and Accounts Office at 1st April 1987.
Madurai.
2. Sub-Treasury Grade II, Cheyyur 4th May 1987.
(Non-Banking in Chengalpatu district.)
3. Sub-Treasury Grade I, (Tambaram in Thiruvallur Treasury 19th August 1987.
district).
4. Sub-Treasury Grade I, Coimbatore North. 5th October 1987.

Construction of new building.—New building for the Sub-Treasuries at Namakkal and Omalur in Salem district and at Udhagamandalam were opened during 1987.

Stamps.—Stock position of all kinds of stamps was quite adequate.

Pension.—There are 2,69,376 Pensioners in Tamil Nadu comprising of Central, State, Military and other pensioners. Those who are not covered under Tamil Nadu Family Pension Rules, 1964 were authorised to draw Family Pension from 1st April 1979, and the Pension Payment Orders received from the Accountant-General in this regard were acted upon.

The minimum of the Military Pension was raised to Rs. 375 from 1st January 1986 and the difference in pension amount was paid to the Military pensioners.

The commuted amount of pension was restored wherever necessary after completion of 15 years from the date of retirement.

Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.—On remittance of the Tax amount, necessary Motor Vehicles Discs were issued to the non-transport vehicle owners, original to the vehicle owner and the duplicate to the Regional Transport Officer concerned.

Special Funds.—The honorarium to the Grama Kavalar and Grama Panialar is being paid by the Tahsildars every month after obtaining an Imprest Advance from the Sub-Treasuries concerned. After payment the unspent balance is remitted with Government account along with village-wise honorarium adjustment bills. These special funds are audited at the District Treasuries every month and audit objections communicated to the concerned Tahsildars.

Tamil Nadu Special Security Scheme, 1974.—The collection of monthly subscriptions from the account holders by treasuries was already withdrawn from 1st June 1982. The collection is now made through the participating banks. On maturity the monthly pension is sent to the holders through Bank and by Money Order every month promptly.

Bradma.—General Provident Fund Schedules, Tamil Nadu Social Security Scheme, Bank Scrolls, Pension Money Order forms being printed from Bradma machines and supplied to the Sub-treasuries.

Pensioners Grievances.—Out of 1,590 cases dealt with 1,311 have been disposed of.

Conveyance Advance.—Availability of funds were furnished for 2,980 cases to the tune of Rs. 4.5 crores.

Public Grievances.—Out of 178 petitions received, 167 were disposed off. Petitions received through Chief Minister's complaints Cell were attended to promptly.

Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees Contributory Provident Fund Scheme.—There are 306 implementing units comprising of 21,317 subscribers. The accumulation of the contribution is kept under personal Deposit Accounts.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

Audit activities during 1987-88.—The audit activities of the department during 1987-88 were as follows.

The volume of Financial transactions audited by the department during 1987-88 was as follows :—

Serial number.	Institutions.	Number of institutions audited.	Receipts.	Charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)				
1	Municipal Corporations and Municipalities and Municipal Townships.	105	84.71	81.12
2	Panchayat Unions	383 } 276 }	131.75 } 121.98 }	116.94 85.65
3	Town Panchayats	646 } 411 }	23.79 } 14.34 }	22.81 13.53
4	Tamil Nadu Housing Board	1	153.00	156.00
5	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	1	26.01	25.67
6	Madras Metropolitan Development Authority	1	16.55	10.38
7	Administrator-General	1	0.34	0.33
8	Official Trustee	1	2.66	2.28
9	Official Assignee	1	1.71	1.05
10	Universities	9	67.69	65.85
11	Colleges, Polytechnics L.L.I.A. and Miscellaneous Institutions.	602	80.51	78.58
12	Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme	53,262	123.85	122.07
13	City Audit Institutions	762	37.51	31.92
Total ..		56,462	886.40	814.18

Details of Institutions audited completed during 1987-88 are as follows :—

Serial number.	Name of institutions.	Number of audit done during 1986-87.	Remarks. Position as on 31st March 1988.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Municipal Corporation	2	Audit of Coimbatore was in progress.
2	Municipalities	104	Audit was in progress in remaining Municipalities.
3	Panchayat Unions	383 276	Audit of the remaining Institutions was in progress.
4	Town Panchayats	646 411	Do.
5	Tamil Nadu Housing Board	1	Audit for the year 1986-87 was in progress.
6	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	1	Audit for the year 1986-87 was in progress.
7	Madras Metropolitan Development Authority ..	1	Do.
8	Administrator-General	1	....
9	Official Trustee	1	....
10	Official Assignee	1	....
11	Universities	9	Audit for the year 1986-87 was in progress.
12	Private Colleges, Polytechnics L.L.A. and Miscellaneous institutions.	916 462	Audit of the remaining institutions was in progress.
13	Wakf Institutions	457 152	Do.
14	Chief Minister's Noon-Meal Scheme ..	53,262	Do.

The reasons for pendency of audits relating to the year 1986-87 were non-receipt of annual accounts, non-availability records for audit (due to cases filed in Courts) unpreparedness for audit and non-production of accounts for audit (wakf and Noon-meal Centre).

Follow-up action on the Audit reports.—Follow-up action on the Audit Reports issued by this department is taken till all the objections are ultimately settled. It is an important function exercised by this department apart from the main audit function.

During the year 1987-88 a total number of 28,936 audit objections were specially brought to the notice of the Executive Authorities through special letters and 19,268 audit paras were settled.

2,922 Reports in-lieu of surcharge covering a total loss of Rs. 430.01 lakhs caused to the funds of various local bodies were made to the Director of Municipal Administration and District Collectors concerned for taking necessary administrative action against the Commissioners of Municipalities and Panchayat Unions who were held responsible for the losses.

Seventy-two quantum of Loss Reports were made to the Director of Municipalities/Director of Rural Development for the recovery of the losses caused by the Retired/Retiring Executive Authorities of the Local Bodies from their gratuities.

Administration of Charitable Endowment Accounts.—The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the capacity as Agent to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Government of India and as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Tamil Nadu administered four Union Endowments and 885 State Endowments with a total value of Rs. 163.13 lakhs. The total amount of interest released was Rs. 17.97 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 8.13 lakhs was distributed to the Institutions.

Administration of Pension Schemes.—Two pension schemes, one for the employees of Municipalities and the other for the employees of the Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats are administered by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

1. *Municipal Employees Pension Funds.*—During the period 1987-88 a total sum of Rs. 42.99 lakhs was realised as Pension Contribution from the Municipalities and total sum of Rs. 96.50 lakhs was distributed towards pension and gratuity.

Eight hundred and five Pension Certificate and 226 pension payment orders were issued and 365 cases of commutation of pension were disposed of. The balance kept in the Government Deposit as on 31st March 1988 was Rs. 249 lakhs.

2. *Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats Employees Pension Fund.*—The Pension Fund is administered as per orders of Government issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2131, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 19th October 1976.

A Total sum of Rs. 100.48 lakhs was realised as pension contribution during the year from the Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats and Panchayat Township Committee and a sum of Rs. 127.84 lakhs was realised as interest on investments made in Government Accounts. A total sum of Rs. 177.84 lakhs was disbursed towards pension as pensionary benefits.

Four hundred and seventy two Pension Certificates and 344 pension payment orders were issued during the year 1987-88.

The balance under this fund as on 31st March 1988 was 1,746 lakhs of which 1,736 lakhs was held under Government Deposit.

Administration of Localbodies Provident Fund Securities and sanction of interest.—Provident Fund investment on Localbody employees was taken over by the Government in the year 1967 and the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts was entrusted with the work realisation of interest and encashment of investments on maturity (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 533, Finance, dated 17th June 1967). During 1987-88 securities (Fixed Deposits) valued Rs. 506 lakhs were realised on maturity and remitted to Government Accounts. A Total sum of Rs. 796 lakhs was realised as interest on fixed deposits. During the year 994 interest claims aggregating Rs. 2.33 crores received from Local bodies towards interest on their Provident Fund balance held under Time Deposits were cleared and payment authorised by this department. The total amount of securities held as on 31st March 1988 including Fixed Deposits in Nationalised Banks made under the orders of Government was Rs. 8,316 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT.

Prior to the formation of a separate Co-operative Audit Department in 1981, the audit function was looked after by a separate audit wing headed by a Chief Audit Officer under the overall control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Co-operation Department. With a view to ensure independent of audit, the Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 677, Co-operation Department, dated 22nd November 1978 have ordered the separation of audit from the Co-operation Department and also creation of separate Department of Co-operative Audit to audit the accounts of all the Co-operative Societies in the State including Co-operative Sugar and Spinning Mills.

2. As per G.O. Ms. No. 550, Co-operation Department, dated 7th September 1979, the post of Director of Co-operative Audit was created and consequent on the joining of an I.A.S. Officer, as a Director separate Department of Co-operative Audit was formed on 17th June 1981. From 2nd November 1983, the post of Director of Co-operative Audit is held by a Deputy Secretary to Government from the Finance Department. This Department is now functioning under the administrative control of the Finance Department in the Secretariat.

In G.O. Ms. No. 475, Finance (CA) Department, dated 12th June 1986, Government have recorded sanction for the formation of one Regional Level Office created by joint Director of Co-operative Audit for the Co-operative Audit Department at Madurai functioning with effect from 29th September 1986 with 12 Assistant Director Circle.

The 20 Districts in the State are covered by 28 Audit Circles, each audit circle incharge of an Assistant Director of Co-operative Audit in the cadre of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Each audit circle is entrusted with the audit of about 600 to 1,000 societies.

The total number of societies to be audited for 1986-87 was 20,694. This comprises of societies under the control of other heads of Departments who are declared

as Functional Registrar for the purpose of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act. The number of Societies under the control of Registrar and other Functional Registrars is as follows :—

Serial number and name of Head of department.	Number Societies.
(1)	(2)
1 Registrar of Co-operative Societies	12,015
2 Director of Handlooms and Textiles	1,841
3 Director of Industries and Commerce	957
4 Chief Executive Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board.	2,102
5 Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing).	1,357
6 Director of Fisheries	576
7 Director of Animal Husbandry	1,325
8 Director of Sugar	13
9 Director of Oil Seeds	161
10 Director, Agro Engineering Co-operative Services.	270
11 Director of Sericulture	68
12 Director of Social Welfare	7
	20,694

6. The audit of societies is conducted by the auditors working under the control of Assistant Directors of Co-operative Audit and the Audit Certificates are issued by the joint Director Assistant Director of Co-operative Audit and Co-operative Audit Officers. As per delegation of powers by the Government under section 64 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 53 of 1961, the categories of societies in respect of which the audit certificates are issued by the officers are as follows :—

<i>Audit Certificate issuing Officer.</i>	<i>Category of Societies.</i>
(1)	(2)
joint Director of Co-operative Audit (Hqs) and joint Director at Madurai.	All societies in which Gazetted officers of the Departments of Government are functioning as Secretaries, Business Managers, Chief Executive Officers of Special Officers.
Assistant Director of Co-operative Audit.	All the societies other than the Societies in respect of which audit certificates are issued by the joint Director of Co-operative Audit (Hqs) and at Madurai and Co-operative Audit Officers.
Co-operative Audit Officer.	All Agricultural Co-operative Societies with limited or unlimited liabilities and jaggery Manufacturing Societies.

7. Audit of Co-operative Spinning Mills and Co-operative Sugar Mills.

From the 1968-69, the audit of Co-operative Spinning Mills and Sugar Mills was done by Chartered Accountants appointed with the concurrence of the concerned Administrative Heads of Departments and this arrangement has been withdrawn by the Government and the audit

has now been entrusted to the Director of Co-operative Audit as per G.O. Ms. No. 220, Finance (CA) Department, dated 21st March 1986. The statutory and the Co-operative Spinning and Co-operative Sugar Mill is being done by the Departmental auditors from 1985-86 onwards.

8. *Audit progress.*—As on 31st March 1988 the progress in audit for the year 1986-87 is as follows :—

<i>As on 31st March 1988 the number of Societies due for audit.</i>	<i>Audit completed.</i>	<i>Pending audit.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
20,694	18,716	1,978	9.55

Out of 1978 Societies pending audit as on 31st March 1988 audit could not be completed in respect of 328 societies due to non-availability of account books for audit.

9. *Levy of Audit Fees.*—1. For the audit conducted, audit fees and F.R. Cost are levied and Collected from Co-operative Institutions. However, certain categories of societies are exempted from payment of audit fees by the Government.

The details regarding amount recovered as audit fees and F.R. cost are furnished below for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Departmental Revenue.</i>		
	<i>Audit fees.</i>	<i>F.R. cost.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1986-87	.. 12.07	236.12	248.19
1987-88	.. 35.65	249.35	285.00

SMALL SAVINGS.

The Department of Small Savings is mainly concerned with the main objectives of promotion of the ideal of thrift as a way of life among the various classes of people of the state and mobilisation of house-hold savings for National Development. The endeavour of this organisation is to make the savings 'National Movement'.

A sum of Rs. 246 crores was fixed as target for the financial year 1987-88 by the Government for the entire state. The achievement against the target is Rs. 141.21 crores (provisional). The collections under small savings suffered a severe set back due to the change of pattern of investments by E. P. F. institutions and heavy withdrawals by the institutions.

The following two schemes were introduced during 1987-88 :—

- (1) National Savings Scheme, 1987.
- (2) Post Office Monthly Income Scheme.

Wide publicity was given in both English and Tamil leading dailies, weeklies etc., highlighting the salient features such as tax rebate under 80C and 80L of Income Tax Act, and other tax concessions, higher rate of interest etc., available in various small savings scrips such as National Savings Certificates VI and VII Issue, P.P.F., K.V.P., M.I.S., etc.; Well designed advertisements were screened through closed circuit T.V. in Madras Central and Egmore Railway Stations. Advertisements in "Moving electronic Displays Systems" about Small Savings Schemes were also given.

A Tamil Colour Documentary film "Veetu Kanakku" depicting the importance of Small Savings was produced by the department through Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras and telecasted in T.V. necessary arrangements were also made to telecast and screen the film in T.V. and theatres all over Tamil Nadu.

World Thrift Day was celebrated by the Collector of who have highly contributed were awarded. These Madras and other Collectors in their districts and prizes celebrations are conducted to create an awareness of to winners of elocution competition were distributed. Thrift among the younger generation, namely, school Sanchayika Day was also celebrated and prizes to students and college students.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLES.

Introduction.—The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968. The scheme is continued till date but for a short spell of 11 months, (i.e.) from 13th September 1975 to 9th August 1976 when the scheme was suspended.

Objective.—The object of the scheme is to augment the resources of the State, to meet the Welfare Schemes like providing drinking water, providing houses to economically backward people, ex-servicemen welfare, etc.

Present Scheme.—Tamil Magal, a Bumper Draw with 40 lakhs tickets is conducted once a month. The cost of the ticket is Rs. 2. The first prize is Rs. 15 lakhs.

Super Bumper draw with 40 lakhs tickets is also conducted once a month in the District Headquarters. The cost of ticket is Rs. 3. The first prize is Rs. 25 lakhs.

The net revenue of this Department has been roughly Rs. 2.18 crores and this Department is taking effective steps to improve the turnover.

Conduct of Draw.—The raffle draw is held in public in the presence of five Judges and the results are announced then and there. The Draw machine was operated by Public Works Department Workshop personnel and about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 were spent on Ordinary and Bumper Draws respectively. This has considerably been reduced since the operation and maintenance of draw machine was taken up by the Raffle Department.

Innovation and Improvements.—Sale of tickets through treasuries was abolished and direct sale from this Directorate in exchange of winning tickets and Bank Guarantee System have been introduced to boost the sales in the Raffle Market.

STATE TRADING SCHEMES.

The functions entrusted to this Department are—

(a) the statutory audit of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board numbering approximately 1,200 Units.

(b) Audit of :

(i) transactions of Agriculture Depots in respect of Sale of pesticides, seeds etc., consisting 23 schemes under the control of Director of Agriculture.

(ii) accounts relating to the scheme for the purchase and distribution of Chemical Fertilisers maintained by the Director of Agriculture and the District Collectors.

(iii) accounts maintained by the controller of weights and measures and subordinates of Labour Department all over Tamil Nadu under the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

(iv) accounts of Tamilagam at Udthagamandalam, State Guest House, Madras and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi, including Physical verification of stocks.

(v) Cinchona Department, Udthagamandalam.

(vi) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Madras.

(vii) Institute of Film and Television Technology, Madras

(viii) Tamil Nadu Film Division, Madras.

(ix) Chanḡ Fisheries at Tuticorin and Ramanathapuram.

Miscellaneous Institutions such as—

(a) Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.

(b) Seerani Arangam and Rajaji Hall, Madras.

(c) Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore.

(d) Information Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur.

(e) State Information Centre, Madras.

(f) Tamil Nadu Medical Plants form and Herbal Medicine Corporation at Madras.

The audit of the above institutions is being done quarterly, half-yearly or annually according to the nature of the transactions of each Institution.

The personnel of this department have been deputed to serve as internal Auditors/Stock Verifiers in the following Government undertakings—

(1) Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation, Madras

(2) Tamil Nadu Minerals.

Follow up action on the audit reports.—Follow up of the objection raised in the Audit Notes/Audit Reports by this Department till their eventual settlement rests with this Department.

Physical Verification of Stocks and Stores by the Stock Verification Organisation.—(a) This Department is also conducting surprise detailed physical verification of Stocks and stores in all Government Institutions.

(b) Annual Physical Verification of stocks and stores of the Madras and Madurai Municipal Corporation, all Special Selection, and First Grade Municipalities. The General Stores, Wood Working unit and Cellular Concrete Plant Unit of Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Panchayat Union and

Town Panchayat and Annamalai University were entrusted to this Department.

The regularisation of losses and the rectification of the defects are watched by the Assistant Chief Auditors concerned.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

The Tamil Nadu Government set up the Governments Data Centre in 1972 as a Data Processing Unit under the control of Finance Department to assess data processing requirements of various departments of Government like Finance, Education, Commercial Taxes, etc., and to develop and operate suitable information systems.

APPLICATIONS IN OPERATIONS.

Finance Application System ABC.—It was found necessary that the accounting system should suit the modern conditions incorporating the constant changes heaped on it by a developing economy. The result was the introduction of computerisation in the field pertaining to financial matters of the State. Now under this system, 22 District Treasuries and five Pay and Accounts Offices send transaction data in the shape of Sub-Accounts.

Regarding cheque-drawing departments monthly accounts are received from 165 Executive Engineer (Public Works Department) two Highways accounts and 74 Forest Divisional Officers. Based on the data furnished in the inputs, several statements are generated from the Computer, which enable the Finance Department to have a close watch over the progress of Tax Collection and to review the expenditure. The statements are used for preparing a realistic *Ways and Means* forecast and accounts projection for each month.

Commercial Tax Application.—Sales Tax being the principle source of revenue to the State Government, an analysis of Sales Tax revenue serves to aid management and to formulate policy decisions by the Government in taxation policies.

The commodity-wise analysis has been computerised to meet the above objective. The basic information document is the assessment orders passed by nearly 550 assessing officers covering nearly one lakh of assesses. Computer outputs are taken for commodity-wise turnover and tax accrual, area-wise turnover and tax accrual and assessee details in various turnover categories.

The Commercial Taxes Application was designed to process assessed annual transactions and to generate analytical statements there from.

Examination Results Processing System.—Processing of S.S.L.C. results has been taken up by Government Data Centre from October 1974 onwards. The processing is done in two phases, viz., the pre-exam. and the post-exam. phases. The results are processed for the main and supplementary exams. every year.

The pre-exam. work involves printing of Nominal Roll Hall Tickets and Centre-wise question paper requirement.

statement and the post-exams. work, declaration of the result for each candidate, printing of tabulated marks Register, Mark Certificates, Press Lists, etc. Other statistical reports such as the district-wise percentage pass statement, the rank list of successful candidates, in the descending order of their aggregate marks, etc. are also generated and furnished to the Director of Government Examinations.

During 1987-88, the processing was done for the candidates who appeared for March/April 1987 examination and also for the candidates who sit for the October 1987 Examinations both for S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary as detailed below :—

S.S.L.C.		Higher Secondary	
March '87.	October '87.	March '87.	October '87.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4,71,369	1,93,851	2,07,235	62,424

Matriculation and Anglo-Indian School Examination processing works have been taken up by Government Data Centre from September 1987 onwards.

Entrance Examination (TNPCEE '87).—Objective type test responses were punched, verified (Both manually and using the machine) and a card file/tape file was created for further processing. The card tape file was created for the Engineering, Medicine and Agricultural Science, Law and Medical P.G. Courses.

Employment.—The main aim in computerising the registration in the various Employment Exchanges is to develop a streamlined information system and to take statistical outputs. To start with, the registration made in nine Employment Exchange involving 2.3 lakhs candidates have been taken up during 1980-81. In the first phase, 72,000 registrations in professional and executive Employment Exchanges have been processed.

Examination Oriented Bio-data System (EBS).—The Department of Government Examinations has the stupendous task of selecting, assembling, and synchronising into service a staggeringly large number of Examiners for valuing the theory papers of Secondary and Higher Secondary Public Examinations. EBS was designed and implemented to aid the execution of this enormously complex function.

The system has covered about 46,000 teachers from all the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools in the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry State.

Deposit Management in T.D.F.C.—The Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation has been receiving deposits from the public for financing the Government owned Transport Corporations. For efficient management of the scheme, the Fixed Deposit Scheme has been computerised from October 1979 and money multiplier scheme has been computerised from September 1980.

NIC Inventory Information System. The computerised NIC Inventory Information System has been functioning

since 1976 first on a parallel basis and later, on a completely computerised basis. The complete switch over became effective from 1978-79. About, 21,000 transactions are processed in a month.

Conclusion.—The objective of the Centre is, to assist the various Government departments, in their effort to streamline and modernise the collection and analysis of data as a means to close monitoring and well informed decision making.

CHAPTER X.

FOOD AND CONSUMER PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Food Situation :

General.—In Tamil Nadu, paddy is normally grown in about 26 lakhs hectares, and the production of rice is around 55 lakhs tonnes in a year which is sufficient for the State's requirements. In the year 1987-88, as per the final forecast report, rice production is 56.05 lakh tonnes which is normal. This is due to, to the higher rate of production this year in Southern districts, which are normally deficient. The lesser production in the major rice producing districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, and Tiruchirappalli affected the Government's procurement of paddy.

Procurement.—Monopoly procurement was in force in the entire district of Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Kattumannar Koil taluks in South Arcot district, Alangudi, Avudayarkoil and Arantangi taluks of Pudukkottai district, Ariyalur, Lalgudi, Musiri, Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli and Udayarpalayam taluks of Tiruchirappalli districts. In the rest of the taluks and Districts 50 per cent trader levy was in force.

Under Monopoly Procurement Scheme an incentive of Rs. 15 per quintal of paddy delivered to Government was offered in the form of fertilizer/pesticide coupons up to 30th April 1987. From 16th September 1987 onwards cash incentive of Rs. 35 per quintal of paddy was offered to the farmers.

The quantity procured during the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 was 5.32 lakhs rice tonnes.

Public Distribution System.—There are 17,001 rural shops and 4,113 urban shops functioning under the Public Distribution System. All the Fair Price Shops are now run by the Co-operative Societies.

During January 1988, the old family cards were replaced by new cards throughout the State. At present about 128 lakhs new family cards are in circulation.

The following commodities are issued through Public Distribution System to the card-holders at the scales and prices indicated against each.

Serial number.	Commodity.	Eligibility per card/per month.	Price per kg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
1	Rice S.F.	.. ..	2.50
2	Rice Fine	.. ..	2.25
3	Rice Common	.. .. } Maximum 12 kgs. Adult—4 kg. Child—2 kg. Maximum of 12 kgs. per card.	1.75
4	Wheat	.. .. No ceiling limit upto October 1987. From 1st November 1987. 20 kgs. per card.	Rs. 2.05 up to 24th March 1988 Rs. 2.20 with effect from 25th March 1988.
5	Levy Sugar	.. .. 500 grams per head	Rs. 4.85 (upto 31st December 1987) Rs. 5.00 (From 1st January 1988 to 31st March 1988).
6	Kerosene	.. .. Madras City and Belt Area and other District Headquarters. Municipalities Township and Town Panchayat.	10 litres per card. Rs. 2.26 per litre (for Madras City and Belt Area only). 6 litres per card. Rs. 2.19 to 2.53 (in all other areas). 5 litres per card.

Sl. No.	Commodity	eligibility per card/per month.	Price per kg.
		Villages	3 litres per card.
7	Palmolein Oil	Madras City Belt Area and all District Headquarters.	2 kgs in once in 2 months. or 1 kg. pouch subject to availability.
		Other areas	1 kg. loose oil per month.
			2 kg. tin .. 29 85
			1 kg. pouch .. 14 95
			Loose oil .. 13 65
			RS. P.

OFFTAKE UNDER PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

Serial number.	Commodity.	Quantity in lakh tonnes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Rice	14.50 in 1987-88.
2	Wheat	1.03
3	Levy Sugar	2.74
4	Kerosene	710,981 Kilo litres.
5	Palmolein Oil	0.81
6	Palmolein Tin and Pouch ..	0.31

There is a Government of India sponsored Scheme called I.T.D.P. Scheme is now in operation for the welfare of the Tribal people in this State. This scheme is confined to the hilly areas of the following districts in the State.

District.	Number of blocks.	Number of Shops.	Population covered by the scheme.	Number of family cards.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. North Arcot	1	31	39,260	7,847
2. South Arcot	1	21	23,935	4,771
3. Dharmapuri	1	23	11,931	2,435
4. Salem	5	73	90,540	21,698
5. Tiruchirappalli	1	3	8,404	1,536
	9	151	1,74,076	38,287

Under this scheme rice and wheat are distributed at heavily subsidised rates to the tribals. Government of India have fixed the issue price of wheat and rice (Common variety) at Rs. 1.64 per kg. and Rs. 2.19 per kg. respectively. But the State Government have further subsidised the rice the staple food of the tribals and supply is made only at Rs. 1.40 per kg.

Committees.—There are shop level Vigilance Committees functioning for each fair price shop with 5 members (including one lady member) for rural shops and with 9 members (including one or two lady members) for urban shops. A Taluk level Vigilance Committee is also functioning in every taluk.

Levy Sugar.—Government of India monthly allotment of Levy Sugar of about 22,500 M.Ts. is distributed at 500 grams per adult/child against card.

In addition to this, Levy Sugar is also supplied to Hostels attached to recognised educational institutions, Orphanages, run by the Government and Philanthropic Institutions, N.C.C., N.S.S camps, Eye camps at the scales of supply ordered by Government.

Kerosene.—The entire allotment of Kerosene made by Government of India is categorised into Domestic Kerosene and Industrial Kerosene, followed by dual pricing system. The entire allotment of Domestic kerosene is distributed under Public Distribution System at subsidised price ranging from Rs. 2.25 to 2.53 per litre. Industrial kerosene is sold for industrial purposes at Rs. 3.40 per litre. In addition to Co-operative fair price shops, 500 cardholders have been attached to each of the private retailers who obtained court orders for supply of kerosene. Besides this there are about 2,780 hand cartmen who are distributing kerosene against family cards. The handcartmen operating in Madras City are allotted 100 litres each per day and in districts at the rate of 50 litres per day. There are about 2,552 private retailers selling kerosene under Public Distribution System in this State after obtaining Court orders in their favour.

Enforcement of Control Orders.—With a view to ensure the availability of Essential Commodities at reasonable price to the public, the State Government have issued Regulation of Trade Orders, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to discipline the trade. In order to curb the tendency of traders committing malpractices and also to prevent hoarding, black marketing etc. strict enforcement is made. A separate civil supplies C.I.D. wing under the control of D.I.G. of Police also enforces the regulatory orders besides the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department officials.

The achievement in the enforcement of the Control Orders can be seen by the number of cards registered as shown below :—

Serial number.	Nature of cases registered.	Number of cases.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Hoarding	442
2	Black Marketing	539
3	Smuggling	1,438
4	Non-display of stocks and prices	16
5	Others	Nil.
6	Number of persons arrested ..	620
	Total ..	3,055

The total value of the Commodity seized during the year 1987-88 was Rs. 326.87 lakhs and the value of commodities confiscated was Rs. 172.10 lakhs.

Consumer Protection.—In order to understand the various problems of consumers, periodical meetings were conducted with representatives of various consumer groups during September 1987, December 1987 and February 1988 follow up action is being taken on the recommendation such meetings. During March 1988, State level Seminar on Consumer Protection was convened at Tiruchirappalli. A sum of Rs. 4,000 (Rupees four thousand only) was given to a Voluntary Organisation as grant to conduct Consumer Education Camp at Tiruchirappalli during September 1987. A separate consumer cell was formed during August 1987 to deal with consumer Complaints. Since the formation of a separate section, 1,196 complaints were received, out of which, 671 complaints were redressed and in the remaining cases, remedial action is being pursued.

Chief, Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.—This scheme is implemented in the State from July 1982 to cover all school going children in the age group of 5 to 9 and 10 to 15. Initially this scheme was implemented in the age group of 2 to 4 and now it is extended to cover the age group upto 15 years. A sum of Rs. 94,398 to the age group of 10—15 and a sum of Rs. 1,10,708 to the age group 5—9 School going children had been spent during the year.

Public Distribution System—subsidy to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.—The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is issuing rice along with other essential commodities under Public Distribution System at a price lower than the procurement cost. The loss incurred by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation due to the subsidised sale is sanctioned as subsidy by the Government to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. During the year 1987-88, the Government paid a sum of Rs. 100 crores to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation as subsidy.

Construction of operational Godowns and Direct Purchase Centres by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.—The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is the sole agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu for procuring Paddy from farmers and for purchasing rice from trader towards levy and for supply of food grains and other essential commodities to the Public Distribution System and various welfare schemes including Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme of the Government. In order to ensure smooth functioning of the procurement, storage and movement of foodgrains (paddy) a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was paid to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation during the financial year 1987-88 for the construction of 2 scientific storage godowns and 5 Direct Purchase Centres in Thanjavur district.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation for Construction of additional godowns.—The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation is running Warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural products, seeds, manure, fertilisers, agricultural implements and other

notified commodities. During the financial year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was paid to the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation as share capital.

Nutrition Programme.—The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is supplying rice, edible oil and dhall to Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme at subsidised rates. The difference in cost of rice and dhall is sanctioned as subsidy to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 34,99,95,619.30 was paid to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

Subsidy for construction of rural godowns by the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation.—During the year 1987-88 the Government had paid a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs (Government of India share of Rs. 1 lakh and State Government share of Rs. 1 lakh) as subsidy to the Tamil Nadu warehousing Corporation for the construction of rural godowns under the scheme of creation National Grid of Rural Godowns.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation was set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 1972. The main objects for which the Corporation is established are to engage, in promote, improve develop, counsel and Finance Production, purchase, storage, processing, movement transport distribution and sale of foodgrains, foodstuff and any other essential articles and to provide services and assistance of all kinds for the said purposes including capital, credit means, resources, technical and managerial services, Advice and assistance. Commencing with a modest sales turnover of Rs. 12 crores in 1972, its turnover during 1987-88 is around Rs. 610 crores. The growth is qualitative and quantitative as well. The Corporation has indeed, come to play a dynamic role in meeting the needs of consumers of Tamil Nadu.

The authorised share capital of this corporation is Rs. 30 crores while its paid up capital is Rs. 21.15 crores. The cash credit accommodation given by the Reserve Bank of India to this Corporation for handling public distribution is Rs. 175 crores for cereal transactions and Rs. 19 crores for non cereal operations such as dealing in sugar, pulses, edible oil etc. During 1987-88 the Corporation has handled nearly 50.00 lakhs of MTs. of commodities (average of purchase and sales),

Organisation.—The Corporation has its registered Office at Madras and 20 Regional Offices in the 20 districts of the State. Subject to such directions of the Government as may be issued from time to time the management and control of the Corporation vests with the Board of Directors appointed by Government. The Corporation is headed by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director as its Chief Executive, assisted by one Joint Managing Director and a number of other Officers at the Head Office. The Regional Offices are headed by Officers in the cadre of District Revenue Officers/Deputy Collectors.

The highlights of the major activities of the Corporation are as detailed below :—

Procurement.—The achievement of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is remarkable in the field of procurement. It is the only wholesale agent of the state Government for procurement operations. From the level of 85,000 MTs. of paddy in 1972 the procurement has touched 7.74 lakh MTs. of paddy in 1987-88. The procurement is mainly through traders' levy system and the price support operations. Presently 50 per cent traders levy is in force in the State. According to the levy system, a wholesale licensee dealing in paddy and rice should deliver 50 per cent of his purchases towards levy to Government. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation as an agent of the Government accepts levy from dealers.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation undertakes price support operations also mainly in the procurement basin of the State viz. the Cauvery delta areas. Monopoly system of procurement was in force from 16th December 1987 to 30th June 1988. At the time of the harvest the Corporation opens required number of direct purchase centres to purchase paddy directly from the farmers at Government notified prices. This direct purchase system is with a view to save the farmers from distress sale when the traders offer a price lower than the Government procurement price for paddy. Usually paddy-harvested in Cauvery delta areas in October, November synchronises with the on set of the North East Monsoon. Therefore paddy harvested during this season will be in high moist condition which the traders will not prefer to buy or will offer a very low price. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation will come to the rescue of the farmers by purchasing paddy even with moisture in excess of fair average quality standards. As infra-structure for procurement operations was inadequate the Cor-

poration has already constructed 20 direct purchase centres at various villages in Thanjavur district.

In times of scarcity of rice due to the drought conditions in the State, the Civil Supplies Corporation embarks on open market purchase of rice from other states and utilise this stock for public distribution system which enables to contain the price of rice in the open market.

Processing.—The Civil Supplies Corporation has to process the paddy which it procures from the farmers directly or through levy. It is operating 15 Modern Rice Mills and spread over in Tamil Nadu. The total annual milling capacity of all the Modern Rice Mills is about 2.35 lakhs M.Ts. of paddy. During the Seventh Plan period, the Civil Supplies Corporation has proposals to set up 6 Modern Rice Mills, each having a milling capacity of 100 M.Ts of paddy a day. Site for 4 mills have already been located and work is under progress.

As the total milling capacity available with the Civil Supplies Corporation is very inadequate, it is engaging private rice millers for processing its paddy under custom milling basis.

Storage —Storage is one of the important prerequisites for trading operations of essential commodities. Initially, the Civil Supplies Corporation took over storage godowns to a capacity of 27,000 M.Ts. from Civil Supplies Department. Thereafter, it has built up its own storage and the total owned storage capacity of this Corporation has reached 4.51 lakh M.Ts. There are a number of on going schemes for construction of additional godowns on scientific basis for about 0.44 lakhs M.T. capacity of godowns and to add to the existing capacity. Besides, the Civil Supplies Corporation is also utilising the storage godowns available with agencies to the extent of about 3.00 lakh M.Ts. capacity. It has built 400 M.Ts. capacity bulk oil tankers at 11 places for storing and distributing Edible Oil and 950 M.Ts. capacity bulk oil tankers at places oil storing and distributing edible oil tankers at 17 places are in progress.

Distribution.—The Civil Supplies, Corporation is the old wholesale agency of the State Government to supply essential commodities to the retail shops run by Co-operatives for distribution to the cardholders under Public Distribution System. It distributes the rice which it receives from the traders, levy scheme and also rice converted from paddy which it purchases under the price support operation and procures under monopoly procurement. It handles the allotment of essential commodities made by the Government. It receives the stock of rice from the Food Corporation of India against central allotment. Similarly it deals with the levy sugar allotted by the Government of India from various sugar mills/State Trading Corporation. The imported edible oil allotted to the State Government is also handled by Civil Supplies Corporation. It receives the stocks from S.T.C. at Madras Harbour and transports it to all the District in the State and supply them the retail outlets. The yearly off-take of essential commodities for 1987-88 is detailed hereunder.

Serial No.	Commodity.	1987-88
1.	Rice	14,51,233.00*
2.	Sugar	2,87,943.90
3.	Wheat	20,799.00
4.	Wheat Products	
	a. Maida	2,562.00
	b. Sooji	1,954.00
5.	Edible Oil	78,945.00
6.	Kerosene	63,972 KLS

Essential commodities are stored in its storage godowns in all the Districts. It is having a storage godown in all the taluks and delivers the stocks to the wholesale Co-operatives and the primary Co-operatives from these godowns. The storage capacity and occupancy as on 31st March 1988 is detailed below :—

	(1)	Capacity.	Occupancy.
		(2)	(3)
		M.Ts.	M.Ts.
Owned	451,042	247,875
Hired	224,290	117,458
Cap Storage]	315,250	12,729
T. N. W. C.	43,582
C.W.C.	14,433

The Civil Supplies Corporation was also underaking retail trade to a limited extent. With a view to ensure the availability of essential commodities to the card holders in the rural areas also, the State Government launched scheme to open fair price shop in every revenue village. Under this scheme, the Civil Supplies Corporation was running 4,100 shops in four districts in the State, besides 938 retail shops were also run in urban areas. It was thus running a total of 5,032 Fair Price Shops both in rural and urban areas. As regards retail trade of the retail shops they have been handed over to Co-operatives as per Government Orders, with effect from 1st October 1987.

The State Government are subsidising the less involved in the supply of rice to family card holders. The retail selling price of common rice is Rs. 1.75 per k.g. fine rice Rs. 2.25 per kg. and super fine rice Rs. 2.50 per kg. The difference between the economic price and the retail issue price is about Rs. 75 per quintal.

The Corporation is also dealing with distribution of levy cement to public and O.R.C. categories. The Corporation is dealing with the kerosene wholesale dealership and having (8) kerosene bunk in Madras, South Arcot Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. The Corporation has one retail petrol bunk at Pattukkottai and two diesel bunks one at South Arcot and another at North Arcot. The Corporation has also undertaken L.P.G. Cylinder distribution in Trichy and Nilgiris. The sale of non rationed commodities has been undertaken by the T.N.C.S.C. at competitive prices by running of 77

Amudham Departmental Stores in the State. The Civil Supplies Corporation is supplying essential commodities to the various welfare schemes of the State Government which are narrated below :—

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals Scheme.—On 1st July, 1982 the State Government launched the Chief Ministers Noon Meal Scheme to provide noon meal to 86 lakh children of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu have entrusted the work of supply of rice, dhall edible, oil to more than 65,999 feeding centres throughout State. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, about 25,100 M.Ts. of rice 775 M.Ts. of edible oil and 3,545 M.Ts. of dhall are being supplied to the feeding centres every month. The total value of supplies made by T.N.C.S.C. is around Rs. 6 crores per month. Corporation moves stocks even to inaccessible villages in the State through unconventional means of transport. To meet the requirements of the scheme, apart from purchasing large quantities of pulses from upcountry, pulses were also purchased of imported origin from 1984.

Sathu Programme.—Due to withdrawal of CARE Scheme Centrally sponsored new schemes, viz., wheat based nutritious programme for children between 0—2 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers is done with effect from February 1987.

Sathu feeding is done in 47 Integrated Child Development Projects in Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Trichy, Anna, Madurai, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar and Coimbatore. Feeding is done for 25 days per month by using wheat and fried gram.

Requirement per month.—Three hundred and forty four of M.Ts. of wheat, 76.5 M.Ts. of fried grain. Total centres 3,432 numbers.

Supplies to Police and Fire Service Personnel.—When the State Government introduced the scheme of supplying essential commodities to Police and Fire Service personnel at subsidised rate in 1980 the task of supplying these commodities was entrusted to this Corporation. The total value of these supplies is around Rs. 5 crores annually.

Supplies to persons under WHOAPFAR Scheme.—Another scheme sponsored by the Government was supply of rice to poor widows, handicapped persons and old aged pensioners. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring uninterrupted supply of rice to these persons. The total value of supplies made by Corporation works out to Rs. 2 crores per annum. Consequent on handing over of the retail shops of the T.N.C.S.C. with effect from 1st October 1987, the supplies are being made through the Co-operative retail outlets. The rice is being drawn by the Co-operatives from Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation for this purpose.

TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The principal objectives of the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation were to augment institutional credit; add to the nation's wealth through minimisation of wastages and losses in storage of agricultural and other essential commodities, extend assistance to the Government and Government sponsored organisations in the effective implementation of their schemes of price support and control and also in their storage and distribution of essential commodities to the Public.

2. As on 31st March 1988, the Corporation was operating 69 warehouses at various places in Tamil Nadu with a storage capacity of 5.86 lakh tonnes (inclusive of hired capacity to the extent of 0.46 lakh tonnes). The Corporation has built up godowns to the extent of 5,40,210 metric tonnes capacity over the years spread over in 49 centres. During the year 1987-88 itself, it has constructed 29 godowns at 22 places creating additional storage space for 79,600 metric tonnes. At the beginning of the year, the occupancy of Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation was 5.59 lakh metric tonnes as against the capacity of 5.79 lakh metric tonnes. At the close of the year, the occupancy stood 3.13 lakh metric tonnes as against the capacity of 5.86 lakh metric tonnes. The Corporation is trying its best to improve business by going in for industrial warehousing in a big way, that is taking of warehousing facilities for industrial raw materials, finished goods and intermediaries, and reinforce the institutional farm credit structure and play a significant role in the public distribution system and price stabilisation of essential commodities.

3 (i) Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation has been operating two promotional schemes for prevention of storage losses, namely DESS and FEES. The DESS scheme has been proved to be very much valuable to many undertakings and individuals requiring pest-control of their produce, due to such operations taken up at the doorsteps. Under this scheme, the Corporation earned Rs. 12,391.80 during 1987-88. Recently, Coffee Board intended on the services of the Corporation in this field for fumigating their crops and dis-infesting their godowns. Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation had undertaken the spraying of coffee houses in Tamil Nadu owned by Coffee Board, Bangalore. Besides many flour mills and traders also made use of the services rendered by this Corporation.

3 (ii) A praise worthy contribution of this Corporation for upliftment of rural finance is the introduction of FEES whereby the benefits of warehousing percolated to the grass-roots. The agriculturists living in remote villages are selected to impart training in methods of scientific storage and preservation of food grains besides supplying of bins free of cost.

3 (iii) The Warehouse staff also arranges advance from banks against the pledge of the agricultural produce by the village folk in the warehouses. During the year 1987-88, the trading community obtained advances against warehouse receipts to the tune of Rs. 168 lakhs from Banks and other financial institutions. By the persistent approach of the Management, the Government ordered in G.O. No. 533 Food and Consumer Protection Department, dated

6th April 1988 directing all local bodies including Municipal Corporations, food preserving units, food processing units, cattle feed and poultry feed manufacturing units, theatres, restaurants, hotels, guest houses, factory canteens and public and private sector departmental stores, public distribution system retail shops run by Co-operative Societies, libraries, Auditoriums, etc., to avail of the facilities offered by Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation in fumigation and pest-control measures.

4. The authorised share-capital of the Corporation stood at Rs. 600 lakhs. The total paid up share-capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 1988 is Rs. 5.91 lakhs contributed by the Central Warehousing Corporation and Government of Tamil Nadu at Rs. 270.50 lakhs and 320.50 lakhs respectively. Pending receipt of orders on enhancement of authorised share capital from Rs. 600 lakhs to Rs. 800 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs received from Tamil Nadu Government and Rs. 19.50 lakhs received from the Central Warehousing Corporation have been kept under share deposit account.

5. The Corporation has taken up steps to fulfil the long-cherished desire of the traders of fruits, vegetables, tamarind, seeds, etc., by commissioning a cold storage at Dindigul Anna district shortly.

6. The Corporation has also been conducting the regular in service training programme for its own employees and to those hailing from different State Warehousing Corporations, Co-operatives, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, etc.,. So far, it has organised six courses and trained 128, functionaries including 91 corporation employees the disciplines taught covering a wide-spectrum pertaining to Warehousing and allied activities.

7. Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation is proud to say that it is the first State Warehousing Corporation in the country to have started a Training Centre to disseminate the knowledge of post-harvest Technology in the South.

8. Service to the depositor is our prime motto. This Corporation expects to earn a gross profit of Rs. 187.57 lakhs before tax during 1987-88.

9. The Corporation has declared 20 per cent bonus to its employees during 1987-88 and provided for payment of dividend at 6 per cent on the share capital. The Corporation had selected best maintained warehouses and awarded incentives to the concerned and provided uniforms to Grade-IV employees like watchman, Attender and drivers.

CHAPTER XI.

FOREST AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

FORESTS.

The total area under Forests during 1986-87 was 22.51 lakh hectares comprising 18.56 lakh hectares of Reserved Forests, 3.34 lakh hectares of reserved lands and 0.61 lakh hectares of unclassed Forests. The area under Forests has registered an increase of 6,000 hectares over 1985-86.

Revenue.—The major source of revenue continued to be through the sale of sandalwood and supply of raw materials to forest based industries. The revenue during 1986-87 was Rs. 30.08 crores. The Revenue anticipated during 1987-88 is Rs. 34.04 crores.

Expenditure.—The expenditure under Forest during 1986-87 was Rs. 31.76 crores. The expenditure during 1987-88 is Rs. 43.85 crores (Provisional). Major portion of this expenditure is an capital investment for development of forests to increase their productivity.

Supply of Raw Materials to Wood Based Industries.—Raw materials such as Bluegum, Eucalyptus debarked wattle wood, wattle bark, bamboo, etc., were continued to be supplied to wood based industries. During 1986-87 a revenue of Rs. 6.43 crores was realised by supply of 2.13 lakh tonnes of raw materials.

Fuel Wood Production.—On ecological consideration, the felling of fuel coupes has been totally banned from 1982 onwards.

Sandalwood.—Only dead Sandal Trees are extracted on a three year cycle. The extracted trees are brought to the depots and cleaned for disposal at Public auction. During 1987-88, a quantity of 1,692 M.T. of Sandalwood was sold in auction for an amount of Rs. 18.01 crores.

Minor Forest Produce.—With a view to improve the economy of the tribal communities who are mostly living in and around forest areas, the lease collection rights of Minor Forest produce are allotted to Tribal Co-operative Societies at concessional rates. During 1986-87, a revenue of Rs. 89.36 was realised from the sale of Minor Forest Produce.

New Twenty-Point Programme—Tree Plantings.—Tamil Nadu Forest Department is vigorously implementing the Prime Minister's New Twenty Point Programme for the upliftment of the rural poor and the weaker sections of the society. As against the target of 950 lakhs of seedlings in 36,000 hectares fixed for planting up to the end of March 1988, 1,143.37 lakhs were planted in 57,874 hectares till the end of March 1988 and 462.68 lakhs seedlings were distributed to the public, exceeding the target.

Social Forestry (SIDA Aided Project).—Tamil Nadu occupies the pioneer position in the country in initiating scheme for tree planting in community lands. This is a project with multifaceted objectives. It aims at creating land based assets with the participation of rural folks to meet their requirements of forest produce. The area covered upto the end of 1987-88 in respect of block planting is 1,74,944 hectare and strip planting is 10,179 K.M.

Arignar Anna Zoological Park.—A modern zoological park has been established at Vandalur over an area of 10 hectare. The Zoo is attracting huge crowds, during

the period between February 1986 and January 1987 about 8.2 lakh persons visited the zoo and an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs was realised as revenue.

Tribal Welfare.—The Forest Department has a vital role to play in the upliftment of Socio-economic conditions of the tribal population and bringing them into the main stream.

Forest Department is running 17 Elementary Schools, One Higher Secondary and 1 High School. The total strength of the students is 2,485. 101 Teachers are employed. Dresses, books, slates, etc., were supplied free of cost to the children studying in the tribal schools.

Development Schemes—Working Plans.—Working Plans constitute the basis for the management of forests. The Working Plans incorporate specific prescription regarding regeneration, exploitation and other aspects of management of Forest divisions every year. The working Plan is written for a period of 10 years.

Forest Research.—The object of the scheme is to enlarge the Research Programme of the Forest Department by taking up investigation on various aspects of silviculture and allied matters and conducting experiments to find out the best species and most suitable regeneration techniques for different climate and soil conditions and introduction of clonal multiplication technology. A sum of Rs. 19.54 lakhs has been spent for this scheme during 1987-88.

Sandal Plantations.—The object of the scheme is to improve the sandal wealth of the State by extending sandal plantation and encouraging natural sandal by intensive cultural operations.

Fuelwood Plantations.—The object of the scheme is to raise fuel-wood plantation in the forest areas adjoining cities and towns and Padugai lands in order to cater to the fuel needs of the local population. The plantations were raised to the extent of 3,444 hectares during the year 1987-88.

Hill Area Development Programme.—The Hill Area Development Programme is one of the major developmental programmes undertaken in the Nilgiris district for the Eco-preservation, Eco-restoration and Eco-development of the Hill Regions by scientific and systematic measures to improve the status of the Region and to rationalise the landuse pattern. During the year 1987-88, Rs. 1,53.45 lakhs was incurred as expenditure.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—This is centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of the Western Ghats in order to exploit the immense potential of the region and to improve the economic condition of the local people especially tribals.

In Tamil Nadu, three corporations are functioning at present, with the objectives of raising the income from forestry products, viz.—

- (1) The Tamil Nadu Forests Plantation Corporation Limited.
- (2) Tamil Nadu Tea Corporation Limited and
- (3) Tamil Nadu Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited

CINCHONA.

The Government Cinchona Department, a Commercial undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu has enlarged its activities in addition to the cultivation of Cinchona and production of Quinine Salts, to augment its revenue and for providing of more employment opportunities to the rural population of hilly regions of Nilgiris, Anamallais and Kodaikanal; by taking up the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic plants such as Geranium, Cymbopogon Winterianus, Eucalyptus Citriodora Eucalyptus Globulus, Cinnamomum Zeylanicum and Dioscores, etc. in its Plantations in Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal area of Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth district.

The Department has under cultivation the following areas in the three districts :—

	Anamallais.	Nilgiris.	Kodaikanal.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Ha.	Ha.	Ha.	Ha.
Cinchona	1,407.96	484.62	..	1,892.58
Medicinal and Aromatic crops.	445.92	853.19	236.25	1,535.36
Fuel areas.	530.67	179.88	..	710.55

A sum of Rs. 62,67,539.35 (Internal Rs. 9,42,539.35 and Export Rs. 53,25,000) was realised by way of sale of quinine products.

Medicinal and essential oils were sold and a tune of Rs. 64,76,999.30 was realised.

Miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum Zeylanicum leaves and bark, pepper, pyrethrum flowers, Cardamom, Diosgenin, etc., were sold to the value of Rs. 24,15,267.60 only.

Supply of tooth powder to the rural children under Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme was made to the value of Rs. 17,99,280.00.

There was no new planting of Cinchona during 1987-88 but nurseries were raised for taking up new planting in 1988-89.

New planting of medicinal and essential oils and other crops were completed as follows during 1987-88 :—

	Ha.
1. Geranium	19.50
2. Cymbopogon Winterianus	18.90
3. Eucalyptus Globulus	2.00
4. Eucalyptus Citriodora	35.40
5. Cardamom	15.00
6. Patchouli	0.75
7. Ocimum Gratissimum	0.50
8. Dioscorea	6.00
9. Rosemary	1.00
10. Cinnamomum Zeylanicum	0.50
11. Lemongrass	1.00

Cinchona harvest.—A total quantity of 1,60,785 kgs. of Cinchona bark (dry) was obtained during 1987-88.

Production of Medicinal and Aromatic oils.—The following quantities of Medicinal and essential oils (crude) were produced in the plantations during the year 1987-88 :—

	Kgs.
1. Eucalyptus Citriodora oil	5,808.750
2. Eucalyptus Globulus oil	1,840.100
3. eava Citronella oil	5,395.945
4. Geranium oil	3,003.520
5. Cinnamomum Zeylanicum oil	4.300
6. Ocimum Camphora leaves	1,889.000
7. Rosemary oil	157.775
8. Pyrethrum flowers	890.320
9. Pepper	12.500
10. Patchoulileaves	140.000
11. Dioscorea tubers (Dry)	16,390.000
12. Eucalyptus Smithi oil	1,900
13. Lemongrass oil	10,500
14. Cardamom	429.100
15. Bitter orange oil	2,900
16. Camphor oil	27.430

Besides production of Quinine salts, Medicinal and Aromatic oils, the department has taken up the manufacture and distribution of tooth powder to pre-school children of rural areas under Tamil Nadu Government Nutrition Meal Programme. A quantity of 4,284,000 packets of tooth powder (30 grams each) was manufactured and distributed to eight districts of this State. A quantity of 1,331 Kgs. of Caffeine has been manufactured during 1987-88.

Sales.—The total revenue realised by the sale of Departmental produce and miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 1,51,59,006.25.

Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona.—Extraction of Cinchona bark was presumed from 17th February 1988 and 4,83,953.5 Kgs. of Cinchona bark was processed and the following products produced :—

	Kgs.
Quinine Sulphate	6,555.900
Cinchona Febrifuge	9,500.000
Cinchonidine	586.000
Quinine Alkaloids	11.250

Tamil Nadu Steroids Factory, Cinchona.—During 1987-88, a quantity of 41,250.955 Kgs. Dioscorea tubers were issued for hydrolysis. A quantity of 892.475 Kgs. of Diosgenin was manufactured during the year.

ARASU RUBBER CORPORATION.

Rubber is an important plant product having varied industrial, technological and domestic uses and is undoubtedly one of the most profitable plantation cash crops in the country today. In Tamil Nadu Kanniyakumari district alone is ideally suited for the growth of natural rubber. In this district, the Government Rubber Plantations which were under the control of the Tamil Nadu Forest Department have planted with rubber over an area of 4,785.7 ha. and they have been converted into a Corporation and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 20th August 1984 (No. 11066/84) (as per G.O. Ms. No. 221, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 25th February 1983 and G.O. Ms. No. 197, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 25th February 1984). The Corporation has started functioning with effect from 1st October 1984. The authorised capital is Rupees one crore.

Latex and scrap collected from the fields are despatched to the Rubber Factories at Keeriparai and Perinchani for processing. In Perinchani Factory, sheet rubber is produced. In Keeriparai Rubber Factory sheet rubber, concentrated latex and crepe rubber are manufactured. In Mylar Division, construction of one concentrated latex factory at a cost of Rs. 41 lakhs is in progress.

Raw Rubber Production.—Total production of dry rubber in the corporation during 1987-88 is 2,678 tonnes as against the target of 2,550 tonnes fixed in G.O. Ms. No. 763, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 10th July 1987. The achievement is more than that of the target.

Details regarding division-wise yield, area under tapping etc., are given below :—

Total area in ha.	Area under tapping in ha.	Yield in tonnes.	Yield per ha. per annum. (in kgm.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4,785.70	3,175.11	2,678	843

Profit and Loss Account.—According to the tentative profit and loss account for the year 1987-88, the net profit of the Corporation is Rs. 17.65 as against the profit of Rs. 5.17 lakhs (un-audited) for the year 1986-87 and Rs. 2.55 (before taxation for the year 1985-86).

Sales.—During the year 1987-88, 3,079 tonnes of raw rubber have been sold as detailed below :—

Quantity (Tonnes).	Value (Rs. in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)
3,079.00	602.20

The average Sales realisation per kg. of rubber is Rs. 19.55 during the year 1987-88 as against Rs. 16.82 per kg. realised during 1986-87.

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Lease rents.—During this year, an amount of Rs. 1,84,42,560.00 has been paid to the Forest Department towards the full payment of lease rent for the year 1986-87 and the part-payment for the year 1987-88 during the year 1987-88 as detailed below :—

	RS.
1986-87 ..	1,00,46,680.00
1987-88 ..	83,95,880.00
Total ..	<u>1,84,42,560.00</u>

A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is yet to be paid to the Forest Department towards the balance lease rent due for 1986-87.

Production of Processed Rubber at Keeriparai Factory and Perinchani Factory.—During the year 1987-88 the following grades of rubber were processed in the Factories at Keeriparai and Perinchani :—

	Kgs.
1 Sheet rubber	14,46,087
2 Estate Brown Crepe	6,38,925
3 Pale latex crepe	82,550
4 Cenex	5,85,588
5 Skim P. C.	84,100
Total ..	<u>27,87,250</u>

Labour Amenities Programme.—(i) The total strength of labour force of this Corporation, is 2,562 consisting of tappers, field workers, protective workers, factory workers and casual workers.

Daily wages are paid to the labourers at the rates varying from Rs. 23.43 to Rs. 24.56 according to their grades. Tappers are paid over kilo wages for collection of latex and scrap at the rate of 65 Paise per kg. and 30 Paise per kg. respectively more than the standard amount.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children is being implemented in the Arasu Rubber Corporation Schools. Building facilities are also available for the said purpose.

(ii) **Medical facilities.**—Two Garden Hospitals one at Chithar with 6 beds and another at Keeriparai with 10 beds are being manned by qualified Medical Officers. In addition to these dispensaries are being maintained in each division. In case of emergencies, the patients are transported through Corporation Ambulance Van to the nearest Government hospitals.

Maternity leave with pay for six weeks before delivery and six weeks after delivery is also granted to Female Workers.

Creches are being maintained in each division.

iii) *Housing*.—Labour Lines have been constructed and allotted to permanent workers. The permanent workers who are not provided with quarters are being paid house rent allowance of Rs. 7.50 per month.

(iv) *Recreational Facilities*.—News paper reading room and recreation centres are being maintained.

(v) *Educational Facilities*.—Elementary Schools are being run in Chithar, Mylar, Kuthiar, Keeriparai and Paraliar Divisions to afford education to the wards of the workers.

Bonus.—Pending finalisation of credit of accounts by the Statutory Auditors, a sum of Rs. 16.21 lakhs has been paid to the Labourers and staff towards bonus for the year 1986-87 at the Statutory minimum of 8.33 per cent during 1987-88.

TAMIL NADU FOREST PLANTATION CORPORATION.

The Corporation was established on 13th June 1974 mainly for the purpose of raising pulpwood plantations, fuelwood plantation and to raise and maintain cashew plantations. The financial year of the Corporation starts from 1st July to June 30th of the succeeding year. However the figures for the period ending on 31st March 1988 are furnished hereunder :—

Serial number and nature of work.	Achievement in hectares.
(1)	(2)
1 Raising Pulpwood Plantations	3,950.00
2 Raising Casuarina Plantations	150.00
3 Raising Cashew Plantations (Cashew Airlayers)	192.00
4 Raising Miscellaneous fuelwood Plantations	600.00
5 Raising subabul Plantation	255.00
6 Doing Intensive Cultural Operation works for the existing Cashew Plantations	5,230.00

The total expenditure incurred for the year 1987-88 towards raising fresh plantations is Rs. 199.90 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred for doing intensive Cultural Operation works during 1987-88 is Rs. 52.19 lakhs.

These are the figures as per the audited Annual Accounts of the year 1987-88.

During the year ending on 31st March 1988 the sale of our factory products are as follows :—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Lac Factory Products	44
2 Sandalwood Products	80

The total revenue income of the Corporation for the year ending 30th June 1988 amounted to Rs. 418.26 lakhs.

THE TAMIL NADU TEA PLANTATION CORPORATION.

Introduction.—Under the Sastrri-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. Since, most of the persons were 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 commended during the year 1968 and accordingly, it has been implemented upto 31st March 1976, by the Government of Tamil Nadu and on 1st April 1976 it was converted as a Corporation.

Finance.—The project was financed by Government of India through Government of Tamil Nadu and NABARD through a consortium of three banks namely, UCO Bank, Indian Bank, and Canara Bank.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Authorised Share Capital	1,000.00
Paid up Share capital	328.26

	Loans Sanctioned	Availed.	To be availed.	Repaid.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Phase I	302.79	302.79	..	211.95
Phase II	398.40	398.40	..	53.40
Phase III	313.69	303.86	9.83	..
	<u>1,014.88</u>	<u>1,005.05</u>	<u>9.83</u>	<u>265.35</u>

Area under Tea.—The Corporation has taken the erstwhile Government Tea Project with a planted area of 945.78 ha. An area of 2,428.04 ha. has been planted with tea so far. The Corporation has taken an over area of 350.50 ha. of Kolapalli.

Tea Division of Forest Department from July 1984. Thus the total area under tea in Tantea is 2,778.54 ha. In addition cardamom has been planted in 25 ha.

Yield.—During the year 1987-88 (from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988) a total quantity of 2,54,36,041 kgs. of green tea leaf has been harvested.

A quantity of 1,505 kgs. of Cardamom was harvested by plucking and sold during the above period and by this an amount of Rs. 2.33 lakhs has been earned.

Tea Manufacture.—During the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 a total quantity of 53,08,169 kgs. of made tea has been produced. The factory-wise details are given below :—

	Kgs.
1. Cherangode Tea Factory ..	23,16,954
2. Tiger Hill Tea Factory ..	9,99,443
3. Cherambadi Tea Factory ..	19,91,772
Total ..	53,08,169

Marketing Sales in various Centres.—(a) Auction Sale from 1st April 1987 to 31st March of 1988.—

Quantity	44,42,671 Kgs.
Amount realised.	Rs. 430.68 lakhs.

(b) **Private Sale.**—A quantity of 2,29,855 Kgs. has been sold as private sale for Rs. 47.46 lakhs upto 31st March 1988.

(c) **Retail Sale.**—A quantity of 1,89,47 Kgs. of blended tea was sold for Rs. 5.25 lakhs (approximate).

(d) **Export.**—A quantity of 3,400 Kgs. of Tiger Hill Tea has been directly exported during the year 1987-88 (upto 31st March 1988) and an amount of Rs. 1.02 lakh has been realised in foreign exchange.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Rs. 1,002.43 lakhs (approximate) has been incurred as revenue expenditure. Revenue of Rs. 1,066.15 lakhs has been realised by way of tea sales and other income during the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 (provisional).

Construction of labour houses.—2,262 families have been provided with the standard houses for labourers.

Labour amenities.—The workers of this Corporation are provided with the following facilities:—

1. Rent free accommodation.
2. Provision of drinking water.
3. Medical facilities.
4. Leave with wages for every 20 days work.
5. Paid holidays for 9 days in a year.
6. Sickness allowances 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.
9. Provision of Creche.
10. Provision of elementary education.

Financial Result.—Provisional for the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988—

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Revenue	1,066.15
Revenue Expenditure	1,002.43
Profit	(+) 63.72

MARAM VA LARPPU VIZHA.

During the month of July 1987, 37th Vanamahotsava as an annual tree planting festival was celebrated throughout the State in a fitting manner, and this was continued in the subsequent months also. During Vanamahotsava to mark the occasion 14,84,800 numbers of seedlings have been planted in the premises of Schools, Colleges, Panchayat Union Offices, Public Institutions, community lands, etc. throughout the State during the month of July 1987. The significance of the celebration was explained to the public during the celebration by giving wide publicity. The importance of tree planting was explained to students by the forest officials. Students have also been involved in the Tree Planting programme organised by the Forest officials.

The World Forestry Day was celebrated from 21st March 1988 to 31st March 1988 throughout the State. The World Forestry Day was celebrated on 21st March 1988 at 9-30 a.m. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu participated in the function by undertaking a symbolic and commemorative planting of tree saplings in the premises of Raj Bhavan, Guindy. Further talks on the importance of forests, Ecology Environment and wildlife by Conservationists and Forest Officers have been broadcast over All India Radio.

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Slides illustrating the slogan "Tree for Development" (or) "Tree for survival of human kind" were arranged to be screened by the District Collector in all the Cinema houses in the State during the period.

Wide publicity was given through Newspaper in Tamil and in English explaining the importance of Forest, conservation and the benefits to the public, with special emphasis on the needs and benefit of social Forestry and planting trees.

During the celebrations, seedlings were planted in all District Headquarters by students of schools and Colleges and other voluntary organisations. Seedlings were supplied to them free of cost. Students who were interested in the study of Nature have been taken in groups to the various Forest areas in the State by the local Forest officials.

During the year 1987-88 plantations were raised over an area of 58,873.65 ha. under various afforestation and development programmes. During the year, 462.68 lakhs of seedlings were distributed to public and public institutions, and 1,148.87 lakhs of seedlings were planted.

FISHERIES.

The Fisheries Department was established in the year 1907. The primary objectives of the Department is to (i) increase fish production and productivity in this sector (ii) develop fishing and allied industries and (iii) promote the socio-economic conditions of the fisherfolk.

Development of Marine Fisheries.—Tamil Nadu is endowed with a rich fishery potential with a coastline of about 1,000 K.M. totally 5,285 mechanised/motorised crafts (2,432 wooden boats, 82, F.R.P. Boats, 967 country crafts with in board engines and 1,804 catamarams with outboard engines) are engaged in fishing besides the indigenous non-mechanised fleet of 28,132 catamarams and 8,439 country canoes. The estimated annual marine fish production during 1987-88 is 2.57 lakhs tonnes. Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1983 has been enacted and enforced with a view to regulate the exploitation and conservation of fishery wealth.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—During 1987-88 the seasonal chank fisheries operation at Tuticorin in Chidambaram District commenced on 28th October 1987. During 1987-88 the Thiruchendur Thangukadal Chank Fishery operations commenced on 15th February 1988 and closed on 12th April 1988. The Tuticorin Chank Fishery season closed on 4th May 1988 due to unfavourable conditions. The following number of chanks were procured :—

Full Size I (Above 75 MM).	..	58,932
Full size II (Above 64 MM but below 75 MM)	.. .. .	3,06,300
Wormed	.. .. .	8,481
Undersized	.. .. .	44,93
		4,98,643

During the year 1987-88 the following number of Tuticorin Chanks were sold to WBHDC Ltd., Calcutta :—

Full size I (Above 70 MM)	..	2,02,251
Full size II (Above 61 MM but below 70 MM)	.. .. .	1,85,003
Wormed	.. .. .	1,04,256
Undersized	.. .. .	79,150
		5,70,660

A sum of Rs. 34,34,960 was realised from the sale of Chanks besides Rs. 1,79,757.90 as sales tax and surcharge.

In Ramanathapuram District, the Seasonal Chank Fisheries operations of 1987-88 commenced on 2nd November 1987 at Kannigarajapuram and closed on 4th

February 1988. The season at Rameswaram commenced on 5th March 1988 and closed on 2nd May 1988.

The following number of chanks were procured.

Full Size I (75 MM and above)	.. .. .	7,450
Full Size II (Above 64 MM but below 75 MM)	.. .. .	84,548
Wormed	.. .. .	14,869
Undersized	.. .. .	20,926
		1,27,793

During 1987-88 the following number of chanks of Ramanathapuram District were sold out to WBHDC Limited, Calcutta :—

Full Size I (Above 70 MM)	..	37,634
Full size II (Above 61 MM but below 70 MM)	.. .. .	12,94,767
Wormed	.. .. .	9,267
Undersized	.. .. .	42,056
		3,03,724

A sum of Rs. 23,02,344 was realised besides Rs. 1,20,873.05 as Sales tax and surcharge.

No pearl fishery was conducted during the year due to unfavourable conditions.

Mechanisation of Traditional Crafts.—During the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 22,01,500 was sanctioned as 25 per cent subsidy amount by the State Government and another sum of Rs. 22,01,500 was released by Government of India as their share of 25 per cent subsidy. The entire sum of Rs. 44,03,500 has been fully utilised and 615 traditional crafts have been motorised (975 Outboard Motors and 140 Inboard Motors).

An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government as 50 per cent subsidy to be equally shared between Centre and State Governments for motorising 600 traditional crafts during the year 1988-89.

Beach Landing Crafts.—During 1987-88, 10 numbers of beach landing Crafts were distributed to the members of marine fisherman Co-operative Societies.

Fishermen Training.—The fishermen training centres at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Colachel impart training to young fishermen on modern methods of fishing and maintenance of fishing boats and the trainees are paid stipend of Rs. 75 p.m. During the year, 224 trainees underwent training in these centres and 58 Fisher boys underwent training in Junior Mechanic Course at Tuticorin, Colachel and Nagapattinam.

Guidelights.—Of the sanctioned number of guide lights in 58 fishing villages, so far 51 guide lights have been installed, enabling the fishermen to safely reach the shore with their crafts during night time.

Development of Fisheries in Brackishwater.—Tamil Nadu has got about 56,000 ha. of brackishwater area. To transfer the technology of prawn culture to the private entrepreneurs and also demonstrate the culture practices of prawn, 9 demonstration ponds of 1 hectare each have been established in the coastal areas. It has been proposed to bring another 250 ha. area of brackishwater under prawn culture. Micro level survey is in progress to identify suitable site for prawn culture. Government have sanctioned the establishment of 50 ha. brackishwater fish farm at Thondiakkadu in Thanjavur District at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. But the site at Thondiakkadu was found not suitable, also an alternate site at Palanzur has been selected for which a sum of Rs. 15,000 (rupee fifteen thousand only) has been sanctioned for levelling and survey work.

Development of Inland Fisheries.—Tamil Nadu is estimated to have about 8.0 lakhs has of fresh water area. Fishery in reservoirs, rivers, provincialised tanks, etc. are regulated under the India Fisheries Act, 1897, Madras Amendment Act, 1929 and followed by Tamil Nadu Inland Fisheries lease and licence Rule 1972. The total inland fish production during the year was 1.0 lakh tonnes.

Fish Seed Production.—Fish Seed Production is carried out in an area of 10.65 hectare by the Department 6.22 hectare by Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation and 1.4 hectare by the Fish Farmers Development Agencies. During the year 172 million fish seeds were collected from natural sources, 134.78 million seeds were produced in Departmental Induced Carp Spawning Centres and 13.48 million seeds by Fish Farmers Development Agencies and 68.005 million seeds in Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Induced Carp Spawning Centres. Two large national fish seed farms one at Bhavnisar and another at Manimuthar at a total cost of Rs. 180 lakhs. have been sanctioned and construction work on the first is in progress. Rearing of fish seeds in floating cages (cage culture) is being done at Vellore, Sathanur Dam, Villupuram, Chidambaram and Thirumangalam.

Reservoir Fisheries.—There are 60 Numbers of reservoirs in the State of which the fishing rights of 9 reservoirs are with the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation limited for Commercial exploitation Regular stocking with quick growing varieties of major carp fish seeds and exploitation is attended to by the Department in all the reservoirs. Licensing of fishing rights is also in vogue in certain reservoirs. During the year 231.6 lakhs of fish seeds were stocked and a total quantity of 10,29.22 tonnes of fish was exploited.

Intensive Inland fish culture and Marketing.—The irrigation tanks of 11,361 ha. in Madurai District and in 21,973 ha. South Arcot District were identified for intensive fish culture. During the year about 98.986 tonnes of fish were caught in these waters.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies.—During the year 12 Fish Farmers Development Agencies were functioning in the State of which 8 were centrally sponsored and 4 state sponsored. So far 34,76.45 hectares have been allotted to 2,948 beneficiaries. During 1987-88, 1,073.2 tonnes of fish valued about Rs. 73.36 lakhs have been produced in the FFDA tanks.

Trout Culture.—A sum of Rs. 4.19 lakhs have been sanctioned under HADP for the development to trout hatchery at AVALANCHE in Nilgiris District. All the Civil works have been completed.

Socio Economic Development of Fisher folk.—Development through Co-operation.—There are about 4.80 lakh marine fisherfolk and 1.25 lakh inland fisherfolk in the State. Active fishermen is estimated to be about 1.05 lakhs in the marine sector and about 0.52 ha. in Inland sector. To pass on different welfare schemes of the Government, 300 Marine Fishermen Co-operative Societies, and 227, inland fishermen Co-operative Societies are functioning. Besides, for the welfare of the fisher women 42 Fisherwomen Co-operative Societies have been organised. There are also 10 Co-operative District Federation and 5 Prawn Farming Co-operative Societies one Boat Construction Society under Half-a-million-job programme, 10 Fish Marketing Societies and 8 Fishermen Co-operative Unions. There are 603 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu with a total membership of 1,58,510 fisherfolk.

Group Insurance Scheme.—Under the scheme fishermen are insured against death and accident. In case of death and total disablement the scheme entails payment of Rs. 15,000 and in case of partial disablement the payment will be Rs. 7,500. The premium of Rs. 9 per fishermen per year is borne by the State Government and Central Government equally. During 1987-88, 1,34,873 fishermen were covered under the scheme and the heirs of 171 deceased/disabled fishermen have been given relief to the tune of Rs. 24,30,000.

Fishermen Savings-cum-Relief Fund.—In order to alleviate the hardship experienced by the marine fishermen during lean fishing season, Government have constituted a fund called the "Tamil Nadu Marine Fishermen Savings-cum-Relief Fund". Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 10 p.m. is collected from each fishermen who opts for the scheme for a period of nine months in a year. The Government make a matching grant of Rs. 90 p.m. marine fisherman who subscribes Rs. 10 p.m. for nine months. The total sum of Rs. 180 shall be disbursed to the subscribing fishermen at the rate of Rs. 60 p.m. during the lean months 40,391 fishermen have been benefited under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 35,65,880 was given as Government's share during 1987-88.

Assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation.—Loans with subsidy through National Co-operative Development Corporation and subsidy with bank loan under Integrated Rural Development Programme are granted to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies for the purchase of fishing boat and equipments. During

the year 1987-88 Rs. 21.12 lakhs have been sanctioned to 4 Fishermen Co-operative Societies. From the inception of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Schemes, a sum of Rs. 4,28.73 lakhs has been sanctioned to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

Supply of Nylon-webbings to Traditional Fishermen.—Nylon webbings valued at Rs. 8.0 lakhs at 20 per cent subsidy and 80 percent loan have been distributed to about 524 fishermen during 1987-88.

Share Capita Loan.—Share capital loans has been sanctioned to 32 Fishermen Co-operative Societies to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the year 1987-88.

Housing.—To improve the living conditions of the fishermen 11,893 houses for allotment freely to have been sanctioned for the allotment to fishermen. So far, 10,784 houses have been constructed and allotted under this Scheme. During 1987-88, 686 houses were constructed and allotted to the fishermen free of cost. Besides approach roads, sanitary facilities, electrification and drinking water supply have also been provided to the fishermen hamlets in a phased manner.

Fisherwomen Extension Service Scheme.—The scheme sanctioned in 1981 is a unique and exclusively women oriented programme, the only one of its kind in the whole world to cater to the needs of the much disadvantaged women folk of the fishing community. There are 44 Fisher-women Co-operative Societies operating in the State. These societies are being sanctioned with share capital assistance and managerial assistance. A number of activities, such as, credit for marketing savings, net making, tailoring handicrafts, running of ration shop, fair price counters to supply controlled cloth and other essential commodities running balwadis, adult education centres, health units etc. have been taken up. These activities help the fisherwomen not only to supplement their family income but also to improve their socio-economic and educational standards.

Research and Development.—The Fisheries Research Stations at Bhavanisagar, Ootacamund, Madras, Tuticorin, Marakkanam, Portonovo, Muthupet, Kanniyakumari and Mandapam conduct field oriented research on projects on problems assigned by the State Fisheries Research Council.

TAMIL NADU FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Introduction.—The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation was established in 1974 as a State owned undertaking, functioning under the control of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Initially registered as Private Limited on 11th June 1974 as per the Companies Act, 1956, subsequently, it was made a 'Public Limited Company with effect from 1st October 1977 with its Registered office at 67, Greaves Road, Thousandlights, Madras-600 006. This Co-operation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 500 lakhs and paid up share of 292 lakhs.

2. Objective of the Corporation

1. To promote, establish, organise, administer, maintain, improve, develop, assist, finance both directly and indirectly and aid in India or elsewhere in the business of—

(1) Deep Sea Fishing Operation of Trawlers, small fishing, mechanised fishing boats, vessels, etc.

(2) Culture and harvesting of Inland Fisheries.

(3) Manufacture, procurement, wholesale and retail, import, export, freezing, canning and curing of fish shrimp, etc.

(4) To conduct fishing in territorial waters and high seas at all seasons using different types of fishing trawlers vessels and modern gears.

(5) To provide service and assistance of all kinds with regard to any form of fishing, fish culture, etc.

3. The Corporation is at present engaged in the following activities :—

1. Operating two deep sea fishing trawlers (imported in the East Coast of Vizakhapatnam.

2. Supply of diesel to fishermen through retail outlets at Fishing Harbour/Jetties.

3. Maintenance of Inland Reservoirs at Sathanur, Bhavanisagar, Aliyar, Amaravathy, Thirumoothynagar, Uppar, Palar Poranthalar, Manjalar and Upper Aliyar by stocking fish seed periodically and exploiting them on Commercial scale.

4. Production of fish seeds by Induced Carp Spawning in Fish Farm at Reservoir sites for stocking the reservoirs and for sale.

5. Maintenance of Ice Plants and Cold/Frozen Storages together with facilities for processing of prawns/ Fish.

6. Supply of quality fish in prime condition to consuming public at reasonable prices through retail outlets.

7. Maintenance of Fish Net Manufacturing Plant at Royapuram to supply quality fish net webbings to bonafide fishermen.

8. Operation of Purse-Seine Boats and Carrier Vessels to conduct fishing using diversified fishing methods and tackles.

9. Management of Prawn Hatchery at Neelankarai near Madras for culture of prawns.

10. Construction of FRP boats through joint Sector Company in Collaboration with Indian and foreign parties.

4. *Marine Fisheries.*—1. *Shrimping Operation.*—The Corporation Operates two mexican out-rigger shrimp Trawlers viz. "Thanjai" and "Nellai" with Vizag as base for shrimp fishing. The landings from these two trawlers during the year 1987-88 were as follows :—

Quantity of Prawn caught.	Quantity of other fishes caught.	Revenue released.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(IN TONS)	(IN TONS)	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
42.13	54.85	45.78

2. *Pelagic Fishery Scheme.*—Six Purse-Seine vessels were operated in the East Coast with base at Mandapam, Madras, Tuticorin and Chinnamuttam. Five numbers of 32 Vessels continued to be operated with Madras as base during the year. The operation of Purse-Seine boats have been stopped with effect from 6th January 1988. During the year a quantity of 140.50 tons of fish worth to the value of Rs. 4.71 lakhs was landed by this scheme.

5. *Inland Fisheries.*—(1). *Reservoirs.*—The Fisheries of the following reservoirs are under the management of the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Limited on lease basis :—

- (1) Sathanurdam
- (2) Bhavanisagar
- (3) Amaravathy
- (4) Aliyar
- (5) Thirumoorthy
- (6) Uppar
- (7) Pillur
- (8) Upper-Aliyar
- (9) Manjalar
- (10) Palar Porandalur
- (11) Sholaiyar

During the year, the fishing rights of Pillurdam Sholaiyar reservoirs have been retransferred back to the Fisheries Department. During the year 1987-88 a total quantity of 333.117 tonnes of fishes were caught and marketed for a sum of Rs. 44.45 lakhs.

2. *Fish Seed Production.*—The Corporation managed the fish seed production centres at Sathanurdam for production of major carps and Aliyar for production of common carp and also attended to the fish seed rearing, Amaravathy, Thirumoorthy, Manjalar, Palar Porandalur and Uppar were converted as fish seed rearing centres with effect from this year. The fish seed produced through the induced breeding technology and reared in these farms were used not only for stocking the reservoirs managed by this Corporation but also to the State Fisheries Department and Fish Farmers Development Agencies of the State.

The Operation of the Chinese Hatchery system at Sathanur Paved the way for the increased fish seed production in the State. During the year 1987-88, 680.50 lakhs early fry were produced from the fish seed production centres.

3. *Cage Culture.*—NABARD sanctioned a grant of 7.23 lakhs under Research and Development Programme for rearing of fish seeds in floating cages. The NABARD has released the first instalment of Rs. 1,80,750 out of the sanctioned amount for the implementation of this scheme. This scheme was implemented at Sathanurdam, Aliyar and Manjalar reservoirs. NABARD, after reviewings the progress, decided to confine the work to one centre only at Sathanurdam as per revised experimental design suggested by this Corporation released the second installment of Rs. 2.10 lakhs of the grant. Further work on the project was proposed to be commenced with effect from the financial year 1988-89.

6. *Fish processing.*—The Corporation is turning Processing units and Ice Plant-cum-Cold Storages for the benefit of fishermen, the fishing industry and also fish exporters for preservation of fish and prawns till they are marketed.

2. Processing Complex at Ennore has been leased out while those at Mandapam and Tuticorin have been hired out to private firms. During the year 1987-88 a total quantity of 8,752 tonnes of Ice was produced from the ice plants and sold to the fishermen.

7. *Diesel Oil Outlets.*—The Corporation operated 4 diesel oil retail outlets in the fishing Harbour Complex at Royapuram, Mallipattinam and Tuticorin for the benefit of Mechanised Fishing Boat Operators and Fishermen. During the year 1987-88 a quantity of 74,29.1 kilolitres of diesel oil was sold and the Corporation earned a commission of Rs. 4.99 lakhs.

8. *Fish Marketings.*—The Corporation commenced fish marketing activities in December 1976. During the year 1978, the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs as grants-in-aid for improving the fish marketing activities. Besides this, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a sum of Rs. 21.65 lakhs at 100 per cent subsidy under I.R.D.P. for the expansion of the fish marketing activities. Accordingly, in stages the fish marketing activities were expanded to the Districts like Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Periyar and North Arcot apart from the city of Madras.

During the year 1987-88, 34 numbers of fresh fish stalls and 12 Nos. of fried fish stalls were operated in Madras City and 28 Nos. of fresh fish stalls and 14 Nos. of fried fish stalls were operated in other districts. A quantity of 578.92 tonnes of fishes was sold for Rs. 90.06 lakhs.

9. *Dry Fish Godown at Tuticorin.*—A dry fish godown constructed by the MPEDA at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 12.41 lakhs was handed over to this Corporation in December 1984. After effecting improvements the godown was allotted to 12 dry fish exporters on a monthly rent of Rs. 600 per exporters.

10. *Mcchanisation of Country Crafts.*—A sum of Rs. 44.02 lakhs has been distributed to 615 fishermen towards state and central Government's subsidy for mechanisation of country crafts.

nisation country crafts. Similarly a sum of Rs. 9.65 lakhs has been distributed being the MPEDA subsidy for the same purpose.

11. *Fish Net Making Factory.*—A Fish Net Making Factory with a production capacity of 54 tonnes per annum has been installed in the erstwhile Ma. Singaravelar Boat Yard at Royapuram. The factory commenced commercial production of fish net webbings from September 1986. During the year 1987-88, 16.82 tonnes Nylon and 33.32 tonnes HDPE nets to the value of Rs. 32.54 lakhs and Rs. 30.44 lakhs respectively produced and sold.

17. *Brackish Water Fish Farming.*—The construction work of Prawn Hatchery at Neelankarai is nearing its completion. Trial operation of prawn seed production was commenced during 1987 in a temporary shed and upto 31st March 1988, 5.56 lakhs of prawn seeds to the value of Rs. 0.40 lakhs were produced and sold.

13. *Scheme under Joint Venture.*—

1. *Tamil Nadu Pearls Private Limited.*—The project commenced its work with effect from 11th November

1983. A quantity of about 9,956 kgs. (49,780 carats) of pearls have so far been harvested during trial operations. Due to paucity of natural pearl oysters, it has been decided to suspend its complete operation with effect from 1st April 1987 and the matter is referred to Evaluation Committee for their recommendation.

2. *Tamil Nadu Marine Plast Limited.*—During the year 1987-88 the Tamil Nadu Marine Plast (P) Limited constructed 5 Nos. of boats and sold 7 boats.

14. *Finance Performance of the Corporation.*—As against the expenditure of Rs. 264.15 lakhs the sale and other income of the Corporation was Rs. 291.19 lakhs during the year. The transaction during the year resulting in operating profit of Rs. 27.04 lakhs. After allocating a sum of Rs. 36.22 lakhs towards administrative expenses and taking into account the interest expenditure and income of deposit, the net operating loss was Rs. 9.18 lakhs.

CHAPTER XII

HANDLOOM TEXTILES AND KHADI DEPARTMENT.

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

With the twin objectives of providing continuous employment and an assured income to the handloom weavers in the State, the Government have been implementing the following Handloom Development Programmes (briefed below):—

I. Increasing Co-operative Coverage.—Out of 5.56 lakhs of handlooms in the State, 3.97 lakhs handlooms were brought into 16,76 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies upto 31st March 1988. The production and sales of these Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 1,93.24 crores and Rs. 209.15 crores respectively.

II. Provision of Concessional Finance to Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies.—NABARD is extending concessional finance to handloom weavers co-operative societies at 2 less than the bank rate. The Government provides interest subsidy of 3 per cent to District Co-operative Banks for providing finance to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies at the same rate at which it borrows from NABARD and one per cent to Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank for providing finance similarly to Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. During 1987-88 Rs. 97.70 lakhs to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and Rs. 75 lakhs to co-opetex were sanctioned as Credit limit by NABARD.

III. Scheme for Upgradation of Technology in Handloom Industry.—According to the New Textile Policy of Government of India to cope with the ever changing fashions of consumers and to adopt modern techniques of weaving by renovating and modernising the looms, the Government, have sanctioned Rs. 21.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

IV. Handloom Development and Export Projects.—The six projects together have covered 16,300 looms. To provide continuous employment to the weavers' the projects are also adopting some weak and dormant weavers co-operative societies.

The value of production and sales of the above projects during 1987-88 were Rs. 6,94.16 lakhs and Rs. 8,60.52 lakhs respectively.

V. Janata Cloth Scheme.—One of the items laid down in the New Textile Policy is to shift the production of controlled cloth to the Handloom Sector by the end of the VII plan period. About 35,000 handlooms in the State were engaged in the production of Janatha varieties of handloom dhotis, sarees and lungies.

VI. Scheme of Rebate.—Over the years, the volume and value of sales of handloom cloth in the co-operative sector has gone up steadily by the continuance of this scheme. During the year 1982-88 Rs. 22.70 crores has been provided by the Government.

VII. Central Thrift Fund Scheme.—In 1985-86, the Government of India have introduced this scheme. The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 33,94,800 for the implementation of the Central Thrift Fund Scheme for the year 1987-88.

VIII. Conclusion.—Another achievement during 1987-88 is that the department produced and supplied the entire quantity of cloth of 119.23 lakhs metres valued at Rs. 10.86 crores in time as free school uniform cloth under the Chief Ministers' Nutritious Noon Meal Programme.

The progress and physical aspect of the Handloom sector during 1987-88 is given below:—

I. Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies:—

1. Number of Weavers' Co-operative societies	1,673
2. Number of Handlooms (in lakhs)	3.97
3. Production per annum (Rs. in crores)	1,93.24
4. Sales per annum (Rs. in crores) ..	209.15
5. Working Capital (Rs. in crores) ..	97.70

II. Co-opetex:—

1. Procurement (Rs. in crores) ..	29.77
2. Sales (Rs. in crores)	1,13.09
3. Working Capital employed (Rs. in crores).	25.00
4. Number of selling units	533

III. Co-operative Spinning Mills:—

1. Spindles (in lakhs)	4.54
2. Investment made (Rs. in lakhs) ..	6,542.68
3. Production (Rs. in lakhs)	11,599.14
4. Sales (Rs. in Lakhs)	11,272.09
5. Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)..	4,236.02

IV. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills, Erode:—

1. Bleaching and Dyeing of Cloth ..	26.57 Kgs.
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V. Tamil Nadu Handloom Development, Corporation:—

1. Number of loans sanctioned ..	7,690
2. Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	400.63

VI. Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram:—

1. Production of Zari in Mark ..	14,499
2. Sale Value (Rs. in lakhs) ..	268.71

THE TAMIL NADU HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation was formed in the year 1964 as a Public Limited Company with the object of providing financial assistance to the handloom weavers outside the co-operative fold and to promote and assist the development of Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu in general. The Government of Tamil Nadu have invested Rs. 255 lakhs in the capital of this Corporation.

2. The Corporation has increased its lending operation to the weavers in the private sector for production and marketing of handloom goods. The total loans sanctioned by this Corporation during 1987-88 amounted to Rs. Rs. 400.63 lakhs as against an achievement of Rs. 371.20

during the previous year. The Corporation has earned Rs. 10.00 lakhs as net profit (tentative) during the year 1987-88.

3. The Corporation has supplied processed yarn to the tune of Rs. 18.28 lakhs through its Raw Materials Bank at Salem during 1987-88. The supply of yarn to Handloom Weavers outside the co-operative fold is being done on the noble principle of no profit/no loss basis.

4. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation which is sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu is a boon to the Handloom Weavers outside the co-operative fold.

TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation was formed in April 1969 with authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores for the following objectives. The present paid-up capital is Rs. 1.54 crores.

1. Management of sick Textile Mills taken over by the Government.

2. Running of Powerloom Complexes.

3. Setting up of and running of powerloom complexes being formed into Co-operative Societies.

4. Centralised purchase of cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and for T.N.T.C. controlled Mills and undertaking testing of cotton and yarn by the Central Testing Laboratory of T.N.T.C.

5. Centralised purchase of machinery and capital goods for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and T.N.T.C. Mills including setting up of new textile projects.

6. Marketing of cloth produced by the powerloom Co-operative Societies in the State.

Organisational set up.—The Board is constituted by the Government and the Director of Handlooms and Textiles is the Chairman of the Board. The Government appoints a full-time Managing Director from the cadre of District Revenue Officer who is the Chief Executive to manage the day-to-day affairs of the Corporation.

Management of Sick Textile Mills.—In the year 1977-78 two units which were under closure, i.e., Messrs. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukkottai and Messrs. Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanandal, Manamadurai and were taken over by Government by invoking Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the management was entrusted to T.N.T.C. as their authorised person.

Messrs. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited with commissioned capacity of 25,200 spindles and employing about 1,000 workers was a sick unit. The Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, appointed Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation as its authorised person to re-open this closed unit in

1977 and the mills was under the management Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation from 4th January 1977 to 31st March 1986. Owing to continuous cash loss suffered by the Mills and deteriorating financial condition, the Government of India ordered for winding up of the unit and accordingly, the Corporation filed winding up petition in the High Court of Madras. The High Court in its Order, dated 17th April 1986 appointed the Official Liquidator as "Provisional Liquidator".

The interim stay order was vacated by the High Court on 15th July 1989 and the Official Liquidator took possession of the Mills on 24th September 1987. Further by the Order of the High Court, dated 22nd April 1988, the Mills was wound up and the Official Liquidator was appointed as "Liquidator" of the Mills. The Corporation being a major creditor of the Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills has set a claim of Rs. 201.17 lakhs before the Official Liquidator.

Messrs. Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills was under the management of Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation as its "Authorised Person" under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, from 1977 to 1986. On 14th August 1986, this unit was nationalised under Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills (Acquisition and Transfer) Act, 1986 (Act 81 of 1986) by Government of Tamil Nadu and the ownership has been vested with the Corporation.

This unit being a sick unit with obsolete outdated machinery is incurring loss. To overcome this, steps have been taken for modernisation of the unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,05.14 lakhs by availing the loan of Rs. 2,50.00 lakhs from I.D.B.I. and Rs. 75.00 lakhs from Commercial Banks for which, the Corporation has to provide margin money of about Rs. 80.14 lakhs as Promoter's contribution. The Government have been requested to release the amount of Rs. 80.14 lakhs on the account of Promoter's contribution. Only on the release of funds from the Government, the modernisation could be implemented.

Managing the Sick Mills opened with Government Guarantee Assistance.—At present, the following three sick mills are being run with Government guarantee assistance. Under the Government guarantee, neither the Government nor the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited have the

obligation that are vested when the unit is taken over under I (D. & R.) Act. This is only a rehabilitation measure in the interest of industry and workers.

- (1) Jayalakshmi Mills (P) Limited.
- (2) Jothi Mills.
- (3) Sri Hari Mills (P) Limited.

Jayalakshmi Mills is being run with the funds borrowed from the banks to the tune of Rs. 30.00 lakhs under the guarantee given by Government of Tamil Nadu. The Managing Director of Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited has been appointed as a Director on the Board of Directors of this Mills and he is managing the Mill with certain powers conferred on him by the Government owing to financial constraints, this Mill is not functioning from October 1986.

Jothi Mills is a unit of Messrs. Ramakrishna Industrials (P) Limited which is under liquidation. The Mill is being run by a Committee appointed by the High Court. The Committee consist of the Managing Director of Tamilnadu Textile Corporation Limited as one of its member. On behalf of the Committee, he is managing the Mills.

Officers deputed from Tamilnadu Textile Corporation Limited are functioning as General Managers of these Mills.

Sri Hari Mills is running from 31st October 1986 with the financial assistance given by the banks under the guarantee given to the banks by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Mill is managed by the Board consisting of the Managing Director, T.N.T.C. as its Chairman and an official from T.N.T.C. as its Managing Director.

2. *Running of Powerloom Complexes.*—Tamilnadu Textile Corporation is a State-owned Corporation playing an important role in the textile field of the State. In order to promote industrial growth and to increase employment opportunities in backward rural areas, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to set up 10 powerloom complexes under Sixth Five-Year Plan at a project cost of Rs. 4,00.00 lakhs to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities for about 1,400 persons in the rural areas. Each complex consists of 96 looms with requisites preparatory sections.

Direct employment opportunities have been provided in all the powerloom complexes to various sections of the society including Ceylon Repatriates.

During 1987-88, 43.60 lakh meters of cloth valuing about Rs. 261.60 lakhs were produced in these powerlooms and were marketed. One of the significant achievements during this year the Corporation was able to supply 34.30 lakh metres of uniform cloth worth Rs. 286.29 lakhs to the Government of Tamil Nadu to meet their requirement towards free-supply of uniform to the school children under the Chief Minister's Special Programme. While three powerloom complexes are owned by the Corporation the remaining seven powerloom complexes were formed into Co-operative Societies with effect from 1st April 1987. The transfer of assets and liabilities and the staff of the seven powerloom complexes were made to the concerned Assistant Directors of Handlooms and Textiles on 30th September 1987.

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3. *Cotton Purchase Cell.*—The cotton purchase cell was formed in the year 1977 with a view to cover cotton on a centralised manner for all the 17 Co-operative Spinning Mills and for three T.N.T.C. managed units. The role of the Corporation in this task is much significant and this task is entrusted to a Committee consisting of Technocrat and the Chief Executives of the Mills with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its Convenor. The Corporation arranges for covering of cotton from the public sector enterprises such as Cotton Corporation of India and from State-owned Marketing Federations under the Co-operative sector such as Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Punjab State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation and from private parties. According to the market trend, based on the quality and quantity available in different parts of the country, cotton is being procured from all over the country from all these sectors on competitive price offered by them. The Central Testing Laboratory situated in the Corporation helps to select cotton under scientific method so as to ensure quality purchase of cotton throughout the year.

During 1987-88 season, the Corporation has covered cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and other Mills as detailed below:—

	Eales.	Rupees in lakhs.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Cotton Corporation of India	12,560	6,27.26	5.90
2. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation.	108,915	43,60.85	50.10
3. Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation.	17,426	8,61.96	8.00
4. Haryana State Co-operative Marketing Federation.	9,000	3,53.60	4.00
5. Punjab State Co-operative Marketing Federation.	19,000	7,80.63	8.80
6. TANFED	429	21.22	0.20
7. Others	49,877	21,83.69	23.60
	<u>217,207</u>	<u>91,89.21</u>	<u>100.00</u>

4. *Purchase of machinery for all Co-operative Spinning Mills and T.N.T.C. Mills.*—A machinery purchase cell was formed in the year 1979-80 by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its Convenor. The Machinery Purchase Cell is arranging for centralised purchase of machineries and capital goods for setting up of new units or for implementation of modernisation programme in all the Mills besides covering of major machinery items and civil work other than small spares of day-to-day requirement of these Mills.

During this year, i.e., 1987-88, Machinery and spares worth of Rs. 1,70.72 lakhs were purchased. The Machinery Purchase Committee consists of Technocrats, Chief

Executives of the Mills, Textile Experts besides a representative from National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Limited and a representative from the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited. The Centralised Purchase Committee helps the Co-operative Spinning Mills for a competitive purchase of quality goods since the Committee possesses better bargaining capacity when they go in for compared bulk purchase.

TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is the pioneer institution to take up the implementation of Khadi and Village Industries programmes in the State. The function of the Board is to plan, organise and implement the programmes of Khadi and Village Industries to uplift the down trodden people.

The following schemes are implemented by the Board :—

- (1) Khadi.
- (2) Silk.
- (3) Polyester.
- (4) Palmgur.
- (5) Village Oil.
- (6) Carpentry and Blacksmithy.
- (7) Gur and Khandasari.
- (8) Bee-keeping.
- (9) Non-Edible Oil and Soap Industry.
- (10) Pottery and Brick.
- (11) Leather.
- (12) Fibre.
- (13) Fruit Processing and Preservation.
- (14) Lime.
- (15) Cane and Bamboo.
- (16) Processing of Cereals and Pulses.
- (17) Handmade Paper.

During 1987-88, the production under Khadi was Rs. 14,06.54 lakhs. The sales during that year was Rs. 17,06.68 lakhs. Similarly under Village Industries the production was Rs. 1,70,64.67 lakhs and sales was Rs. 1,85,03.20 lakhs. The increase in respect of the production and sales in 1987-88 works out to 28 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively.

Employment.—During 1987-88 the Board has given employment to 130,487 artisans of which 516 artisans were under Khadi and 129,971 artisans were under Village Industries.

Wages Paid.—The Board has paid Rs. 603.95 lakhs to artisans engaged in Khadi and Rs. 66,35.33 lakhs to artisans in Village Industries as wages. This is an increase of 34 per cent over the wages paid during 1986-87.

THE TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation's three main objectives are indicated below :—

- (i) to develop and promote handicrafts in all respects;
- (ii) to provide financial technical, marketing, development or any other assistance and guidance to any establishment, undertaking or enterprise of any description what

5. **Marketing of cloth produced by the Powerloom Co-operative Societies in the State.**—The Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of marketing of powerloom cloth produced by various Co-operative Powerloom Societies in the State. The Corporation has marketed 53.38 lakhs meters of cloth worth of Rs. 420.16 lakhs during this year 1987-88.

Schemes.—The Board is implementing schemes under the following programmes :—

- (i) Agreed Programme (financed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission).
- (ii) Special schemes (financed by State Government).

The above schemes are implemented departmentally through co-operatives and by extending financial assistance to individual artisans.

Under Agreed Programme 1987-88 the Khadi and Village Industries Commission allotted Rs. 249.30 lakhs under Khadi and Rs. 921.92 lakhs under Village Industries.

Special Schemes.—The Board is implementing schemes for the welfare of the people by getting financial assistance from State Government under various schemes such as Cluster Development Programme, Special Component Plan, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme. During the year 1987-88 the Government have sanctioned schemes under Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Western Ghat Development Programme to the tune of Rs. 139.90 lakhs for the benefit of 2,590 individuals.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission Special Scheme.—The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has also implemented Special Programme for the welfare village people by getting financial assistance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay for the following districts :—

Serial number and districts.	Number of beneficiaries.	Amount sanctioned (Rupees in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Ramana hapuram	554	28.26
2. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	648	40.109
3. Tirunelveli	597	37.19
Total	1,799	105.559

soever which is likely to facilitate or accelerate the development of handicrafts ;

- (iii) to promote, establish and operate sales offices such as emporia, showrooms, publicity offices, exhibitions, stall, centres, with the object of improving the marketability of handicrafts any where within and outside India.

2. The activities of the Corporation thus necessarily fall in two parts :—

(a) Development of handicrafts in all aspects and their energetic marketing.

(b) The Corporation continued to fulfil these objectives during 1987-88. The overall results on production of handicrafts in the units under the control of the Corporation and

sales performance through the poompumar Sales Show rooms, exhibitions and exports are as follows :—

	Target.	Actuals.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Production	95.00	95.81	100.85
Sales	325.00	386.78	119.00

Exhibitions.—The turnover from the 78 handicrafts exhibitions organised during 1987-88 was Rs. 113.12 lakhs. The increase in sales through exhibitions was by 52.64 per cent over 1986-87.

Special Orders.—During the year 1987-88 the following special orders were secured and completed :—

Serial number.	Nature of work.	Date of completion.	Value of order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs. P.
1	Temple car for Anangudi Temple	April 1987.	1,73,473.65
2	Brass Katanjanam to safety locker for Tirumala Tirupathi	Completed in June 1987	1,40,833.00
	Brass Grill for Srivari Varadharaja swamy temple in teak wood frame ..	June 1987.	2,25,907.15
4	Jillalamudi Amman temple stone stature 4, 5, Art plate and Lrone figures, Andhra Pradesh.	14th August 1987	38,211.90
5	Ornamental Temple Door Tapas Kamatchi Amman, Madras	June 1987.	1,60,539.35
6	10' x 5' x 3' Decorative carved temple door for Chellyyandi Amman Koil, Kugaloor.	August 1987.	40,165.00
7	16. Temple car with copper sheet covering and Gold foil covering for Sri Krishnal Temple, Udipi.	January 1988.	8,36,754.00
	Two Silver Rishabavahanams for Meenakshi Amman Koil, Madurai ..	21st March 1988.	8,21,318.94
9	Brass "Q" Line from Madhuram to Paralamani area at Sri Vari Temple Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam.	31st March 1988.	5,09,652.80

Training of Craftsman.—The State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh to impart training to Craftsman in metal craft during the year 1986-87. This training was started in October 1986 and a sum of Rs. 0.43 lakh incurred on the programme involving 20 persons at production units at Nachiarkoil and Madurai and the training completed during the year 1987-88.

Export.—During the year 1987-88 handicrafts work of Rs. 7.96 lakhs were purchases at the show rooms by foreign tourists from countries like U.S.A. Japan, Malaysia, German, Mauritius and London and paid for in foreign currencies.

SERICULTURE.

This Department implements various schemes under Plan, Hill Area Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Ford Foundation and Swiss Development Co-operation Programmes. The details of programmes implemented during the year 1987-88 are discussed under :

Plan Schemes.—During the year 1987-88 an extent of 2,525 Acres has been brought under fresh mulberry cultivation. The programme of providing financial assistance to farmers for taking up mulberry cultivation was extended during the year 1987-88 also. 1,464 farmers have been trained under mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing and have been provided with free scientific tool for taking up first rearing soon after completion of training. Also a sum of Rs. 4.07 lakhs has been spent during this year as interest subsidy for increasing the rearing capacity in the State.

Hill Area Development Programme.—Implementation of Sericulture Programmes under Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiris district was started in the year 1981-82. During the year 1987-88, 170 acres have been brought under fresh mulberry cultivation. The programme of imparting training to the new farmers, providing rearing tools and grant of subsidy for the purchase of rearing appliances and for the construction of rearing sheds was continued during the year.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.—Twenty percent of the Plan outlay under beneficiary oriented programmes is earmarked for the benefit of the Scheduled caste families. During the year 1987-88, 510 Scheduled Castes have taken up mulberry cultivation and have been provided with financial assistance for mulberry cultivation and Farmers Training Programme.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme.—Integrated Tribal Development Programme is being implemented in the Hills of Salem, Trichirappalli, South Arcot, Dharmapuri and North Arcot districts with the objective of improving the socio economic status of the Tribal families living in the Hills. During the year 1987-88, 428 families have been brought under Sericulture fold.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—Various developmental activities like the establishment of Mode Mulberry Farms, Nurseries and Beneficiaries Oriented Programme have been taken up under Western Ghat Development Programme in Tirunelveli Kattabooman, Kanyakumari, Anna Kamarajar and Coimbatore districts. During the year 1987-88, 150 acres have been brought under mulberry.

Ford Foundation Scheme.—Apart from the above, with aid (Phase I) from the Ford Foundation, the department

has trained 200 women in rural areas in various aspects of Sericulture. These women are now receiving a wage of Rs. 350 per month each paid out of the grant of the Foundation and on 30th June 1988 will be ready for pursuing self employment. Under Ford Foundation Programme Phase II which commenced from 1st April 1987, Schemes for a sum of Rs. 39.63 lakhs are to be implemented over a period of three years, for the establishment of Rural Women, Chowkie, Spinning and Reeling Co-operative Societies

Swiss Development Co-operation.—In November 1987 an agreement has been entered into between the Government of Switzerland and the Government of India, under which with a contribution from the State Government of Rs. 21.90 lakhs and from the Swiss Government of Rs. 99.90 lakhs, certain sericulture developmental programmes are to be taken up in the period upto 31st March 1990.

TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.

Object.—With a view to cater to the needs of Silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu, the Government of Tamil Nadu started a public Limited Company on 6th December 1971 to manufacture of Gold Zari under the name of "Tamil Nadu Zari Limited". It commenced production with effect from 23rd December 1974. The Government has so far invested Rs. 13.20 lakhs as paid up share capital and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loan. During the year it has collected Rs. 14.96 lakhs by way of issuing Debentures and also allowed Rs. 15.00 lakhs (1986-87 Rs. 5.00 lakhs; 1987-88 Rs. 10.00 lakhs) as Special discount to the customers for their purchases made.

Production and Sales.—During the year under report the unit has produced 14,500 marcs and sold 14,500 marcs as against the target of 14,400 marcs and earned a net profit of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

From 1985-86 the Unit exceeded the targetted production.

Working Capital.—The State Bank of India, Kancheepuram has sanctioned Rs. 8.00 lakhs as Cash Credit Account for working capital purpose.

Silver Wire Drawing Machines.—The essential raw materials required for the manufacture of Gold Zari is silver wire (apart from Gold and pure silk). At present the unit is getting its requirement of silver wire only from private merchants at Surat. With a view to enable this unit to manufacture its essential raw materials here itself, the unit has taken up a scheme for setting up a silver wire drawing unit. The unit is corresponding with Mitsui and Company, Japan for import of silver wire drawing machines from Japan.

Quality Control Testing Laboratory.—The unit has fully equipped testing laboratory for carrying out the analysis of Gold thread samples and raw materials. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles has issued a circular instructing the Silk societies to submit the samples of Gold thread purchased from outside for testing in our laboratory once in three months.

Managing Director.—The administration of the company vests with the Managing Director appointed by the Government. The Government nominates the Board of Directors of the Company. The company is functioning as a unit under the control of Handlooms and Textiles Department.

CHAPTER XIII.
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.
CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Communicable Diseases.—As per the provisions of section 64 of Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, occurrence of specified communicable diseases are to be notified forthwith to the Local Health Authorities for taking preventive measures. General Public, Private Medical Practitioners and Medical Institutions notify the occurrence of these diseases as and when they occur.

The list of notified diseases is furnished below :—

1. Cerebrospinal fever.
2. Chickenpox.
3. Diphtheria.
4. Leprosy.
5. Cholera.
6. Measles.
7. Plague.
8. Rabies.
9. Scarlet fever.
10. Smallpox (now eradicated).
11. Typhoid.
12. Infectious Hepatitis.
13. Whooping cough.
14. Virus encephalitis.
15. Haemorrhagic fever.
16. Tuberculosis.
17. Malaria.
18. Tetanus.
19. Poliomyelitis.
20. Typhus.
21. Epidemic influenza.

Cholera.—Among the water borne diseases cholera is an important communicable disease occurring sporadically. Containment measures were taken by Public Health staff in the Primary Health Centre and Municipal areas. Special cholera workers were available in certain districts. The early management of dehydration through oral rehydration therapy helped in the reduction of deaths due to cholera. Hence intensive health education in Oral Rehydration Therapy is being popularised. During the fairs and festivals special arrangements have been made with respect to general sanitation, prevention of food adulteration and provision of protected water supply. During 1987-88 acute gastro-enteritis cases numbering 43,636 cases cholera were notified.

Malaria.—The Malaria Eradication Programme is implemented in the State as per "Modified Plan of Operation". The State has reported 56,588 cases of Malaria during 1987-88. During 1987-88 city of Madras alone contributed to 53 per cent of the total reported cases of Malaria in the State.

Japanese Encephalitis.—570 suspected cases of Japanese Encephalitis and 296 deaths spread over 140 villages in 12 Districts of the State were notified during the period under report. To control the spread "Spray Teams" were organised in the affected villages where houses, cattle sheds, pig sites etc., were sprayed with residual insecticides.

4. *National Filaria Control Programme.*—During 1987-88, 21 Control Units and 42 Filaria Night Clinics besides the Headquarters Unit at Madras and one Filaria Survey Unit were functioning.

During the year under report 10,92,476 persons were examined for microfilariasis. Out of this 13,631 persons found to be oppositive for microfilaria and 3,089 were found with disease manifestations. All the microfilaria carriers were treated with remedial drugs and anti-mosquito measures were also taken using appropriate larvicides.

5. *Guinea Worm.*—Tamil Nadu State is free from Guinea Worm disease since 1982.

6. *Plague.*—There is no incidence of human plague in the State of Tamil Nadu since 1965. Serological evidence of infection among wild rodents is found in certain erstwhile plague endemic areas. Rodent control measures are carried out in this State in the endemic areas as a precaution to prevent the reoccurrence of human plague in the Districts of Dharmapuri, Periyar, North Arcot and The Nilgiris and the Municipalities Vellore, Coonoor and Uthagamandalam.

7. *Immunisation.*—Expanded Programme of Immunisation aims at reducing the incidence of—

- (a) Tetanus
- (b) Poliomyelitis
- (c) Diphtheria
- (d) Whooping Cough
- (e) Measles
- (f) Tuberculosis
- (g) Typhoid

(a) *Poliomyelitis.*—Children in the age group of 6 weeks to 12 months were immunised with Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine (OPV) with 3 doses at 4 weeks interval. 11.35 lakhs children were immunised in the State during 1987-88.

(b) *D.P.T.*—Children in the age group 6 weeks 12 months were given 3 doses of D.P.T. Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. 11.42 lakhs children were immunised during 1987-88 with DPT Vaccine.

(c) *D.T.*—Among children of 3 to 6 years, those children who were not immunised earlier with DPT vaccine were given 2 doses of DT vaccine. Those who were immunised earlier with DPT were given one dose of DT. 12.83 lakhs children were given DT during 1987-88.

(d) *Tetanus.*—Children of age 10 years and 16 years were given 2 doses of TT vaccine in case they were not protected earlier against Tetanus neither with DPT nor with DT. Only booster dose was given in the case of children who were immunised earlier with DPT or DT. 7.61 lakhs (10 years) and 4.41 lakhs (16 years) children benefitted in the State during 1987-88.

(e) *T.T. for Pregnant Mothers.*—Two doses of TT are administered to pregnant women against Neo-natal Tetanus. During 1937-83, TT beneficiaries numbered 10.33 lakhs in the State.

(f) *Typhoid.*—During the year under report 6.06 lakhs children were immunised with Anti-typhoid Vaccine.

(g) *Measles.* Measles vaccines were administered to the children in the age group 9—12 months 10.79 lakhs children were immunised under this programme during 1937-83.

(h) *B.C.G.*—Under B.C.G. immunisation 8.60 lakhs beneficiaries constituting 94 of the target of 9.15 lakhs were immunised during 1937-83.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statutory Registration of Births and deaths is being done in the State as per the provisions of the Registrations of Births and Deaths Act 1959 (Central Act 13 of 1959), and Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1977 in all areas.

The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is appointed as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths for the State to Co-ordinate the effective implementation of the Act and Rules framed thereunder. The Statistical Assistant Director is the Deputy Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths for the State to assist the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The Vital rates estimated under Sample Registration Scheme for the year 1986, as published by the Registrar General, India are given below :—

VITAL RATES FOR TAMIL NADU FOR THE YEAR 1986.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Birth Rate	24.1	23.0	23.2	
Death Rate	10.2	2.0	9.4	
Infant Mortality Rate ..	93.0	54.0	80.0	

THE BIRTH DEATH AND MARRIAGE REGISTRATION ACT, 1886.

~~1988~~ 1987-88
The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (Central Act VI of 1886).—Registration of Births and Deaths under this Act is optional. This Act applies only to a small portion of population, namely, those to whom the Indian Succession Act applies and to those who profess the Christian Religion.

No births or deaths were registered under the Act during the year under report.

The Tamil Nadu City Municipality Act, 1919.—(i) The Corporation of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore are sending extracts of the register of Births and Deaths relating to aliens.

(ii) 13 returns of births and deaths of such persons were received as against 138 returns of Births and Deaths in the previous year from the Corporation of Madras.

(iii) No return of Births and Deaths was received from Madurai Corporation during this year under this Act.

(iv) No report was received from the Corporation of Coimbatore also.

The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1970.—The Municipalities are required to send extracts of Births and Deaths relating to aliens. During the year under report, returns of 14 Births and 10 Deaths of aliens were received.

The Contonment Code.—Copies of entries relating to Births and Deaths of aliens in Contonment areas in Tamil Nadu namely, Wellington (The Nilgiris district and St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram Chengalpattu district) are received by the Registration of Births and Deaths office. 20 Entries of Births and Deaths of Aliens were received this year.

V. BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION 1969.

Under this Act, Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory in rural areas copies of entries of Births and Deaths of aliens registered under this Act as required to be sent to the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

During this year 15 entries of Births and Deaths were received.

4. Marriages (1) the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.—(A) Categories of persons who can solemnize Marriages under this Act are—

(a) Marriage Registrars under section 2.

(b) Licences under section 6 and 9.

(c) Ministers of the Church of Rome, England and Scotland.

(d) Episcopally ordained Ministers of Churches other than the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland;

(B) 18,475 Copies of entries of marriages were received during the year under report; of these 85 relates to aliens and 18,390 to Indian Christians.

(C) The Parsi Marriages and Diverse Act, 1936.

The Registrars appointed under the Act, are the District Registrars of Assurances appointed under Section 10 of the Indian Registration Act.

No Marriages was registered during the year under report.

5. Financial Results.—The receipt under several Acts relating to Births, Deaths and Marriages and administered by this Department during the year under report was Rs. 1,66,352. as against Rs. 1,56,688.95 in the preventive

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

Rural Health Services.—As on 1st June 1987, 698 Primary Health Centres (including 72 Community Health Centres) (Upgraded Primary Health Centres) were functioning in this State. These Primary Health Centres render Preventive, Promotive and Curative Services to the Rural population of Tamil Nadu. As per VII Plan concept, it is proposed to establish one Sub-Centre for every 5,000 Rural population and one Primary Health Centre for every 6 Sub-Centres or 30,000 population and one Community Health Centre or Upgraded Primary Health Centre for every 4 surrounding Primary Health Centres. During the year 1987-88, 140 Additional Primary Health Centres have been established (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 1356, Health and Family Welfare, dated 15th July 1987.)

Upgraded Primary Health Centres.—For the First time during the VI Plan period and VII Plan period Government have ordered for the Upgradation of 31 Primary Health Centres in a Phased Manner, with the construction of 24 bedded ward in addition to 6 beds already available and X-Ray Block with equipment. These Upgraded Primary Health Centres will function as a refer central to a group of 4 Primary Health Centres. Bio-chemical and Pathological Laboratory facilities with Blood Bank will be available in the Upgraded Primary Health Centres.

Mini Health Centres.—The Mini Health Centres are organised with the objective of encouraging Voluntary Agencies to deliver comprehensive Health Care services to the population on a co-operative basis. The Voluntary agencies are encouraged to run a Mini Health Centre for 5,000 Population at a total expenditure of Rs. 27,000 per annum of which 2/3rd of expenditure is borne by the Government as grant in aid subject to the condition that they follow the norms prescribed for the purpose and subject to the accounts being audited and found correct.

The remaining one-third of expenditure will be borne by the Voluntary Agency by collecting donation of nominal charge collections from the beneficiaries.

Out of 273 Mini Health Centres sanctioned 205 Mini Health Centres are functioning as on 31st March 1988.

Further under MUDP II, 271 Medicare Centres are also functioning in and around Madras City, in order to cater to the Health needs of the poor people living in the Urban Slum areas under Slum improvement component.

Mobile Health Team.—This scheme being the best of its kind introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1977-78, starting with 24 Primary Health Centres in a Phased manner by the end of 1984 Developed into 274 Primary Health Centres. Under this Scheme One Medical Officer and two Pharmacists are posted and referral services are introduced. This scheme will render services at the door steps of the Rural Population within the block area. Village Welfare Committed are formed and they are encouraged to help the Team to serve the Rural Public 112 vehicles are provided under this scheme. Government have requested this Directorate to review whether the existing Mobile Health Teams may be re-organised and converted as Static Primary Health Centres. In this regard necessary proposals to convert the existing 274 Mobile Health Teams into Static Primary Health Centres have been sent to Government for consideration.

Buildings.—Out of the 838 Primary Health Centres excluding 195+41 converted Dispensaries and Non-

Taluk Hospitals functioning in Tamil Nadu. Dispensary buildings are available for 340 Primary Health Centres and Staff Quarters are available for 270 Primary Health Centres as detailed below:—

DISPENSARY BUILDINGS.

Buildings.	Sanc- tioned.	Com- pleted.	Under cons- truc- tion.	Cons- truc- tion not taken up.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Regular Primary Health Centres ..	309	306	..	3
Additional Primary Health Centres ..	31	12	10	9
Total ..	340	318	10	12

STAFF QUARTERS.

Buildings.	Sanc- tioned.	Com- pleted.	Under cons- truc- tion.	Cons- truc- tion not taken up.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Regular Primary Health Centres ..	239	238	1	..
Additional Primary Health Centres ..	31	11	11	9
Total ..	270	249	12	9

In 97 Primary Health Centres compound walls are available.

Control of Blindness.—The scheme of control of blindness is envisaged to be implemented in Primary Health Centres—

- (1) to render treatment for minor ailments caused due to common eye diseases.
- (2) to prescribe Glasses to educate the school children on eye care precaution, etc.

So far this scheme is implemented in 105 Primary Health Centres in the Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Anna, Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri districts. 105 posts of Ophthalmic Assistants have been sanctioned and filled up. The Government of India is supplying Rs. 3,000 worth of equipments. The State Government have to procure Rs. 2,000 worth of equipments. This is a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored programme. Proposals for identifying 40 more Primary Health Centres for implementing this scheme during 1988-89 have been sent to Government for consider.

Tribal Welfare Scheme.—Under this scheme 9 blocks have been identified as in Tribal Areas. All these blocks have one Primary Health Centre each prior to the VI Plan period. Among the 9 primary Health Centres one is upgraded. During the 7th plan period in the year 1986-87 Government have accorded sanction for establishment of a Primary Health Centre at Nammiampattu in the North Arcot district of Jawadhu Hills. This Primary Health Centre was started functioning from 13th July 1987. During 1987-88 Government have accorded sanction for one more Primary Health Centre at Kilakadu

in South Arcot District of Kalrayan Hills. The Primary Health Centre at Kilakadu is not yet opened as there is already a Medicare Centre run by Punjab Association. Hence proposal for starting a Primary Health Centre at Chinna Illupur in Tiruchirappalli district of Pachamalai Hills instead at Kilakadu has been sent to Government for consideration. Orders of Government are awaited. In addition 12 more converted Dispensaries taken over from Medical Department with effect from 1st June 1987 are also functioning under the control of this Department.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Organisation.—The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare is incharge as 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 7 Deputy Directors among other Officers such as Chief Accounts Officer etc.

Improvement of Medical facilities in the State through District, Taluk, non-taluk and dispensaries constitutes an important Development Plan activities providing for specialised services such as Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, E.N.T., Venereology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Anesthesiology, Child Health Dental, Psychiatric Clinics, Accident and Emergencies Services, Pathological Laboratory Services, Leprosy and T.B. Control and Diabetic Clinics, Cardiology and Nephrology and many other such improvements.

Opening of the Government Dispensaries.—The Government have taken a policy decision to convert the Government dispensaries into that of Primary Health Centres and Government Hospitals in the Rural areas as Community Health Centres. Accordingly from 1st June 1987 onwards the Medical Institutions in the Rural areas except six dispensaries in the Hill area development programme, have been converted as Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres and transferred under the control of the Director of Primary Health Centres.

Opening of Special Departments.—The Government are of the view that specialists service should be within easy reach of the rural population who are the weaker and poorer section of the Society and constitute a majority of the total population. With this aim the Government have sanctioned the following special departments during the year 1987-88.

In S.T.D. Clinics were sanctioned in 1 Government Hospital.

Dental Clinics were sanctioned in 6 Government Headquarters Hospitals.

Ortho clinics were sanctioned in 8 Government Headquarters Hospitals.

Diabetic Clinics were sanctioned in four Government Hospitals.

Paediatric clinics were sanctioned in 3 Government Hospitals.

ENT clinics were sanctioned in 2 Government Hospitals.

Accident and Emergency Service.—For providing quick transport and immediate Medical facilities to the victims of accident the above scheme has been extended to almost all the districts in the State.

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES.

(a) **Control of Blindness.**—Under the above programme Eye clinics have been established in 19 District Headquarters Hospitals with the assistance of Government of India. Government have issued orders for setting up Hospital, Erode under the above programme. 4 Mobile Ophthalmic Units are already functioning at Salem, Cuddalore, Vellore and Tiruchirappalli.

(b) **T.B. Control Programme.**—The programme is in force in this State since 1963. The District T.B. Centre is the Central Unit of National T.B. Control Programme in the State. The TB programme has been extended to all the health and Medical institutions in the districts by providing T.B. diagnostic and domiciliary treatment facilities. Now a days T.B. is not a dreaded disease thanks to the availability of anti T.B. Drugs for treatment of T.B.

Targets have been fixed under the 20 point programme for T.B. case detection and for doing sputum examination in Primary Health Centres so that more number of new T.B. cases can be detected and treated in the rural areas with the available facilities.

During the year 1987-88, 1,07,248 cases were detected out of target fixed as one lakh in this State.

In order to protect the young children from T.B., B.C.G. Vaccination is given to children throughout the State. 9,26,882 children have been given B.C.G. Vaccination during 1987-88.

(c) *Leprosy Eradication*.—Vaccine for immunisation against the attack of leprosy has been developed by the World Health Organisation but it is not put in use and it is in the stage of research. Pending the administration of appropriate vaccination against the attack of the leprosy, Tamil Nadu is following the Leprosy Control Programme, viz., Case of Detection, case Holding and Health Education. By the year 2,000, it is hoped that leprosy in Tamil Nadu will be eradicated.]

Annually, more than 100 lakhs of population are being examined in the State with a view to identify all cases.

During 1987-88, 170.66 lakhs of population were examined and among them nearly 55,992 Leprosy cases were detected. Appropriate treatment to the Leprosy cases are being given, by extending multi-drug Therapy in many more districts. Preparatory arrangement at or M.D.T. is started in 1987 in the districts of (1) Ramanapuram, (2) Kamarajar, (3) Madurai, (4) Periyar and (5) Dharmapuri.

School Survey.—School survey is done every year to detect cases among the school children and treat them. In the year 1987, 7,267,783 children have been examined and 17,879 new cases have been detected.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Institute of Mental Health is the only one of its kind in the State of Tamil Nadu and the third biggest hospital (bed strength of 1,800) in the country. It has been functioning fairly well during the year 1987-88. Rapid changes are taking place in the field of psychiatry and this hospital is keeping pace with the modern trends. It has acquired a prominent place in the psychiatric map of this country.

Research papers published in 1987-88—On-going I.C.M.R. Projects :

- (i) Mental Health Problems of Cannabis Users.
- (ii) Mental Health Problems of Heroin Abusers.
- (iii) ICMR Scheme on Auditory Hallucinations in Schizophrenics.

In addition to this, research papers were presented in the various Conferences and Seminars held at both State and National level.

New Buildings :

- (1) Female Acute Ward 20 bedded, Laboratory Wing and a Library Wing.
- (2) An extension of 20 bedded ward in the female enclosure.
- (3) A separate Deaddiction Ward (40 bedded).

Training.—Apart from the D.P.M., M.D., Psychiatry and Ph.D. students, the under-Graduates from the Medical Colleges, the para-medical candidates like M.A. Criminology in an¹ around the City also attend the Institute for lectures and field work.

The Medical Library of this Hospital is a centre for reference in books and journals for psychiatric and para-psychiatric specialities.

Services and Statistics.—The Out-patient Department has the Special Clinics, viz., Child Guidance, Adolescent, Geriatric, Seizure, Neurosis, Deaddiction, Neuro-Psychiatry. The E.E.G. Department (Electroencephalography), the X-ray Department, the Clinical Laboratory and the Medical Library assist the services in a better way. Occupation and recreation are provided as form of treatment in addition to drug therapy, electro convulsive therapy and psychotherapy. During 1987-88, 3,800 patients were treated (67.16 per cent males and 32.84 per cent females) as new cases and 65,168 old cases in the Out-patient Department. 3,277 old cases and 213 new cases of children were seen in Child Guidance Clinic. 3,349 patients were admitted (74.83 per cent males and 25.17 per cent females) and 3,110 were discharged. The maximum population of in-patients in a day is 1,738 and the average daily census is 1,613 during 1987-88. Among the in-patients treated (4,928) during the year 1987-88, 65 per cent were discharged and 1,747 is the remaining loan of patients as on 31st March 1988.

Other Activities.—A Peripheral Psychiatric Clinic functions in Poonamallee Health Centre and the average attendance of new patients in the Clinic is 2 to 7 per week. At the M. Iyakkam Care Camp which runs once a week there were about 24 registered psychiatric inmates during 1987-88. Rehabilitation of chronic schizophrenics of in-patients and out-patients is attempted through the units of the Industrial-Therapy Centre—“A model sheltered workshop”. All the national and religious festivals were celebrated and the Sports Day was conducted in August 1987 which is a regular feature as part of recreation.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Medical Education was started in the year 1966. The Director of Medical Education is the Administrative head.

At present there are 8 Government Medical Colleges functioning and one Government Medical College at Salem and another Medical College started by the Institute of Road Transport at Perunthurai, Periyar district are in the formative stage. In Tamil Nadu the only Dental College, i.e., The Madras Dental College is functioning at Madras.

The main functions of the Directorate are—

- (1) Teaching and Training of Medical and Para-Medical Personnel.
- (2) Providing Specialised and General Patient Care Services as Apex Teaching Medical Centres.
- (3) Promotion of Medical Research, etc.

The sanctioned strength of these colleges is furnished below :—

Higher Specialisation	53
P.G. Degree	432
P.G. Diploma	482
M.B.B.S.	1,072
B.D.S.	45
B.Pharm.	56
Para-Medical	457

In the Medical Colleges under this Directorate the total number of candidates admitted during the year 1987-88 are as follows :—

Courses.	Number of candidates admitted.
(1)	(2)
1 M.B.B.S.	1,072
2 B.D.S.	45
3 B.Pharm.	56
4 B.Sc. Nursing Basic	25
5 B.Sc. Nursing	30
6 B.P.T.	50
7 P.G. Diploma Courses in 17 Specialities	482
8 P.G. Degree Courses in 17 Specialities in Medicine	262
9 P.G. Degree Courses in 5 Surgical Specialities	150
10 P.G. Degree in Dental Specialities	20
11 P.G. Degree in Pharmacy	3
12 DM Higher Speciality Courses in branches	17
13 M.Ch. Higher Speciality Courses in 7 branches	36
14 Para-Medical Diploma and Certificate Courses	1,226

M.B.B.S., B.D.S. and B. Pharmacy admissions are made by entrance examinations. The entrance examination marks plus the higher secondary marks in the Science subjects are the criteria for selections according to rank and the existing rules of reservations.

Post-Graduate Degree, Diploma and Higher Speciality admissions are also made by conducting entrance examinations. The total marks for entrance examination is 90 and for years of experience 10 marks (1 mark for 1 year subject to a maximum of 10 marks) put together 100 marks. According to rank and rules of reservations candidates are selected.

The students selected for Government Mohankumaramangalam Medical College, Salem are studying at present in Madras Medical, Stanley Medical and Chengalpattu Medical Colleges. The students selected for the Medical College, Perunthurai are studying in Madras Medical College, Madurai Medical College and K.M.C., Madras.

The B. Pharm Degree Course is conducted in 2 Government Medical Colleges and 6 Private Pharmacy Colleges with an annual admission of 331. The Diploma in Pharmacy Courses is conducted in 3 Government Medical Colleges and 14 other Private Pharmacy Colleges with annual admission of 1,270.

The Diploma in Nursing courses are conducted in Government Medical Institutions and eight private hospitals with an annual admission of 926 candidates.

Patient Care Services.—All the teaching Medical Institutions are under the control of this Directorate. At present there are 32 hospitals and 12 dispensaries with a total bed strength of 16,124. The total speciality services available are 49. In Government General Hospital, Madras, there are 40 speciality departments functioning with a total bed strength of 1969.

There are some hospitals exclusively for some speciality services under this Directorate as indicated below :—

(1) Maternity Hospitals	3
(2) Ophthalmic Hospital	1
(3) Mental Hospital	1
(4) Paediatric Hospital	1
(5) T.B. Hospitals	4
(6) Infectious Diseases Hospitals	2
(7) Artificial Limb Centres	2
(8) Cancer Hospital and Institute	2
(9) King Institute of Preventive Medicine and Research	1

In the teaching hospitals there are 16,124 beds with an annual out-patients attendance of about 180 lakhs and in-patients admissions of over six lakhs.

PATIENT CARE SERVICE DETAILS FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THIS DIRECTORATE.

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
J. Total O.P.	1,92,75,152	1,79,70,070	1,72,83,590	1,80,68,121	1,20,97,316
2. Total I.P.	6,19,002	6,11,110	5,60,774	6,17,819	6,49,460
3. Total deliveries	76,414	75,381	76,229	72,544	78,371
4. Major operations	1,15,579	1,10,374	1,11,599	1,09,642	1,10,875
5. Minor operations	2,26,610	2,26,218	2,55,387	2,13,189	1,94,265
6. Number of beds	15,212	15,345	15,403	15,997	16,124

Stanley Hospital.—The remarkable achievements of the Medical Education Department in 1987 is the inauguration of nine storied 30M tall Modern Surgical Block of the Government Stanley Medical College and Hospital at a cost of about Rs. 10 crores.

This Block houses 20 air conditioned operation theatres, video facilities, centralised oxygen supply arrangements, 80 post operative beds, 36 air conditioned special ward beds and 304 general surgical beds in four floors.

THE DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION.

I. Introduction.—The Drugs control Administration, Tamil Nadu is functioning as a separate Department with the State Drugs Controller as head of the Department with effect from 26th November 1981.

II. Present Set up.—(a) The State Drugs Controller is the Licensing Authority for the grant and renewal of licences for manufacture or sale of Allopathic Drugs, Ayurvedic, Sidda and Unani drugs, Homeopathic medicines and Cosmetics.

(b) The licensing work relating to sales licences under Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been decentralised. The State has been divided into 10 zones, each Zone is headed by an Assistant State Drugs Controller, who is the licensing Authority for the grant and renewal of sales licences in his Zone.

(c) There are 72 Drugs Inspectors in the State of whom 69 have been distributed in 10 Zones and their work is supervised by 10 Assistant State Drugs Controllers. Three more Drugs Inspectors are working in the Intelligence Wing at Head Quarters.

(d) There is a legal-cum-Intelligence Wing to investigate and process legal matters relating to the Department. This wing is controlled by a Deputy State Drugs Controller with the assistance of a legal advisor.

(e) An audit party headed by an Assistant Accounts Officer is functioning in the Head Quarters for auditing the accounts and monitoring the budgetary expenditure.

(f) There is a Drugs Testing Laboratory under the Department for testing samples of drugs and Cosmetics drawn by the Drugs Inspectors.

III. The Drugs Control Administration, Tamil Nadu is Enforcing the following Acts—(a) *Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.*—Under this Act, the quality of drugs and cosmetics is being monitored and the offenders are being prosecuted.

(b) *The Drug (Price Control) Order.*—Under this order, the availability of the Drugs at prescribed prices is being carefully watched and the offenders are being prosecuted.

(c) *Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act.*—Under this Act, the Administration Protects the interests of the public by initiating action on false and misleading advertisements of drugs besides prohibited advertisements.

(d) *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.*—The Administration initiates action against persons dealing Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances in contravention of this Act.

(e) *Import Trade Control Order.*—Under this order, the State Drugs Controller is the sponsoring authority for recommending the import needs of the Pharmaceutical and Cosmetics Industry.

IV. Achievements.—

(i) Drugs shortages are monitored and steps are taken to make available Drugs in short supply.

(ii) The quality of drugs manufactured and marketed in the State including those supplied through Government Hospitals is continuously monitored for ensuring drugs of standard quality alone are made available to the public.

(iii) For effective check on narcotic drugs in illicit channels, close rapport is established with Narcotic Intelligence Bureau.

(iv) Ten Refrigerators have been purchased and provided to each one of the ten Zonal Offices in the State for keeping samples of the medicines requiring cold storage.

(v) Steps have been taken to provide sophisticated equipment at a cost of Rs. 8,00,000 lakhs to the Drugs Testing Laboratory for the isolation of drugs from the

complex drug formulation and for the estimation of micro quantities by automatic operation for speedy analysis of samples with greater accuracy.

(vi) Two vacant posts of Deputy State Drugs Controllers have been filled up for better enforcement of the legislation. One post of Deputy Government Analyst has also been filled up as measure to strengthen the Drugs Testing Laboratory.

(vii) One Senior Analyst was deputed for training at Ghaziabad in the filled of analysis of Multi components Drugs Formulations.

(viii) Blood Banks are kept under surveillance and unlicensed private Blood Banks have been prosecuted. All Blood Banks are being subjected to intensive inspection to ensure that human blood of good quality alone is being supplied to the patients.

(ix) A racket involved in the manufacture of spurious drugs particularly Novalgin and Saridon was unearthed in Madras City and the offenders are being prosecuted.

SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT BY DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU DURING THE PERIOD 1987-88.

I. Details of Inspections.

(1) Number of Inspections of Sales concern.	39,086
(2) Number of inspections of manufacturing concerns.	3,369
(3) Number of Inspections of Hospitals, Pharmacies and Medical Stores.	884

II. Details of samples tested:

(1) Number of samples tested ..	3,279
(2) Number of samples declared as Standard Quality.	3,173
(3) Number of samples declared as Not of Standard Quality.	106

III. Details of prosecutions launched :

(1) Total number of prosecutions sanctioned:	304
(a) Number of prosecutions sanctioned under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.	283
(b) Number of prosecutions sanctioned under Drugs and Magic Remedies (O.A.) Act, 1954.	8
(c) Number of prosecutions under Drugs (Price Control) Order.	12
(d) Number of prosecutions under Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.	1

DANIDA PROJECT.

Introduction.—Since 1981, the DANIDA is supporting the implementation of a Primary Health Care Project in two Indian States, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh as per the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Denmark. In Tamil Nadu this project covers Salem and South Arcot districts which have a low level of health service infrastructure.

The main objectives of this project are strengthening of health infrastructure facilities and improving the efficiency and utilisation of health and family welfare services in the two project districts so as to improve the health status of the rural people.

Project Organisation.—The Project Director is in overall charge of Planning implementation and monitoring of the project in coordination with Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Director of Medical Services, Director of Primary Health Centre and Director of Family Welfare.

The main project activities implemented are indicated below :—

(1) *Establishment of Health Sub-Centre.*—Under this project, 680 additional Health sub-Centres had been established to meet the requirement of one Health Sub-Centre for every 5,000 rural population. All the 1,380

Health Sub-Centres have been equipped with Health Workers Kits, drugs, furniture and equipment, printed registers and communications materials.

(2) Construction and Renovation of buildings for Health facilities.

Progress of construction :—

Type of work.	Number sanctioned.	Number completed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) Health Sub-Centre Level :		
Health sub-centres	525	524
Health Supervisors Quarters	283	282
Compound Wall	138	126
Soakage Pits	755	745
Wirmesh for Health Sub-Centres	191	184
Electrification	66	66

Type of work. Number sanctioned. Number completed.

(1)	(2)	(3)
(b) Primary Health Centre Level :		
General Side Building	16	16
Medical Officer Quarters.. ..	36	36
Compound Wall	26	26
Remodelling of Operation Theatres.	26	26
Meeting-cum-training hall Grills for Verandah	9	9
(c) Taluk Level :		
Operation Theatres	4	4
Maternity Wards	2	2
Paediatric Wards	2	2
Renovation :		
Health Sub-centres	231	231
Primary Health Centres	68	68

3. **Strengthening of Primary Health Centres.**—All the 69 Primary Health Centres in the two Project districts have been supplied with necessary inputs for preventive, curative and promotive aspects of the health services.

4 (i) **Training and Manpower Development.**—Six District Training Teams were set up in the two districts for conducting inservice training for all health personnel. This training is field based and is given at Health Sub-Centre and Village Levels with focus on skill development. The following training programmes have been implemented so far :—

(i) Inservice Training for Health Staff for Health Workers (Female) and Health Supervisors (Female).

(ii) Tribal girls as Assistant Health Workers.

(iii) Multipurpose Health Worker (Female) Training.

(iv) Management training for Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres.

(v) Vitamin 'A' Programme training for Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres; Health Supervisors (Female) and Health Workers (Female), Noon Meal Organisers.

(vi) Expanded Programme for Immunisation Training for Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres; Health Supervisors (Female) and Health Workers (Female).

(vii) IUD Training for Health Workers.

(ii) **Public Health Nurse Training.**—Due to the project's initiative, Public Health Nurse Training for Health Supervisors (Female) had been started at Madras to train the Health Supervisors as Public Health Nurses. The first batch of 30 girls are undergoing training at present.

(iii) **Strengthening of Training Institutions.**—The various training institutes like Rural Health Training Centres, Health and Family Welfare Training Centres and Female Health Workers Training Schools had been strengthened with additional inputs like furniture, teaching aids, Books, Journals, Communication materials, Vehicles, etc.

5. **Dais Training.**—4,077 dais had been trained and 3,073 trained dais had been retained and provided with kits and manuals.

6. **Innovative Programmes.**—To provide an opportunity for developing and testing alternative/Innovative ways of delivering Health and Family Welfare related services and improving the delivery coverage and quality of services the following Innovative Schemes are being continued :—

(i) Rural Health Care Complex at Innadu in Kalrayan Hills for providing Health facilities to the tribals.

(ii) Double staffing of Health Sub-Centres in two blocks by posting 2 female Health Workers per Health Sub-Centres.

(iii) Supply of Disposable Delivery Kits to Auxiliary Nurse Mothers to assure aseptic deliveries.

7. **Expanded Programme of Immunisation.**—The existing cold chain system from State Head-quarters to the village level had been strengthened by providing cold chain equipments to maintain the potency of the vaccines and to improve the immunisation coverage.

8. **Drinking Water Supply.**—Protected drinking water supply facilities had been provided to 828 Health Sub-Centres and Health Supervisor (Female) Quarters and 61 Primary Health Centres.

9. **Communications.**—Communications training had been given to all health personnel, selected voluntary organisations and rural youths, Flip books, charts, folders, booklet, etc. had been procured/developed and supplied to health staff. Communications equipment like tape recorders, projectors, megaphones, cassettes, etc. have been given to both the Districts and 69 Blocks communication cells. Film shows, cultural songs, dramas, puppet shows and other folk arts programmes had also been conducted at Village level.

10. **Monitoring and Evaluation.**—The Project activities are closely monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation units of the project. Mid-term and final evaluation were conducted by a panel of experts and the performance evaluation was conducted by the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research.

11. **Financial Progress.**—Out of the total revised project budget of Rs. 20.31 crores a sum of Rs. 20.24 crores had been spent up to March 1988.

KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine is a premier Bacteriological Institute concerned with production of Vaccines and Sera for human use and also a teaching and research Institution in this field.

This Institute started functioning in 1899 only as a Vaccine Lymph Depot for the manufacture and supply of small pox Vaccine to fight the dreadful disease 'Small-Pox'. Later the bacteriological laboratory and the serum section were added in 1903. A separate Public Health Section was established in 1923 for testing water samples and it was placed under the control of Chief Water Analyst. In 1924 the Public Analyst Department was established for the analysis of food under Madras Prevention and Adulteration Act. It has further developed as a Government Analyst Department for the examination of Food and common drugs. In 1959 Government Analyst and Water Analyst Departments were transferred to the Public Health Department from the control of Medical Department. They therefore ceased to be under the control of this Institute, but the service facilities to these Departments are still being provided by this Institute.

As a result of the Second World war, further additions were made to the Institute and thus, three more departments were established in 1941. Other Departments like Blood Bank, Biological Control and Virology were added in phased programme.

This institute also used to undertake epidemiological studies whenever epidemics broke out in Tamil Nadu. A mobile team is available to make on the spot investigations. Due to the development of regional laboratories in this State, this work is now taken up by them.

When the production of Anti-Rabies Vaccine reaches all optimum level, it is proposed to manufacture the Rabies Vaccine from Tissue culture in a phased manner in future. There are also proposals to increase the production of Tetanus toxoid, D.T. Vaccine and D.P.T. Vaccine also gradually to meet the State demand in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The Government of Tamil Nadu is also very keen in upgrading this Institute in a phased manner to bring it on par with other national laboratories of this kind.

Library.—The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy has a big and good library having journals, books comprising of Microbiology, pathology, General Medicine Bio-Chemistry, Preventive and social medicine, Public health, food, drugs, water sewerage, environment, other allied sciences, etc., numbering 21,245 books (bound volumes of periodicals and reports). Scientists and Specialists from other Laboratories all over the World visited this Institute, the Officer-in-charge of the Library

is the Assistant Director of the Department of Anti-Toxin.

Teaching Facility.—This Institute, being a Teaching Medical Institution, is affiliated to Madras Medical College for all teaching and training programme of Post Graduate Students in M.D., Microbiology. Candidates admitted to the above Post-Graduate Courses at Madras Medical College have to undergo intensive training at this Institute for a period of three months during their study period.

The Laboratory Technology, Grade I Course for one year with an intake 32 candidates and one year Course to 25 Service Candidates in the Laboratory Technology Grade II Course are also being conducted every year at this Institute.

Activities.—The King Institute of Preventive Medicine is a Centre for manufacturing life saving vaccines and sera such as Anti-Rabies Vaccine, Anti-Cholera Vaccine, Typhoid(A) Vaccine, Tetanus Anti-Toxin (Prophylactic, and Curative), Polyvalent Anti-Snake Venom Serum Tetanus Toxoid, D.T. Toxoid, Blood Group Sera, Anti A1, Sterile solutions and Intra Venous Fluids.

Laboratory Animals.—There is an Animal Section where Small Laboratory animals like Mice, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, etc., were bred and maintained. The following Laboratory animals were supplied to the various sections / Departments at this Institute for testing purpose. Some animals were sold to outside Laboratories.

Name of Animal.	Number used in the Institute.	Number supplied Outside.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Mice	15,385	1,528
2. White Rat	4	271
3. Rabbits	761	160
4. Guinea Pigs	1,190	324

This Institute has also a stable strength of 130 horses which are used largely for the production of Polyvalent Anti-Snake Venom Serum and Anti-Tetanus Serum (Curative).

The King Institute which was originally started as a Vaccine Depot has rapidly expanded with an emphasis on the investigations, curing and prevention of communicable diseases.

STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT.

The Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Department being a service department attends to the repairs, maintenance and servicing to Motor Vehicles in the various departments under the administrative control of the Health and Family Welfare Department. The present fleet strength of the motor vehicles maintained and

serviced by this department is 1971. This department has been aiming to keep the off road vehicle at any given time to the minimum level possible with this aim, in view. The Government have expanded the repair and service facilities in the Directorate and Regional Centres. The Department has under its control 6 Regional Workshops,

at Madras, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Vellore and Tirunelveli, one Central Workshop at Tiruchirappalli, 20 Mobile Workshops located at various District Headquarters and 9 District level repair and maintenance units.

Achievements.—This department has been progressively reducing the percentage of Off-road vehicles year after year, dated 31st March 1988, the details of effective fleet strength on road are furnished below :—

Effective Fleet strength.	On road.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1971	1,822	82.44

The total number of repairs attended by this department was 2,445 during the year 1987-88.

Progress of implementation of the schemes sanctioned during 1987-88—

(1) As a fourth phase, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 51.20 lakhs for the replacement of 46 vehicles which have served more than 20 years and covered 2,00,000 kms. vide G.O. Ms. No. 664, Health and dated 1st April 1987. Out of 46 Family Welfare vehicles, 44 vehicles have already been replaced based on the Government Order. Concurrent action is being taken for the procurement of 2 more vehicles.

(2) *Construction of own building for the Regional Workshop Coimbatore.* Government in their order Ms. No. 836, Health and Family Welfare, dated 7th May 1987 have accorded administrative sanction for the construction of District Workshop building for the Regional Workshop, Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs. The Public Works Department authorities have started the construction work on 10th September 1987.

(3) *Provision of lockers for the Technical Staff.*—Under Part-II Scheme 1987-88, the Government have sanctioned for the purchase of five lockers at a cost of Rs. 19,040 for the use of technical staff of this department vide G.O. Ms. No. 1018, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 3rd June 1987. Orders have been placed for the purchase of lockers with the Tansi, Madras-6 and the same were supplied to the respective Workshop for the use of the technical staff.

(4) *Purchase of Additional equipments for the R.C. and Central Body repair unit at Madras.*—Under Part-II Scheme 1987-88, the Government have sanctioned Rs. Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the purchase of additional equipments for the Reconditioning and Control Body Repair Unit, Madras-32 vide G.O. Ms. No. 1019, Health and Family Welfare, dated 3rd June 1987. The equipment were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1.87 lakhs.

(5) *Construction of buildings for the Re-conditioning and Central Body repairing unit, Madras-32.*—Under Part-II Scheme 1987-88, the Government have accorded administrative and financial sanction for the construction of certain buildings for reconditioning and Central body Repairing Unit, Madras-32 at a cost of Rs. 10.75 lakhs vide G.O. Ms. No. 1228, Health, dated 30th July 1987. The building is being constructed by Public Works Department.

(6) *Digging of a well at Headquarters and provision of Drinking Water for the Directorate.*—To overcome the water problem in the Directorate, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 250 lakhs for digging up of one well at Headquarters and for the provision of drinking water under Part-II Scheme 1987-88 vide G.O. Ms. No. 1305, Health, dated 10th July 1987. The Public Works Department authorities are taking speedy action for the above works.

(7) *Construction of Glass Room with Air Conditioning facilities for reconditioning unit and Control body repairing Unit, Madras-32.*—Under Part-II Scheme 1987-88, the Government have accorded their administrative and financial sanction for the construction of Glass room with Air-conditioning facilities at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs vide G.O. Ms. No. 1410, Health, dated 22nd July 1987. The Public Works Department authorities are taking action for the above work.

(8) *Provision of Air Circulators for the Regional Workshop, Central Workshop and District Workshops.*—Under Part-II Scheme 1987-88, the Government have accorded their administrative and financial sanction for the construction of Glass Room with Air-conditioning facilities at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs vide G.O. Ms. No. 1410, Health, dated 22nd July 1987. The Public Works Department authorities have been requested to take necessary action for the provision of Air circulators early.

(9) *Construction of own building for the District Workshops Thanjavur and Erode.*—Under Part-II Scheme 1987-88, the Government have decided to construct own building for the District workshops of Thanjavur and Erode at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The Public Works Department authorities are taking speedy action for the construction of the building.

(10) A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 427, Health, dated 5th March 1987 and G.O. Ms. No. 2113, Health, dated 8th November 1986 the construction of buildings to each of the district workshops at Ootacamund and Dharmapuri and the construction work is in progress.

(11) So far 40 batches of Inservice training to Drivers have been conducted at Drivers Inservice Training Centre, Tiruchirappalli, as per G.O. No. 1259, Health and Family Welfare, dated 1st August 1985 and 798 Drivers have been trained.

CHAPTER XIV.
HOME DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Civil Courts.—The number of temporary courts functioned during the year ended 31st March 1988 is as follows:

1. District Court including Additional District Courts	10
2. Temporary Court in the City Civil Court, Madras in the Cadre of District Judges.	6
3. Private College Appellate Tribunal, Madras.	1
4. Special Tribunal for Co-op. cases, Madras.	1
5. Special Tribunal for Co-op. cases, Madurai.	1
6. Additional Labour Court, Madurai.	1
7. III Additional Labour Court, Madras.	1
8. Additional Sub-Courts (including Courts in new places but temporary).	6
9. Additional Assistant Judges Courts in the City Court, Madras, XI to XIX Assistant Judges Courts.	8
10. Puisne Judges in the Court of Small causes, Madras in the Cadre of Sub-Judges.	3
11. Additional D. M. Cs. (includes D.M.Cs. constituted in new places but temporary).	26
12. Temporary Rent Control Courts in the Cadre of D.M.C. in the court of Small Causes, Madras.	4
13. Additional D. M. Cs. sanctioned during the year 1982-83, 1983-1984, 1984-85 but could not commence functioning for want of Officers.	6

[ORIGINAL SIDE, HIGH COURT, MADRAS]

Sub.—Civil—Statistics—Administration of Justice Salient features—Civil report for the year ended 31st March 1988—Particulars called for

<i>Nature of cases.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pending as on</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Original side)			
1. Civil Suits ..	1,150	299	4,535
2. Testamentary Original Suits.	43	10	149
3. Matrimonial Suits ..	52	27	105
4. Original Petition ..	633	595	732
5. Execution Petition ..	130	122	92
Total	2,008	1,053	5,610

HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

The details of cases instituted disposed of and pending in the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the year 1987-88 that is from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 and kept pending as on 31st March 1988 are furnished below.—

<i>Nature of Cases.</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
First Appeals ..	1,194	659	6,550
Original Appeals ..	213	148	909
Letters Patent Appeals	218	215	414
Writ Appeals ..	2,390	1,557	3,400
Second Appeals ..	1,948	1,191	11,727
Appeals Against Orders	1,239	839	4,865
Appeals Against Appellate Orders.	73	59	386
Civil Revision Petitions	3,995	4,015	10,112
Tax Cases ..	1,427	283	11,306
Tax Case Petitions	318	424	579
Referred Cases ..	12	..	73
Matrimonial Cases ..	42	35	104
Writ Petitions ..	13,661	9,137	48,723
Supreme Court (Leave) Petitions.	28	23	121
Special Tribunal Appeals	44	2	729
Contempt Appeals ..	12	5	24
Trade Marks Appeals	2	..	47
Trade Marks Second Appeals.	..	..	4
Referred Case Petitions	10	3	27
Civil Miscellaneous Petitions	40,208	38,273	64,748
Total	67,034	56,868	1,64,848

CITY CIVIL COURT, MADRAS.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS 1987-88.

<i>Nature of Proceedings.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>	<i>Nature of Proceedings.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Original Suits ..	13,680	10,092	192.82	Small Cause Suits ..	7,227	46,14	4,883
Civil Appeals ..	913	743	686	Miscellaneous petitions	21,159	20,154	9,975
Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.	251	248	173	Motor Accident Claims Original Petitions ..	2,529	2,199	4,021
C. M. Ps, and I. As...	23,993	23,672	18,299	Rent Control Original	4,179	4,402	6,573
Original Petitions ..	1,206	1,302	890	New Trial Applications	67	69	80
Land Acquisition Original Petitions.	205	25	431	Rent Control Appeals	881	847	851
Execution Petitions ..	3,165	2,674	3,782	Municipal Taxation Appeals.	1	14	..
E. I. O. Ps. ..	158	12	341	Ejectment Appeals ..	12	13	10
Total ..	43,571	38,768	43,884	Town Planning Appeals	..	..	..
				Execution Petitions ..	736	1,869	259
				Appeals under payment of Wages Act	20	1	19
				Election Petitions ..	..	..	..
				Municipal Applications	..	..	..
				Criminal Original Petitions Code under Ordinance	..	..	3
				Execution Petitions in M.A.C.T. Original Petitions	96		
				Total ..	36,907	34,285	26,778

LABOUR COURTS, MADRAS, MADURAI, COIMBATORE AND INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.

The details for 1987-88 are furnished below :—

<i>Courts.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Pendency.</i>	
	<i>Industrial Disputes Under section 10.</i>	<i>Petitions under sections 33, 33-A and 33(c) (2).</i>	<i>Industrial Disputes under section 10 of the I.D. Act.</i>	<i>Petitions under sections 33, 33-A and 33(c) (2).</i>	<i>Industrial Disputes under section 10 of the I.D. Act.</i>	<i>Petitions Under section 33, 33-A and 33 (c) (2).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Labour Courts, Madras ..	559	1,250	521	1,404	1,157	1,968
Labour Courts, Madurai ..	284	593	229	200	943	2,365
Labour Courts, Coimbatore ...	260	847	315	800	659	1,181
Total ..	1,103	2,690	1,065	2,404	2,759	5,514
Industrial Tribunal, Madras	140	208	93	194	284	324

The details of Instituted disposed of and pending in the Mofussil Courts during the year 1987-88 (i.e. from 1 April 1987 to 31st March 1988) are furnished below :—

Districts.	Institution.		Disposal.		Pendency.	
	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Original Suits	16,945	98,399	11,524	85,363	26,589	1,56,406

MOFUSSIL COURTS.

The details of Courts instituted, disposed of and pending in the Mofussil Courts for the year 1987-88 (i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988) are furnished below :—

(1)	Institution.	Disposal.	Pendency.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civil Appeals in Superior Courts	7,650	5,577	8,816

(1)	Institution.	Disposal.	Pendency.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civil Miscellaneous Appeals in Superior Courts ..	3,705	2,411	4,835

SMALL CAUSE SUITS.

(1)	Institution.		Disposal.		Pendency.	
	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Small cause Courts	1,196	4,540	794	4,432	1,122	2,284
Civil Miscellaneous Petitions ..	1,49,383	2,90,749	1,38,099	2,81,111	52,925	1,53,176
Rent Tribunal Appeals	484	4	177	1	601	4
Original Petitions	15,066	5,806	11,947	6,226	17,504	1,619
Insolvency Petitions	506	72	344	100	987	89

EXECUTION PETITIONS.

(1)	Institution.		Disposal.		Pendency.	
	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Execution Petition	6,575	40,123	5,754	40,317	7,795	42,531

(1)	Institution.	Disposal.	Pendency.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
House Rent Control Original Petition Inferior Courts	4,756	4,884	11,694

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Sessions Courts.— A statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Sessions Cases in the State of Tamil Nadu during the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 is given below:—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Sessions Division.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	North Arcot	207	173	124
2.	South Arcot	217	192	205
3.	Chengalpattu	292	222	289
4.	Coimbatore	151	121	87
5.	Uthagamandalam	24	27	16
6.	Periyar	275	288	62
7.	Dharmapuri	137	91	150
8.	Kanniyakumari	112	76	124
9.	Madurai South	272	177	384
10.	Madurai North	104	84	141
11.	Pudukkottai	56	56	8
12.	Ramanathapuram	255	272	243
13.	Salem	256	223	270
14.	Thanjavur East	94	109	58
15.	Thanjavur West	148	140	142
16.	Tiruchirappalli	203	183	145
17.	Tirunelveli	362	126	654
18.	Madras	151	146	95
	Total	3,316	2,706	3,197

Magistrate Court.—A statement showing the Institution disposal and pendency of criminal cases in the Districts (Other than the sessions) for the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 is furnished below:—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Sessions Division.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	North Arcot	51,767	49,473	17,603
2.	South Arcot	52,789	51,243	14,546
3.	Chengalpattu	45,726	44,203	31,454
4.	Coimbatore	55,855	61,212	10,317
5.	Nilgiris	2,177	3,708	3,515
6.	Periyar	50,685	43,856	19,773
7.	Dharmapuri	22,671	21,404	6,153
8.	Kanniyakumari	21,926	20,738	9,872
9.	Madurai	1,06,179	1,03,828	28,781
10.	Pudukkottai	13,576	11,496	5,276
11.	Ramanathapuram	48,194	46,322	12,016
12.	Salem	51,203	52,245	14,015
13.	Thanjavur	49,222	43,641	26,725
14.	Tiruchirappalli	36,010	36,996	12,145
15.	Tirunelveli	58,816	48,839	21,929
16.	Madras	2,12,227	2,07,804	37,473
	Total	8,79,023	8,47,008	2,71,543

The relationship among the members of the Police, Bar and Magistracy has been found to be cordial throughout, the state during the period under report.

FORENSIC SCIENCES.

Forensic Sciences Department was first established in the State of Tamil Nadu in the year 1849 under the name of "Chemical Examiner's Laboratory". Forensic Science Laboratory in that name was, however, established in the year 1959 by merging the three different laboratories rendering scientific service in the state viz. Police Laboratory established in 1905, the Prohibition and Excise Laboratory, and the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory.

The Department offers forensic science service in the nature of expert opinions, analytical reports and technical advice to all law enforcing agencies of the State and also the departments of the Government of India, Nationalised Banks, etc. The services of the department are also made available to other States (Whenever required) and some quality control/regulatory agencies of the state.

The Forensic Science department of Tamil Nadu consists of the following units:—

1. Forensic Sciences Department, Madras-600 004.
2. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore.
3. Regional Forensic Laboratory, Madurai.
4. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli.
5. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore.
6. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur.

7. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Salem.

8. Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories in the 24 Police Districts including the 24 hour Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras City.

The three district laboratories which were functioning at Salem, Trichy and Cuddalore to undertake examination of articles from arrack blending units from 1981 were wound up with effect from 31st January 1988, in view of stoppage of sale of arrack.

The Main laboratory at Madras consists of thirteen divisions, viz:—

- (a) Biology
- (b) Ballistics
- (c) Chemistry
- (d) Documents
- (e) Excise
- (f) Instrumentation
- (g) Narcotics
- (h) Photography
- (i) Physics
- (j) Prohibition
- (k) Research and Development
- (l) Serology
- (m) Toxicology

The staff strength at present is 376 inclusive of 173 scientists.

The total number of cases received and disposed during 1987-88 in the Main laboratory as well as in the Regional Laboratories are furnished below:—

MAIN LABORATORY.

	Receipt.		Disposal.	
	Cases.	Articles.	Cases.	Articles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ballistics	211	1,727	206	1,705
Biology	1,521	8,561	1,462	8,348
Chemistry	503	1,628	492	1,632
Documents	554	51,481	475	46,343
Excise	9,397	9,397	10,049	10,049
Narcotics	1,129	9,984	1,857	15,619
Photo	908	69,725	936	71,413
Physics	232	971	207	938
Prohibition	20,537	32,674	10,679	18,225
Serology	1,750	9,144	1,433	7,862
Toxicology	2,307	9,554	2,020	8,804

REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, COIMBATORE.

	(1)	<i>Receipt.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>	
		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Toxicology	1,801	7,719	1,314	5,449
Prohibition	11,742	18,346	4,479	6,171
Excise	427	427	427	427

REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, MADURAI.

	(1)	<i>Receipt.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>	
		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Toxicology	1,458	5,987	1,012	3,967
Prohibition	10,325	13,384	8,065	10,856
Excise	3	18	3	18

REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, THANJAVUR.

	(1)	<i>Receipt.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>	
		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Toxicology	1,713	7,490	1,432	6,096
Prohibition	23,296	28,410	19,069	23,251

REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, TIRUNELVELI.

	(1)	<i>Receipt.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>	
		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Biology	574	3,298	580	3,626
Toxicology	817	3,699	842	3,785
Prohibition	10,853	15,517	7,667	11,286

REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, VELLORE

	(1)	Receipt		Disposal	
		Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prohibition		10,248	16,355	3,298	7,376

REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, SALEM.

(1)	Receipt.		Disposal.	
	Cases.	Articles.	Cases.	Articles.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prohibition ..	15,988	20,722	5,974	7,966
Excise ..	2	2	2	2

Lecture and practical programmes are arranged for the students of M.Sc., Environmental Toxicology course conducted in collaboration with post Graduate-Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Taramani.

Lecture programmes are also arranged for the students of M.D. in Forensic Medicine conducted by the Madurai and Madras Medical Colleges and students of M.A. Criminology of the department of Criminology, Madras University.

The scientists of this department visited 3,120 scenes of crime during the period under review to guide the investigating agencies in the scientific investigation of crime.

The experts of this department tendered evidence in Courts in 278 cases.

Academic activities.—The Forensic Sciences Department, Tamil Nadu is the first university affiliated governmental institution in India to run post graduate courses and Ph.D. programmes in forensic sciences.

The department is now running a two year post graduate course (M.Sc.) in forensic science. Every year 15 students are admitted to the course. The department has been recognised by CSIR, UGC, ICMR and DST to conduct research programmes leading to Ph.D. degree. At present 8 part-time scholars and 6 full time scholars are conducting research.

Periodic lectures are given by the Director for the trainees/students at ICFS, New Delhi S.V.P. National Police Academy, Hyderabad and Lalbahadur Sastri Academy of Administration Mysore.

Government of India have selected this department as one of the centres for research for continuing studies of Bhopal Gas Leakage and its effects on life system and the Director, Forensic Sciences Department, is the Principal investigation of the project.

Comprehensive Clinical Toxicology facilities are continued to be offered to the hospitals in and around Madras City.

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

Total Crime.—The incidence of property crime including murder in the financial year 1987-88 was 25,098 as against 27,918 in the last year showing a decrease by 2820 cases or 10.1 percent. The decrease is seen in all the districts except Madurai Rural, Chidambaranar, Tirunelveli Kattabomman Kanyakumari Coimbatore Urban, Coimbatore Rural and The Nilgiris. The district-wise particulars furnished below will show the fluctuation:—

District.	From		From		District.	From	From
	1st April	1st April	1st April	1st April		1st April	1st April
	1987	1986	1987	1986		1987	1986
						to	to
						31st March	31st March
						1988	1987
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Trichy Railway Police	122	128	Madurai Rural	969	966		
Madras Railway Police	272	325	Anna	958	1,169		
Tiruchirappalli	2,029	2,129	Ramanathapuram	359	419		
Pudukkottai	482	496	Pasumpon Muthu ramalingam	426	463		
Thanjavur East	817	1,426	Kamarajar	690	865		
Thanjavur West	1,128	1,475	Chidambaranar	848	800		
South Arcot	1,647	1,998	Tirunelveli Kattabomman	1,083	978		
Chengalpattu East	1,830	1,986	Kanyakumari	520	519		
Chengalpattu West	1,014	1,053	Coimbatore Urban	1,736	1,735		
Madurai City	1,170	1,300	Coimbatore Rural	880	798		
			Periyar	1,168	1,293		
			The Nilgiris	357	343		
			Salem	1,438	1,806		
			Dharmapuri	769	847		
			North Arcot	2,386	2,601		
				25,098	27,918		

Incidence of crime during the period under review has shown a decrease under all heads except Murder.

Head of Crime.	From	From
	1st	1st
	April	April
	1987	1986
	to	to
	31st	31st
	March	March
	1987.	1987.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Murder	1,382	1,268
Dacoity	61	62
Robbery	336	376
House-breaking	6,686	7,663
Major theft	14,630	16,045
Minor theft	1,281	1,618
Cattle theft	722	886
Total	25,098	27,918

Percentage of detection.—Out of 25,098 cases reported during the financial year 1987-88, 9407 cases ended in conviction. Percentage of detection works out to 37.4 (convicted cases only) as against 31.0 in the last year.

Security cases.—49,325 persons were prosecuted under Security cases during 1987-88 as against 35,876 during 1986-87. Of them, 46,639 were bound over during the period as against 32,725 in the corresponding period of last year.

Juvenile delinquency.—728 children were involved in property offences during the period under review as against 938 during the corresponding period of last year.

District Crime Record Bureau.—The District Crime Record Bureau did their work satisfactorily during the year 1987-88. Formation of State Crime Record Bureau on the lines suggested by the Government of India is under process.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

Madras City has a population of nearly eight million beside floating population. On an average of 4,000 property offences were reported in the recent years involving loss of properties to the tune of about Rs. 90 lakhs and the recovery of properties of about Rs. 70 lakhs were recovered. During the period under review (1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988) of the 86 percent of the property lost have been recovered in view of the introduction of Tamil Nadu Goondas Act, 1983, 210 active criminals were detained and because of preventing the activities of the Habitual criminals, crime was reduced to a great extent. During the period from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988 222 grave cases were reported in the city, of which 140 cases

Amenities and Welfare Works.—Reasonable amenities for the Police Personnel and their families were provided.

Working of Habitual Offenders Act.—800 Criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1987-88 as against 756 criminals during 1986-87. Prosecution under this Act was launched in 61 instances during the financial year.

Achievements in the XXXI All India Police Duty Meet 1987 held at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).

The Tamil Nadu Police Duty Meet Team participated in the XXXI All India Police Duty Meet 1987 held at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) from 24th to 29th November 1987. The Tamil Nadu Team secured second place in Scientific Aids to Investigation competition.

The Tamil Nadu Police Team participated in the following events:—

1. Forensic Science Theory.
2. Foot Print.
3. Police Portrait.
4. Observation.
5. Finger Print.
6. Lifting and packing of Scientific clues.
7. Medico-legal oral.
8. Photography.
9. Shooting.
10. Dog Squad.

The team won 3 Gold medals, 9 Silver Medals and 6 Bronze Medals.

General: Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year 1987-88. Rural Vigilance Committees, Boys' Clubs, the Home Guards and the Police Public Sports Committee helped to foster better and closer Police-Public relations.

were detected. Investigation is in full swing to trace out the remaining cases also.

During this period, three sensational cases of murder for gain reported in E2 Royapettah, E3 Teynampet and P2 Otteri Police Stations, are worth mentioning—

(i) In E2 Royapettah Police Station Cr. No. 585/88 under sections 302 and 380, I.P.C. the accused Aboobacker and Subramani of Royapettah entered into a pawn shop on 2nd April 1987 morning and murdered the shop-keeper and escaped with jewels worth about Rs. 25 lakhs. Both the accused were arrested and entire properties

recovered within 24 hours. These accused were charged and sentenced to death.

(ii) In E3 Teynampet Police Station Cr. No. 2454/88, under sections 302 and 380 I.P.C., the accused Shaik Dawood of Padappai, Chengalpattu District, murdered his aunt Sowrabai of T. Nagar by administering sodium cyanide poison mixed in a plantain fruit and escaped with jewels worth Rs. 70,000. This accused was arrested, properties recovered and the case is pending trial.

(iii) In another case in P2 Otteri Police Station Cr. No. 747/87 an unknown person entered into the Cooks Road Post Office on 16th September 1987 night, murdered the watchman Prembahadur and escaped with Rs. 391.85. The case was registered on the complaint of Thirumathi Mahadevi, sweeper of the post office who saw the dead body. Definite information is on hand and the detailed investigation is going on.

(iv) A sensational dacoity case was reported on 27th May 1987. Five ceylon militants entered into the house of Mr. Antony George of Korrukupet, threatened him with machine gun, bombs and knives and robbed gold jewels worth Rs. 20,000. On information received from the public, the police party rushed to the spot arrested all the accused and recovered the entire property. Case is pending trial.

(v) One of the noteworthy case is in B1 P.S. Cr. No. 495/87 under section 392, I.P.C. one Ameer Sulthan, driver of Mr. Mohammed Meera Rowther driving a car with his owner at Rajaji Salai on 23rd May 1987 suddenly stopped it and threatened his owner with a knife and robbed his bag containing Rs. 1,50,000 with his associates and escaped to Kerala. They were arrested, property recovered and the case is pending trial.

(vi) In house Breaking case in R1 Mambalam Police Station Cr. No. 1904/87 under sections 457 and 380, I.P.C. accused Thongu Ramu broken the window of a jewellery shop situated in T. Nagar on 23rd August 1987 night and burgled jewels worth Rs. 20 lakhs. But he was arrested on the same night in an auto-richshaw by the beat constables who were stabbed while securing him and entire properties were recovered. On his confession, properties worth Rs. 75,000 in some other cases were also recovered.

(vii) On 30th December 1987 one George entered into the house of Soundararaja at Vadapalani and committed theft of Transistor and Electronic articles worth Rs. 500. The accused was later arrested. On investigation his involvement in some other theft cases was also found out and properties worth Rs. 1,50,000 were recovered now the case is pending trial.

(viii) The Job-Racketing cases and other white collar offences were dealt with by the City Crime Branch. During the period, as many as 1,000 cases have been reported which are handled efficiently and the cash recovered in a number of cases.

(ix) The present social evil of Dowry harassment and Dowry death are handled by the specially formed Dowry Cell and Local Police. The cases under the Dowry Prevention Act are being tackled on war-footing basis wherever necessary.

(x) The Madras City Police rose magnificently to the new challenges and responsibilities and brought credit to the force by their combined effort in maintaining law and order during the numerous agitations, processions, etc. by various political parties, labour organisations, white collared employees, Teachers, students and in ensuring peace and tranquility. The City Police had to mobilise all its resources and work under great stress and strain for long spells and handling the emotion packed and highly inflammable situation following the sudden demise (on 24th December 1987) of the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with over 25 lakhs of mourners thronging the City to pay their last homage to the departed leader which won around acclamation.

Elaborate and meticulously planned bandobust arrangement had to be made for the processions organised by the D.M.K., D.K. and other political parties to condemn the alleged massacre of Tamils in Sri Lanka and in dealing with various instant road block agitations organised by the residents in different parts of the city demanding supply of adequate drinking water.

The picketing agitations by the D.M.K. and D.K. during October 1987 which kept the City Police busy were handled ably.

The Road-Roko agitation by the Vanniyar Sangham from 17th September 1987 to 23rd September 1987 followed by spate of incidents was also tactfully handled without allowing it to snow-ball into major one.

The strike resorted to by the City College Teachers from 4th August 1987 to 5th September 1987 was handled with tact, coupled with firmness averting possible incidents.

Elaborate bandobust/security arrangements made during the visits of the President, Prime Minister and other V-V.I.Ps. including many foreign dignitaries, by the City Police was commended by the intelligence Bureau and other authorities.

The faction fighting that followed the demise of late Chief Minister, rival claims laid for the possession of AIADMK party office at Avvai Shanmugam Salai by the leaders of the two AIADMK factions and the unprecedented incidents during the Assembly Session on 28th January 1988 culminating in the dismissal of the Janaki Ramachandran Ministry kept the City Police on its feet round the clock. Thanks to the able and tactful handling of the situation by the City Police, a possible law and order situation was averted.

The new system of confining the processions to the extreme left of the road, halting them at road intersections to allow free flow of traffic, stating with the procession taken out on 26th March 1988 by the members of Jacttea and confederation of Government Employees Organisations, won around praise.

It is to the credit of the City Police that normal life in the City was in no way affected during the period.

PRISONS.

Total number of prisons in the State during the year under report is as follows :—

	Nos.
1. Central Prisons	8
2. Special Prison for Women	2
3. Borstal School	1
4. Open Air Prisons	2
5. Special Sub-Jails	3
6. Sub-Jails	116

Population and accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the prisons of this State, excluding Special Sub-Jails, Sub-Jails, Open Air Prisons during the year under report was 8,546. The break up particulars of lock-up prisoners as on 31st March 1988 (i.e.) at the end of the year are furnished below :

Convicted prisoners	5,333
Remand Prisoners	2,473
Civil Prisoners	5
Detenue	735
	8,546

Prohibition Prisoners.—There were 754 prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year (i.e.) on 1st April 1987. 10,600 were admitted by direct committal, by recommittal after having been released on bail, transfer etc., and 10,486 were discharged leaving a balance of 368 prisoners as on 31st March 1988.

Prison Offences.—During the year under report, 463 offences were committed by the prisoners. Out of those in 347 cases punishments were imposed and in 116 cases warning was ordered. 5 prisoners were transferred to other prisons.

Escape and Recapture.—There were 33 escapes during the year under report. Out of this, 12 were recaptured and 16 escapees are still at large.

Detenue (COFEPOSA) N.S.A. and Tamil Nadu Preventive Detention Act.—There were 513 detenues at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 1187 detenues were admitted and 965 were released leaving a balance of 235 detenues in 31st March 1988.

Education.—During the year under report prisoners were permitted to study different courses as shown below :—

(a) Pre-foundation Course	17
(b) Foundation Course	18
(c) B.A.	20
(d) B.Com.	2
(e) M.A.	5
(f) Introductory Course.	6

Moral and religious lectures.—Moral and religious lectures were imparted by Honorary religious moral and ethical lectures and also by the members of teaching staff. There were 199 visits by Hindu religious lecturers, 192 visits by Muslim religious lectures and 558 visits by Christian religious lecturers during the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988. The expenditure towards the payment of conveyance allowance to religious lecturers who were willing to claim the allowance from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 was Rs. 2,041.75.

Health.—Health of the prisoners in the prisons was generally satisfactory.

Borstal School.

(i) *Population.*—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 70 inmates.

(ii) *Education.*—The inmates of the Borstal School were given literacy education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were taught in their mother tongue (i.e.) Tamil.

(iii) *Vocational training.*—Inmates of the Borstal School were trained in the following industries or vocations :—

(1) Carpentry, (2) Blacksmithy, (3) Tailoring, (4) Band Practice and (5) Domestic work such as cooking washing, hair cutting, simple electrical wiring.

Open Air Prison.—The two Open Air prisons one at 5th garden attached to Central Prison, Salem and another at Singanailur in Coimbatore continued to function satisfactorily.

Probation Branch.—The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year—

	RS
(a) The total number of enquiries verified and enquires made by the Regional Probation Officers and Probation Officers during the year 1987-88.	16,341
(b) Number of persons released from the Court basing on the report of the Probation Officers during the year 1987-88.	9,496
(c) Number of persons under supervision during the year 1987-88.	7,362

TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation was formed by the Government in G.O Ms. No. 2500, Home Department, dated 27th September 1980 and was incorporated as a company under the Companies Act on 30th April 1981 with the main object of providing houses to the Police personnel under "Own your House" scheme, besides various incidental objects.

2. The Corporation constructed various categories (EWS, LIG and MIG) of 670 houses at Navalpattu village, Tiruchirappalli district at a total cost of Rs. 161.00 lakhs and completed with the financial assistance of Rs. 88.05 lakhs from HUDCO as its maiden project. Subsequently at Ganapathy in Coimbatore district, the Corporation constructed 432 houses of LIG/MIG at a cost of Rs. 194.00 lakhs with the loan assistance from HUDCO to the tune of Rs. 74.74 lakhs. In North Arcot district at Thorapadi village near Vellore, 65 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs with the loan assistance from HUDCO to the tune of Rs. 25.46 lakhs. In the Fourth project of this Corporation at Thimmarajapuram in Tirunelveli District 247 houses (MIG and LIG) were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 116.95 lakhs with the loan assistance of Rs. 22.72 lakhs from HUDCO. Thus the

Corporation had so far completed the construction of 1,414 houses under 'Own Your House' Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 507.00 lakhs.

3. During the period under report, the Corporation commenced the construction of additional 140 houses of both LIG and MIG under 'Own Your House' scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 83.52 lakhs in Thimmarajapuram, Tirunelveli District as an extension scheme. Apart from the construction of houses under 'Own your House' Scheme the Corporation had also undertaken the construction of houses under 'Own Your House' Scheme the Corporation had also undertaken the construction of 84 quarters for Tamil Nadu Special Police VIII Branch. at Alamadhi, Chengalpattu District at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.31 lakhs and completed the project on 31st March 1988. The Government had also recently entrusted to this Corporation, the work of constructing 267 quarters for Armed Reserve Police personnel at Dindigul, Anna District at an estimated cost of Rs. 163.80 lakhs and 234 Armed Reserve quarters for Police personnel at Kancheepuram in Chengle put District at an estimated cost of Rs. 176.00 lakhs. These works had been commenced by the Corporation during the period under report.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION

Functions.—The following are the foremost functions of the Transport Department:—

(a) Administering the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 and the rules framed thereunder.

(b) Administering the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) and the rules framed thereunder.

(c) Arranging for the purchase and supply of Motor vehicles required for the use of Government Departments.

(d) Maintaining up-to-date about Government Vehicles and implementing the measures recommended by Motor Vehicles Committee in regard to economy in fuels and

(e) Implementing the Tamil Nadu Motor Sprit and High Speed Diesel Oil (Maintenance and Regulation of Supplies) Order 1980 issued in G.O. Ms. No. 696, Home-dated 7th March 1980.

Administrative Set up.—The Transport Department is under the Administrative Control of Transport Commissioner who is the Head of the Department. He is also the State Transport Authority constituted under section 44(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Zones.—For the purpose of administrative convenience, the State has been divided into six zones, each under the Administrative control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner. The Deputy Transport Commissioner in the zone is assisted by Regional Transport Officers in the in the Districts. The District Collector is the Regional Transport Authority for those districts which are under his Jurisdiction and the Regional Transport Officers and Additional Regional Transport Officers (Wherever there

are such posts) of the districts concerned functioning as his secretaries and Additional Secretaries respectively.

The Internal Audit Wing under the supervision of Chief Accounts Officer and an Accounts Officer.

Region.—There are 25 regions in this State each region in the mofussil is under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer excepting the Districts of Salem, North Arcot, Periyar and South Arcot where there are Additional Regional Transport Officers also. Madras City has been divided into four regions as Madras (Central) Madras (North) Madras (South) and Madras (West) each headed by one Regional Transport Officer. The Regional Transport Officers are the Secretaries to the Regional Transport Authorities who are District Collectors.

Check-posts.—There are 11 multipurpose check-posts one each at Puzhal (Chengalpattu) Poonamallee (Chengalpattu), Katpadi (North Arcot), Hosur (Dharmapuri) Kandaigounderchavadi (Coimbatore) Ambarampalayam (Coimbatore) Gudalore (The Nilgiris) Puliyaarai (Tirunelveli), Kalkiyakavilai (Kanyakumari) Bannari (Periyar) and Kumuli (Madurai). During the year under report, the amount of tax and fees realised at the check posts by way of detecting cases is Rs. 1,28, 73,998.

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 and the Regional Transport Authorities and their Secretaries.

Out of 993 revision petitions and 2384 appeals 698 revision petitions and 1293 appeals were disposed off and 295 revision petitions and 1091 appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year under review

High Court.—The number of writ petitions filed and disposed off by the High Court during the year are as follows :—

(i) Number of writ petitions pending at the beginning.	225
(ii) Number of writ petitions filed during the year.	176
(iii) Number of cases disposed off during the year.	283
(iv) Number of cases pending at the end of the year.	118

Mini Buses.—Now there are mini buse 'plying in remote rural areas. There are 78 mini buses. A concessional rate of Tax of Rs. 50 (Rupees 40 as tax and surcharge of Rs. 10) 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 3/4th of the normal rate. The total number of Jeep stage carriages in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1988 is 23.

State Transport Corporation.—The State Transport Undertakings have formed themselves into Corporations and the number of buses owned by the different state transport undertakings as on 31st March 1988 is furnished below:

Serial number and name of the State Transport Undertakings.	Number of stage Carriages as on 31st March 1988
(1)	(2)
1 Anna Transport Corporation Limited ..	1,024
2 Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited	666
3 Cheran Transport Corporation Limited	1,234
4 Jeeva Transport Corporation	525
5 Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited	650
6 Nesamani Transport Corporation Limited	536
7 Pandiyan Roadways Corporation Limited..	919
8 Marudhu Pandiyar Transport	525
9 Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited ..	2,189
10 Pattukottai Alagiri Transport	752
11 Thiruvalluvar Transport	674
12 Thanthai Periyar	804
13 Deeran Chinnamalai	506
14 Rani Mangamma!	375
15 Annai Sathya	237
Total ..	11,616

Buses—Private—Operator—Routes.—The Classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1988 is as shows below :—

Category of operators.	Number of bus operators in private sector in each category as on 31st March 1988.
(1)	(7)
One bus	2,453
Two buses	701
Three buses	326
Four buses	91
Five buses	58

Vehicular Growth.—There has been a steady growth of Motor Vehicles in the State. The number of vehicles as on 31st March 1988 is furnished below:—

Serial number and category of vehicles.	Number of vehicles as on 31st March 1988
(1)	(7)
A. Passenger Transport—	
1 Stage Carriages	17,103
2 Contract Carriages	39,961
3 PTVs	1,117
B. Goods Vehicles—	
4 Public Carriages (Trucks)	63,550
5 Private Carriers (Trucks)	4,135
6 Goods Vehicles not covered by permits..	9,232
7 Trailers to Goods Vehicles (Trucks) ..	195
8 Tractors (covered by permits)	15,545
9 Trailers to Tractors (covered by permits)..	16,891
10 Articulated vehicles	2,142
C. Others	
11 M.Vs. not covered by permits	8,42,369

Revenue and expenditure.—The particulars regarding receipts under the different heads of revenue are given below:—

Serial number and heads.	Actuals for 1987-88 (2)
(1)	(2)
1 Fees under M.V. Act	1,24,029
2. Tax received for M.Vs.	13,99,428
	1,498
Total ..	15,24,955

FIRE SERVICES.

Helping to prevent fires and, in case fire breaks out saving life and property from destruction, are the main functions of this dept. Besides having permanent Fire Stations, this Department also provides fire protection arrangements at fairs and festivals. Attending to rescue operations human and animal lives from collapsed buildings, wells and other structures is another important activity of this department and its services are available to the public free of charge round the clock.

2. *Fire Stations.*—170 fire stations are functioning in the State. Fourteen new fire stations have been sanctioned by the Government and will be opened as soon as accommodation and vehicles are ready. The construction of vehicles has been entrusted to state owned Transport Corporations.

3. *Fire and other emergency calls.*—During the year, the fire stations responded to 11,594 calls. Of these 202 were false alarms, 2,449 were emergency and rescue calls and remaining 8,943 were for actual fires. Of these actual fires 137 were serious involving loss of human life or property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 338 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and the remaining 8,468 were fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below on each case. The value of property damaged or lost in fire throughout the State is estimated at Rs. 4.91 crores and the value of property saved works out to Rs. 207.19 crores.

4. *Ambulance Calls.*—Ambulances are maintained in major towns. The sick and injured are removed to hospitals for immediate medical aid on payment of nominal charges. Persons involved in accident at public places, are removed to the nearest hospitals free of charges. The Ambulances have attended to 3,183 calls during 1987-88. Of these, the number of accident and other free calls were 237. There were 2,946 paid calls from which a sum of Rs. 2,70,343 was realised as hire charges.

5. *Other Services.*—There is one Emergency Break down Van attached to the Egmore Fire Station in Madras, which is equipped with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles removing concrete blocks from collapsed buildings, etc.,

Outpost fire station were opened in 40 places with simple fire fighting equipments, like fire rakes fire hooks, etc, in each of the slum areas, during the dry seasons, The Indian Oil Corporation donated 15 drums for storing water in these outposts. These outposts have rendered assistance to the slum dwellers to prevent fire accidents. Due to these measures, the fire calls in Madras City have come down drastically especially in slum areas.

6. *Training.*—There is a Fire Service State Training School and a State Workshop in Madras City. In the State Training School, training is given to all officers and men directly recruited to this service. In the State

workshops, major repairs to departmental vehicles and equipments are being carried out. Both the institutions are functioning under the charge of a Divisional Fire Officer. During the year, the following categories of staff were given training :—

(1)	Department.	Others.
	(2)	(3)
1. Station Fire Officers Course	26	13
2. Fireman Course	83	29
3. Fireman Driver	45	..
4. Driver Mechanic Course	34	..

Besides the above course, 2 Divisional Fire Officers were deputed to the National Fire Service College, Nagpur for undergoing advanced training in fire fightings.

Officers and men of this department, have also visited colleges and schools to impart training in fire fighting and fire precautionary measures.

7. *Awards.*—During the year, one Station Fire Officer and one Leading Fireman were awarded the Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service on the occasion of Independence Day, 1987.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medals were awarded to one Station Fire Officer, one Leading Fireman one Driver Mechanic, one Fireman-Driver and six Firemen on 15th September, 1987.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Fire Service Medals were awarded to 54 Leading Firemen, 15 Driver-Mechanics, 46 Firemen-Drivers and 5 Firemen on the Pongal Day 1988.

Besides, these medals, 1,084 personnels were awarded cash rewards for good work done during the year 1987-88.

8. *Fire Service Benevolent Fund.*—The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation intended to render financial help to the members of the force in distress and for promoting their welfare has 4,360 persons on its rolls. Cash relief amounting to Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned to the members during the year. The Government provides an annual outright grant of Rs. 50,000 to the fund.

9. Fire fighting the rescue operations were attended to promptly and efficiently. The services of the officers and men of the force were generally appreciated by the public.

CINEMAS.

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952) to make provision for certification of cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of cinematograph.

The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Act IX 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 the 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 as indicated below :—

- (1) Grant of No Objection Certificate and
- (2) Grant of 'C' form license.

The licensing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation or non-compliance of the provision of the Act.

Powers of 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 Commissioner of Land Administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. The Joint Commissioner of Land Administration is also empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The parties aggrieved by the order of the appellate authority may file an application for revision to Government.

Powers of State Government.—The Government are the Rule making authority. The power to grant exemption from any of the Act or the Rules lies with the Government. The Government are vested with the powers of entertaining an application for revision against the decision of the Appellate Authority.

Classification of Cinema Theatres.—There are three kinds of Cinema Theatres existed in Tamil Nadu—

- (1) Permanent Cinema
- (2) Semi-Permanent Cinema
- (3) Touring.

“Semi Permanent Cinema” is a new category of Cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as a permanent cinema for all other purpose. It is likely to be converted into a permanent cinema at the end of the period of 5 to 7 years period. The rule applicable to permanent cinemas apply to Semi-Permanent cinemas also.

Besides the above, three categories of cinemas there are also Open Air Cinemas. An Open Air Cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam village, Sriperumbudur taluk, Chengalpattu district. The location of Open Air Cinemas is being permitted by the Government relaxation of Rules 52(4), 53, 57, 64, 74(1) and 9 of the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, Location of Cinema Theatres ;

The following table gives details about Cinema theatres of all categories which were in existence in the State as on 31st March 1988 :—

Serial Number (1)	Category (2)	Number (3)
1	Permanent	(i) A.C. 113 (ii) Partially Air-Conditioned . . .
2	Semi-permanent	(iii) Non-A.C. 1,177 234
3	Open Air	10
4	Touring	984

The particulars of number of N.O.Cs. issued and 'C' form licences granted during the year 1987—88 are as follows :—

- (1) Total Number of N.O.C. issued 269
- (2) Total Number of 'C' Form licences granted 260

VIDEO ACT AND RULES

The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Act, 1984 to make provision for the regulation of the Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Act provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorder and for keeping Video Libraries. The licensing authority is the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the Collectors in the Districts. No licence will, however, be necessary for purposes of exhibition of films on Television Screen through Vidysette (e) Recorder for domestic purposes to the family members of the household only. The installation of Video Cassette Recorder in Stage Carriages cannot be permitted or licensed.

Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a No Objection Certificate or licence for exhibition of Video films or licence for keeping a Video Library or renewal or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner of Land Administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order.

The number of Video Theatres and Video Libraries licensed under the Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorder (Regulation) Act, 1984 in the State are as follows :—

i) Video Theatres—Nil.

ii) Video Libraries—1965.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. This Act was further amended by Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1973 and made permanent. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings, control of rent and the prevention of unreasonable eviction of tenants in the State of Tamil Nadu. This Act shall apply to the Cities of Madras and Madurai and to all Municipalities constituted or deemed to have been constituted under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920. All residential premises, the rent of which is Rs. 25 and above, but does not exceed Rs. 400 and all non-residential premises, the rent of which is Rs. 50 and above come under the purview of the Act. The Act does not apply to any new building for a period of five years from the date of which the construction is completed and notified to the local authority. Buildings owned by all Government undertakings including Government Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and Co-operative Societies and the Buildings owned by the Hindu, Christian and Muslim Religious Public Trusts and Public Charitable Trusts have been exempted from all the provisions of the Act.

2. In Madras City the work relating to Accommodation Control is administered by the Collector of Madras from 1st April 1979 and in the districts by the Revenue Divisional Officers functioning as Accommodation Controllers in their respective jurisdiction. Against the orders of the Accommodation Controller the Government in the Housing and Urban Development Department can entertain appeals from Landlord/allottee. Allotment of houses are being made to Government Servants in the order of priority (*i.e.*) evictee 30 per cent, transferees 50 percent, newly married 10 per cent and Government

discretionary quota 10 per cent. The general performance from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 is as follows :—

(1)	(2)
(1) Number of houses notified	37
(2) Number of houses allotted	37
(3) Number of houses released	27
(i) for want of consent	2
(ii) Released Under Section 12(1) (b) of Act ..	1
(iii) Released as per G.O. Ms. No. 2000, Home, dated 16th August 1976.	3
(iv) Released under section 3A of Act	21
(v) As per Court Orders .. .. .	..
(4) Number of houses taken over under Govern- ment tenancy.	1
(5) Number of houses under Government tenancy at the end of year.	442

Fixation of Fair Rent and Payment of Arrears of Rent Due to Difference in Rent.—The revision of house tax is being done by the Corporation but fixation of fair rent already done at the time of taking over is being continued indefinitely without revision. As a result the land owners approach the Rent Courts for revision of Rent. As the allottees are not included as Respondents, the decree is passed to collect the differential rent for the periods as per Court orders from the Collector, since he is the chief tenant. It is difficult to recover the arrears of difference of fair rent and the reasonable rent fixed by Court and as such loans are being granted by Government to the Government Servant allottees to make payment to the land owners to avert execution petitions, etc.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Though Madras City has been declared as Category-I Civil Defence Town, the staff and infrastructure required for the establishment of a Civil Defence set up has not been sanctioned and the proposals are pending sanction of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

2. The drawing up of a Civil Defence Plans for vital installations and Civil Defence measures for Madras City will be taken up and finalised by this Directorate soon after the establishment of a Civil Defence set up as proposed.

CHAPTER XV

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is a Statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act, 22 of 1974. The jurisdiction of the Authority remained unchanged during the year.

The main objective of the Authority are to :

- (i) prepare plans for orderly development of Metropolitan areas, conducive for healthful living.
- (ii) Direct public investments 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.
- (iii) Regulate private development so as to be in consonance with the Development plan in order to achieve the plan objectives.
- (iv) Promote developmental activity at strategic locations as to further the objectives of the adopted and approved strategy.

The three functional units in Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are.—

- (i) Development Planning Unit.
- (ii) Area Plans Unit.
- (iii) Area Development Unit.

Development Planning Unit.—First Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP. I).—The project has been under implementation since 1977-78 and completed except for few schemes under road component which are in progress. The current cost estimate of the project is Rs. 57.08 crores. MUDP. I envisaged sizeable investment in the sectors of Shelter (Sites and Services, Slum Improvement) Employment Generation, Maternal and Child Health Service, Road and Bus Transport. The Principal implementing agencies are Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), Department of Highways and Rural Works (DHRW); Madras Corporation (MC); Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (MMWSSB), Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC), Directorate of Social Welfare (DSW) and Pallavan Transport Corporation (PTC) besides Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA).

Second Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP. II)—MUDP II was commenced in 1981-82 and is scheduled for completion in 1988. The current cost estimate is Rs. 87.79 crores. The main objectives of MUDP II are to further development and expand low cost solutions to the Urban problems in Madras. World Bank Assistance for this project is to the tune of US 35.5 million. It envisages a comprehensive programme of assistance to the city of Madras for slum improvement, Madicare and pre-schools in slums, Sites and Services schemes, Solid waste management, Road-Improvement Assistance to the Urban Transportation system, Employment Generation

for the urban poor, etc., as in MUDP. I Several Government Organisations are responsible for execution of the schemes as in the case of MUDP. I and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is responsible for monitoring and co-ordination.

Benefits of the Madras Urban Development Project's to the urban poor in Madras Metropolitan Area (MMA).—

- * Residential Plots/houses to 30,500 urban poor households.
- * Basic infrastructure facilities land tenure, home improvement loan (Rs. 13.5 crores) to 85,000 slum households.
- * Generation of 9,000 jobs through 350 small industry sheds and 47 cottage industry sheds.
- * Maternal and Child Health to Slum households through 412 pre-schools and 22 medicare centres.
- * Rehabilitation of city water supply and sewerage systems.
- * Construction of 17.5 km. of Inner Ring Road Improvement of 14.5 km. MTH Road, Construction of 10 subways and 7 bridges, 2 grade separators, 200 km. feet path and 50 km. cycletracks.
- * Replacement of 1,180 buses, construction of 4 depots, 8 terminals and 400 shelters to improve city bus.
- * Procurement of machinery and equipments to improve solid waste disposal in Madras City.

The impact of investments in these projects on the provision of housing and quality of life has been significant. Based on this success, a larger programme namely Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project, at a cost of Rs. 632 crores has been formulated and it is envisaged to extend these programme to Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and 5 other major towns in the state besides Madras. The project implementation is to commence during 1988-89 and is scheduled to be completed by 1993.

Area Plans Unit.—The main functions of the Area Plans Unit are to discharge the statutory responsibility of the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority viz., Land use zoning and Development Central through Master Plan and detailed Development Plans to govern public and private developments in the Metropolitan Area.

Any person who intends to construct a building or make any other development any where within Madras Metropolitan area is required to apply for planning permission under Section 48 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. Powers to issue a planning permission for other than major developments are delegated to the executive authorities of Local Bodies. Only major development and reclassification of land uses are dealt in MMDA.

The number of planning permission applications received and disposed off in this Authority during 1987-88 is given below :—

1 Number of planning permission applications pending at the beginning of April 1987.	1,152
2 Number of planning permission application received during the year 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	3,755
Total ...	4,907
3 Number of planning permission applications disposed from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	3,034
Granted	1,440
Refused	558
Returned	1,036
4 Number of planning permission applications pending at the end of March 1988.	1,873
5 Detailed Development Plans prepared during the year.	4
6 Subdivisions and layouts number of applications received.	722
7 Number of applications approved	221

Area Development Unit.—

Manali New Town.—MMDA is developing at Manali, 16 kms.north of the city, a new town which would complement in terms of housing and other supportive facilities to the existing industrial activity. The project contemplates development over an extent of 6,700 acres out of which 490 acres have already been taken over and about 365 acres have been developed for residential purposes.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 101.98 lakhs was incurred for development works.

Maraimalai Nagar.—The Development of Maraimalai Nagar New Town 43 kms.south of Madras City was commenced in 1974. Out of 3,300 acres over which develop-

ment is proposed, about 1,307 acres have been acquired and 219 acres have been developed for residential use and 539 acres for industrial use.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 254.08 lakhs was incurred for development works.

Special Projects.—MMDA, as the planning and development authority is responsible for managing urban growth in the Madras Metropolitan Area, has drawn up several civic development projects towards making conditions in the city better for living, as indicated below.

Koyambedu Wholesale Market.—Koyambedu Wholesale Market Project is for relocating the wholesale trading activities in perishables foodgrains and textiles from the George Town Area to the periphery of the city in a planned and fully serviced site with all necessary facilities. This apart from making available a modern market for the traders and the buyers would help in decongesting the George Town Area. An expenditure of Rs. 283.8 lakhs was incurred during the year for acquiring land and provision of infra-structure services like roads, storm drains, water-supply, etc., in the new site. Construction of perishable market has been taken up as Phase I. 3,099 allotment orders has been issued and 1,315 of them have paid initial payment.

Iron and Steel Market.—In pursuance of the objective to decongest the George Town Area it is proposed to relocate the wholesale trade in iron and steel at the northern periphery of the city in Sathangadu at a cost of Rs. 17 crores. The new market will be spread over an extent of 206 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 331.00 lakhs was incurred during the year for provision of infra-structure 840 allotments have been made and 465 of them have remitted initial payments.

Bus and Truck Terminal.—It is proposed to organise out-station Bus and Truck Terminals at the three major traffic corridors in the periphery of the city at the inter section of the Inner Ring Road in order to relieve traffic congestion within the city and for planning disposal of traffic within the outside the city. Sites have been identified for this purpose at Nandambakkam, Koyambedu and Madhavaram. Acquisition of land is in various stages of progress, though in case of Koyambedu and Nandambakkam, lands are yet to be taken over. In respect of Madhavaram major portion of land has been taken over. An expenditure of Rs. 42.09 laks was incurred during the year.

The total receipts and expenditure for the year 1987-88 are Rs.2,17,95,821.97 and Rs.23,43,10,618.91 respectively.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Housing ranks among the major problems in a developing country. To cater to the needs of growing population of Madras City, the the 'City Improvement Trust' was formed during the year 1947 mainly to provide houses and sites in city. Later on, the increasing housing problem throughout Tamil Nadu called for a biggest body and hence the "Tamil Nadu Housing Board", a quasi-Government organisation was constituted during the year 1961 with powers to raise funds for housing and improvement schemes contemplated under the Act.

The Board has taken up various social housing schemes in a massive scale in urban areas throughout Tamil Nadu State and has so far provided 1,65,911 dwelling units throughout the State. The capital expenditure of the Board has increased from Rs. 6.00 crores in 1978 to Rs. 58.00 crores in 1987-88. The figure itself will give clear idea of the increased activity of the Board in housing sector. In Madras City alone it is estimated that there will be demand for 20,000 dwelling units per annum.

In order to meet the increased demand for housing in the State, Tamil Nadu Housing Board is trying to intensify its activities throughout the State. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is striving hard to provide more houses for the E.W.S. of the society to keep up with the policy of the Government. The present policy of the Board includes 55 per cent houses for E.W.S. and Low income groups (with a minimum of 30 per cent for E.W.S.) and 45 per cent houses for Middle income and higher income group. This policy is followed to accommodate more number of dwelling units at a lesser cost. The various housing and improvement schemes now being undertaken by the Board are detailed below :—

1. *Land Acquisition/Development Scheme.*—The Board, apart from Building Houses/flats has been providing developed house-sites to public with all infrastructural facilities such as roads, street lights, protected water supply, under ground drainage, schools, hospitals, play fields, community facilities, etc.

2. *Sites and Services Schemes.*—The Board has taken up this special land development scheme at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam, Kodungaiyur, Mogappair and Manali in Madras City under the "Madras Urban Development Project" through World Bank assistance. This scheme aims at improving the housing conditions of urban poor who form more than 60 per cent of the population of Madras by providing house sites with basic amenities at a cost affordable to the economically weaker section group. Adopting a different pricing policy, plots/Units are allotted to the poor at a subsidised cost. It also aims, at mobilisation of allottees participation in completing the semi built or incremental housing from out of their own resources.

Under sites and a services scheme, the Board has so far provided 27,697 units at cost of Rs. 4,346.82 lakhs for the year 1987-88, 3,034 units have been provided at a cost of Rs. 467.00 lakhs.

III. House Accommodation Schemes :

1. *Housing for economically weaker section.*—The beneficiaries under this are artisans, weavers, washerman, fisherman, etc. These units are allotted to those whose annual income is upto Rs. 8,400. Under this scheme, the Board has replaced many slums and rehabilitated the dwellers in tenements.

Under this category of housing the Board has so far provided 24,207 units at a total cost of Rs. 2,062.80 lakhs*. During 1987-88, Housing Board has provided 8,640 units at a cost of Rs. 730.00 lakhs. The Board also enables the industrial workers to have accommodation near about their work spots at a subsidised rent.

2. *Housing for Low Income Group.*—This group ranks next to economically weaker section. The houses/flats under this group are allotted to those whose annual income is between Rs. 8,401 to Rs. 18,000. Under this category of housing, the Board has so far provided 28,677 units at a cost of Rs. 5,039.39 lakhs. For the year 1987-88 Rs. 540 lakhs have been spent to provide 1,339 units.

3. *Housing for Middle Income Group.*—The dwelling units under this category are allotted to whose annual income is between Rs. 18,001 to Rs. 30,000.

4. *Housing for Higher Income Groups.*—The dwelling units under this category are allotted to those whose annual income is 3,000 and above. Under M.I.G. and H.I.G. categories, 31,742 units have been constructed so far at a total cost of Rs. 13,505.05 lakhs. During the financial year 1987-88, Tamil Nadu Housing Board has provided 2,587 units at a cost of Rs. 1,930 lakhs under these categories.

5. *Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme.*—Government of Tamil Nadu has entrusted Tamil Nadu Housing Board, the construction and maintenance of flats for their employees throughout the State over the lands belonging to Government. These houses/flats are allotted to Government servants at a subsidised rent by the Government. Under this category of housing the Board has so far provided 19,148 units at a cost of Rs. 6,283.34 lakhs. For the year 1987-88, 700 units are provided under this category at a cost of Rs. 800.00 lakhs.

6. *Police Housing Scheme.*—The Board has also been entrusted with the work of construction of quarters at various places in Tamil Nadu for Police Personnel. This work has been undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board as a deposit scheme. So far 3,136 units have been completed under this scheme.

7. *Deposit work schemes for M.M.D.A.*—Tamil Nadu Housing Board has also been entrusted with development of Housing and industrial areas in Maraimalai Nagar and Manali as deposit work on behalf of M.M.D.A. Housing Board also takes up construction work in these places.

Financial Resources of Tamil Nadu Housing Board.—The main resources of funds of execution of various schemes are as follows :—

(a) Loan from Government for execution of various schemes :

(b) Loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited ;

(c) Loan from Life Insurance Corporation of India, Housing Development and Finance Corporation and Unit Trust of India.

(d) Advance for execution of rental housing scheme of behalf of Government ;

(e) Advances from other agencies like M.M.D.A. and other Co-operatives execution of works on agency basis ;

(f) Revenue from Board's properties.

While analysing the generation of funds for the past five years is seen that 45% of fund was generated through Government assistance through HUDCO loan assistance balance through deposits from M.M.D.A. market debentures and other sources.

The Housing Board's works outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 58-00 crores with a physical Achievement of 16,300 units out of which the E.W.S. group constitutes 11,674 dwelling units. This itself will give a clear idea that Tamil Nadu Housing Board is striving hard to provide dwelling units for poor people in urban areas throughout Tamil Nadu State inspite of facing various problems in acquiring lands limited resources of building materials and is endeavouring to reduce the cost of dwelling unit with an approach towards new cost technology in its implementation of housing schemes.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

The Government of Tamil Nadu formed the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in 1920 and entrusted it with the stupendous task of clearing the slums in the city of Madras in a seven year period. The Board conducted a Socio Economic Survey in 1971 and identified 1202 slums. It was found that there were 87,210 huts in the City in which 1,63,804 families lived in unhealthy surroundings.

1. *The objectives of the slum clearance Board.*—(a) To clear the slums on flood prone and other vulnerable areas in the City of Madras and to provide self contained hygienic tenements.

(b) To prevent the growth of new slums and encroachments.

(c) To prevent private land owners from evicting the slum dwellers from their huts and to provide the latter security of tenure and

(d) To provide basic amenities like drinking water supply, street lights, storm water drain, sewer lines, etc. to all the slums.

Slum clearance schemes.—Under this scheme, huts put up in slums with materials like thatches, gunny, tin sheets etc. are pulled down and multistoreyed buildings constructed.

Slum Clearance Board took over 7,191 tenements built by Corporation of Madras/Improvement Trust and Tamil Nadu Housing Board prior to 1970 as follows :

Years.	Number of tenements.	Cost in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Prior to 1971	7,191	359.55
1971—88	40,989	4,334.14
	48,180	4,693.69

Hudco scheme.—Slum Clearance Board avails of loan as assistance from HUDCO which is a premier financing institution of National standing and the progress is as follows :—

	Number of tenements.	HUDCO Loan sanctioned.	Amount released.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)	
Completed ..	8,572	670.82	659.65
In progress ..	4,552	664.35	401.17

HUDCO Scheme.—Slum Clearance Board avails of loans assistance from HUDCO which is a premier Financing Institution of National Standing and the progress is as follows :

	Number of tenements.	HUDCO Loan sanctioned.	Amount realised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
Completed ..	8,572	670.82	656.65
Progress ..	4,552	664.35	401.17

E.I. Scheme.—At a cost not exceeding Rs. 800 per family improvements at the following standards are provided.—
One bath F.O.L. for every 5 families.

One Public Fountain per every 10 families.

One Street light for every 40 metres of Road Between 1972-73 and 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 399.68 lakhs was spent to benefit 54,654 families. This scheme was financially assisted by Government of India. Government of India abandoned this scheme and transferred the financial burden to State Government from 1976.

A.S. I. S.—This scheme was started in 1977, Facilities like—

(a) One P.C. Unit for 10 families.

(b) One water tap for 70 families.

(c) One street light for 40 metres of road are provided at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,750 per family in the slum which could not be taken up under clearance scheme. 81,618, families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 666.02 lakhs.

MUDP.—The Government of Tamil Nadu has availed of Rs. 46.82 crores of Phase-I and Rs. 73.90 for phase-II for carrying out Urban Development projects in the city. Slum Improvement Component shares Rs. 6.03 crores under phase-I and Rs. 27.80 crores under Phase-II facilities like P.C. Units, Public fountains and Street Lights, Pre-school, Cottage Industries are provided under this scheme.

Under Slum Improvement Component of MUDP facilities at the following standards are provided.

(1) One Bath for 10 families.

(2) One Toilet for 10 families.

(3) One Public fountain for 20 families.

(4) One Street, Light for 40 metres of road.

(5) One pre-school for 200 families.

(6) One Primary school for 600 families.

(7) One High school for 2,000 families.

(8) One Cottage Industry for 400 families.

Phase-I was carried out in the period 1977-82 at a cost of Rs. 403.50 lakhs to benefit 24,682 families living in Slums.

Phase-II was started in 1981, upto 1987—88 Rs. 2,098.48 lakhs were spent, 59,938 families were covered. The Phase-II Scheme was completed by March 1988.

Issuance of patta and H.I.L.—People living in the areas improved under MUDP-I and II will be given land ownership and grant/loan for construction of houses as follows:

Income.	Loan/grant.
(1)	(2)
Below Rs. 200	.. Rs. 600 grant
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	.. Rs. 1,500 loan.
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	.. Rs. 2,500 loan.
Rs. 301 and above	.. Rs. 3,500 loan.

Rs. 7.76 crores has been earmarked for this purpose—Till date 40,955 families have entered into lease, cum-sale agreement with SCB 39,726 families were sanctioned loaned Rs. 872.71 lakhs of which Rs. 639.53 has been released.

Shelter for shelterless.—During 1986-87 shelter for shelterless scheme was taken up in Madurai Periar Nagar at a cost of Rs. 2.32 crores and 1,920 houses were completed with an outlay of Rs. 142.52.

Sites and Services Scheme.—Rs. 27.15 lakhs was spent by obtaining loan from HUDCO to benefit 550 families.

Mass Housing programmes.—Under this scheme infra-structural facilities like water supply sewerage connection street lights, etc. are provided, for 50,000 families at the rate of Rs. 1,400 per family. During 1987—88, 51,620 families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 694.74 lakhs.

During 1937—88, 93,667 families as against the target of 60,000 families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 1,405.00 lakhs, as against the allotment of Rs. 9 crores at the rate grant of Rs. 1,000 per family for the conversion of thatched roof to tiled roof or mud walls to brick walls.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

The major functions and achievements of the Directorate under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 are as follows :—

Regional Plans.—The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 provides for the preparation of Regional Plans for the regions delineated as planning regions. The State was delineated into eight viable Planning Regions and Regional Plans were prepared and discussed at Seminars organised for the purpose. Government subsequently decided to prepare Regional plans for the districts notifying each district as the Regional Planning area. With a number of Districts getting bifurcated or trifurcated into smaller administrative units, it was felt that Regions should be delineated with more than one district keeping the whole district as a unit to make the Regional planning areas more viable for planning purposes. Delineation of Regional Planning areas and constitution of Regional Planning Authorities are under active consideration of the Government.

Master Plans.—The Local Planning Authorities constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, are required under section 17 of the Act to prepare a Master Plan for the Local Planning Area with which they are concerned. Such Master Plans are prepared to regulate and aid urban development in a planned manner. The Master Plans are prepared by the Directorate of Town and Country Planning on behalf of the Local Planning Authorities since these authorities do not have the necessary technical expertise with them. These Master Plans are then adopted by the Local Planning Authorities and submitted to Government for consent under section 26 and final approval under section 28 of the Act.

During the year 1987-88, 6 Master Plans have been consented by the Government and 5 Masters Plans have been submitted to Government for consent under section 24(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

Detailed Development Plans.—During the period 1987-88 14 Detailed Development Plans were approved under section 29 and 6 Detailed Development Plans were accorded consent under section 25 of Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. The number of variations approved and confirmed during the year 1986-87 was 6.

A sum of Rs. 0.95 lakhs was sanctioned as loan for the acquisition of land for formation of two roads in Dindigul Local Planning Authority/Municipality and a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was sanctioned to Arani Local Planning Authority/Municipality for development of park.

Traffic and Transportation Studies.—As special unit was established in the Directorate of Town and Country Planning for a comprehensive Traffic and Transportation

Study of Madras Metropolitan Area in the year 1968. The Rapid Transit System (Railways) and other road network, programme are the outcome of the recommendations made by the Madras Area Transportation Study Unit of the Directorate.

With the experience gained in the Madras Study four major cities in the State viz., Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy and Salem which are growing rapidly, have been taken on hand for similar studies Traffic and Transportation studies were completed for Coimbatore and Madurai and Traffic operation Plans prepared and submitted to the Government Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plans will be prepared after analysing the present and future transportation needs. Traffic and Transportation Surveys for Trichirappalli was taken up during the year and these surveys are under progress.

Urban Development Projects.—

(a) Centrally Sponsored Integrated Urban Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Development Programme, the following projects are eligible for assistance :—

- (i) Construction and improvement of Bus stands;
- (ii) Truck, Terminals;
- (iii) Construction and improvement of Daily and weekly markets.
- (iv) Sites and services for residential and industrial developments; and
- (v) Low cost sanitation.

In order to implement the above mentioned projects, 28 small and medium towns were selected during the VI Plan and an outlay of Rs. 2,236.01 lakhs has been earmarked to execute 179 projects. Up to 31st March 1988, a sum of Rs. 2,141.14 lakhs drawn and a sum of Rs. 1,981.20 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure and 161 projects have been completed. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 40.66 lakhs was drawn for completion of spilled over schemes of sixth plan.

In addition to this, low cost sanitation schemes are also under implementation in the following towns viz., Arakkonam, Arani, Sivaganga, Mettupalayam and Mannargudi. Out of an outlay of Rs. 177.40 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 127.30 lakhs been drawn for this purpose.

Scheme under Seventh Plan.—Tamil Nadu has been allotted 9 towns for implementation of Central Integrated Development for Small and Medium Towns in Seventh Plan. Each Town is eligible for a matching assistance of Rs. 120.00 lakhs for State and Central Government. The State Government have selected the following

9 towns for implementation of the programme. Projects have been cleared for 9 towns by Government of India. The towns with outlay release of funds for implementation of the projects as indicated below :—

Serial Number and Name of the Town.	Approved outlay.	Amount released by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu on Matching basis.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Ramanathapuram	96.84	
2 Aranthangi	104.00	53.60
3 Aruppukottai	76.64	59.60
4 Maduranthagam	98.54	69.60
5 Andipatti	64.71	49.29
6 Rameswaram	48.19	40.00
7 Pattukottai	87.00	84.75
8 Sathyamangalam	120.00	59.60
9 Ambur	120.00	40.00
Total	815.92	524.95

(b) State Integrated Urban Development Programme.—The Government of Tamil Nadu in the Sixth Five year Plan introduced scheme for formulation and implementation of integrated Urban Development Programme now as State IUDP to be exclusively financed with State funds. Under this scheme several Municipal Towns and Panchayat Towns have been taken up with a view to improve their resources through these remunerative enterprises to enable them to be in a better position to deliver the basic services especially to the urban

poor. The Schemes which are eligible for Assistant under state IUDP area.

(i) Improvement and constructions of Bus Stands;

(ii) Improvement and construction of Daily market; weekly markets; shopping complex, etc., and

(iii) Construction of pay and use toilets.

Totally 172 projects have been sanctioned during VI Five-Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 1,017-49 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 1,101-02 lakhs has been released upto 31st March 1987 for their implementation. During 1987-88, Rs. 150-00 lakhs has been drawn. Upto 31st March 1988, all projects have been completed.

Schemes under Seventh Plan.—A provisions of Rs. 60 lakhs in Seventh Plan has been made for implementing State IUDP Projects. During 1987-88 four Municipalities and 24 Town Panchayats have been selected for implementing State IUDP Projects. Each Town is eligible for a maximum loan assistance of Rs 20 lakhs.

Anti-Diaster Planning Unit.—The Anti-Diaster Planning Cell of the Department is involved in the selection and finalisation of sites for construction of anti-cyclon shelters in consultation with Revenue Authorities. So far 110 such shelters have been built by the Public Work Department in sites selected by the Department. This year 30 such sites were selected of which 15 has been taken up on a priority basis.

IX Layouts and Building Rules.—This Directorate and its Regional Offices are entrusted with the work of approval layouts for land development by the Housing Board Slum Clearance Board Co-operative Societies and private individuals. The arant of refusal of exemptions to the buildings proposed or constructed from the operation of Tamil Nadu Building Rules and approved scheme clauses also handled by the Department.

During the year 1987-88 1913 bulding applications were received 1,779 gnd applications were disposed off. Out of 900 laypoat applications received 672 applications were disposed

General—Gemerglly the Department has been advcied the various Departments of the Government on matters connected with Urban and Rural Development to secure to the people better environment to live on work

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING)

Introduction.—The need for housing increases, as population increases. Finding adequate resources for construction of houses is beyond the reach of most people by themselves without the assistance of some institutional agencies. Housing Co-operatives play the role of one such agency and assist ordinary people with limited resources to construct and own houses. These housing Co-operatives were under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for a long time. This was transferred to the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in the year 1966 and he was assisted by

an Officer of the Co-operative Department in the cadre of Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Over the years, the activities relating to Co-operative Housing Societies had registered a marked increase in content and importance. Government attached great important to provide housing facilities in rural areas under the Rural Housing Scheme. In view of the above position the Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies working the Co-operative wing of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board was designated as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

and declared as Head of Department in the year 1979. From then onwards the Co-operative Housing Department is functioning as a separate Department. Limited, Madras is functioning as the Apex Society and 12 types of Housing Societies are functioning at the primary level as indicated below:—

Department Set up.—For effective supervision for developmental and statutory functions relating to the Housing Co-operatives, there are 9 Regional Officers in the State each headed by a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as per the details furnished below:—

Serial number and Name of the Region.	Head Quarters of the Region.	Name of the Districts concerned by the Region.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Madras	Madras	Madras.
2 Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu.
3 Salem	Salem	Salem and Periyar.
4 North Arcot	Vellore	North Arcot and Dharmapuri.
5 Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.
6 South Arcot	Cuddalore	South Arcot and Thanjavur.
7 Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.
8 Madurai	Madurai	Madurai, Kamarajar, Anna, Pasumpon Muthu-ramalingam, Ramanathapuram.
9 Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Chidambaram, Kanyakumari.

Types of Housing Societies and their functioning.—The two tier system is in vogue with regard to Housing Societies (i.e.) the Apex Society at the State Level and the various types of Housing Societies at the primary level. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation

I. Apex Society.

Madras.

(1)	(2)
Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Madras	1

II. Urban Societies:—

(1) Co-operative Building Societies	360
(2) Co-operative Housing Building Societies	218
(3) Co-operative Housing Societies	153
(4) Co-operative Housing Construction Societies	42
(5) Co-operative Township	2
(6) Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies	4
(7) Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies	37
(8) Co-operative House-Site Societies	98
(9) Co-operative House Service Societies	107
(10) Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies	15
(11) Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies	104
(12) Rural Housing Co-operative Societies	245
Total	1,385

Out of the 1,385 Primary Societies 645 Societies are affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Limited (Apex Society) Madras.

1. *Co-operative Building Society.*—The object of these societies is to provide financial assistance for construction of houses, to individual owning house-sites. There were 360 societies as on 31st March 1988 with a membership 1,12,953 and paid up share capital of Rs. 708.38 lakhs. These societies have used loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 1,363.38 lakhs and thereby helped the construction of 2,632 houses.

2. *Co-operative House Building Societies.*—This type of society were formed on the basis of individual ownership system i.e., these societies may either undertake construction of houses or cause the construction of houses and lending long-term loans to their members. There were 218 co-operative Building Societies with a membership of 85,405 and paid up share capital of Rs. 421.35 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 569.01 lakhs and 1,499 houses have been constructed from the assistance availed of through these societies.

3. *Co-operative Housing Societies.*—These type of societies issue long-term loans for construction of new dwelling houses. As on 31st March 1988 there were 153 housing societies with a membership of 1,19,842 having a paid up share capital Rs. of 968.30 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,480.25 lakhs to their members and 2,888 houses have been constructed during the financial year.

4. *Co-operative Houses Construction Societies.*—These type of societies acquire land and allot developed sites to the members and also undertake the construction of a house as per the type design approved if so required by members.

As on 31st March 1988 there were 42 co-operative House Construction Societies with 11,047 members on their roll with a paid up Share Capital of Rs. 150.69 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of 84.22 lakhs and with the help of the loans given to their members have constructed 206 houses.

5. *Co-operative Township.*—There are only 2 societies of this type functioning in the State. As on 31st March 1988 the membership was 2,517 with a paid up Share capital of Rs. 13.76 lakhs. These societies issued loan to the extent of Rs. 27.14 lakhs to their members and with the help of this loan 49 houses have been constructed during the year. Further this type of societies are to maintain civil amenities, such as roads, parks, drainage sewerage, water supply, schools, Hospitals, Play grounds etc.

6. *Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies.*—The main object of this type of society is to construct houses with a view to letting them out of its members on rental basis. The ownership of the houses built of these societies is vested with the societies themselves and the societies collect rent from the member tenants. There are 4 co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies in the State. As on 31st March 1988 there were 304 members with a paid up share capital of 195 lakhs.

7. *Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies.*—This type of society is based on the Co-partnership tenancy system, providing dwelling accommodation to industrial workers.

As on 31st March 1988 there were 37 Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies with 5,979 members. On the roll with a paid up share capital of 34.86 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 38.11 lakhs and with the help of this assistance 103 houses have been constructed during the financial year.

8. *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. As on 31st March 1988 there were 98 House Site Societies in the State with a membership of 11,363 and paid up Share Capital of Rs. 9.64 lakhs.

9. *Co-operative House Service Societies.*—Co-operative House Service Societies were organised for the allottee of Housing Board Flats for the maintenance of the exterior structures of the flats and also to maintain undivided common properties of the flat owners. As on 31st March 1988 there were 107 House Service Societies with membership of 3,252 and with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.17 lakhs.

10. *Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies.*—As on 31st March 1988 there were 15 Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies with 1,243 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.66 lakhs. These societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 0.01 lakhs.

11. *Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Housing Co-operative Societies.*—Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies have been functioning as on 31st March 1988 in the State. The 104 Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies are having 4,97,248 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 553.55 lakhs. The object of these societies is to provide financial assistance to the persons classified as Economically Weaker Sections to construct houses in rural areas. These societies have issued loans to the tune of Rs. 865.60 lakhs to its members. These societies are implementing the Rural Housing Scheme under New Twenty Point Programme. 23,000 houses were constructed under this scheme during the year.

12. *Rural Housing Co-operative Societies.*—These societies were formed in Rural areas to function on the principal of individual ownership. These societies provide long term loans to their members in rural areas for the construction of houses. As on 31st March 1988 there are 245 Rural Co-operative Housing Societies functioning with a membership of 44,838 and with a paid up share capital of Rs. 27.35 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to its members.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, Madras (Apex Society).—The Apex Society was originally organised under the style the Tamil Nadu Co-operative House Mortgage Bank and commenced the working from 1959. Later it was declared as apex institution and started financial all types of co-operative Housing Societies in the State from the year 1972 and the nomenclature was changed as Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society. As on 31st March 1988 the society had 645 primary societies as members. Apart from these there were 27 individual and Government of Tamil Nadu have also members in the society. It had a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,272 lakhs which includes an investment of Rs. 403.00 lakhs by the Government of Tamil Nadu as State participation in the share capital and Rs. 0.06 lakhs of individual members share capital. The Tamil Nadu co-operative housing society obtains long term loan from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the HUDCO and disburse the loans to the primary Co-operative Housing Societies. During this financial year the apex society has issued loans amounting to Rs. 25,389.75 lakhs to Urban Housing Societies and caused 80,766 houses to be constructed.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HM OEOPATHY DEPARTMENT

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY

A separate Directorate for Indian System of Medicine is functioning from 1970 at the campus of the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106. In 1984, the subject relating to Homeopathy has been brought under this Directorate from Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare, Madras-6. A separate department for Indian Medicine and Homeopathy was functioning at Secretariat in Tamil Nadu from 1984. (It has been merged with the Health and Family Welfare department in August 1988.)

Financial Out lay.—The allotment of funds for the development of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy for the last five years has been increased steadily. The budget allotment for 1987-88 was Rs. 406.06 lakhs.

Medical Relief.—In order to provide the Medical relief under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy to the Public, the following Institution under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy are functioning under this Directorate :—

(1) 250 bedded hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

(2) Government, Siddha Medical College, Palani.

(3) Government Unani Medical College, Palani.

(4) 209 bedded Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106.

(5) 25 bedded hospital attached to Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam.

(6) Siddha wing with 16 bedded siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.

(7) Siddha wings 15 bedded siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospital—

(i) Ramanathapuram (ii) Dharmapuri (iii) Tuticorin and (iv) Cuddalore.

(8) Siddha wings with 25 bedded siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospital—

(i) Erode (ii) Nagapattinam (iii) Vellore and (iv) Dindigul.

(9) Siddha wings without own siddha ward at remaining 10 District Headquarters Hospitals.

(10) Homoeopathy Dispensaries in 19 District Headquarters Hospitals.

(11) Siddha wings in 70 Taluk, Hospitals including 15 bedded Siddha ward at Taluk, Chidambaram.

(12) Homoeopathy Dispensary in Taluk Hospital, Tambaram.

(13) Siddha wings in 13 Non-Taluk Hospitals.

(14) Siddha wings in 222 Primary Health Centres.

(15) 21 Government Siddha Rural Dispensaries.

(16) 11 Government Siddha Dispensaries.

(17) 5 Government Auyurveda Dispensaries.

(18) 5 Government Homoeopathy Dispensaries, Madras City.

(19) Three Ayurveda wings including Panchakarma clinic. at District Headquarters Hospitals.

Hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.—This is teaching institutions with a bed strength of 250 including the 24 bedded child en ward exclusively for the siddha system of medicine. This hospital provides teaching facilities to the students unde going training in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

G. S. M. C.—Palani.—The college provides teaching facilities only to the Students.

G. M. U. C.—Madras-106.—The Government U.M.C. Madras commenced to function in the Compound of A.A. G. H. I. M., Madras-106.

Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106.—This hospital provides treatment for out-patients and In-patients in all the three Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy with 65 beds for Siddha, 55 beds for Ayurveda, 54 beds for Unani and 10 beds for Thokkanam, under one roof. The separate counters for the treatment of out-patients for the Government Servants for all systems of Medicine are available in this hospital. Varma Department is functioning in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106 from 12th November 1986.

Government have sanctioned staff, Furniture and Equipment for 25 bedded Varma ward at existing Siddha ward and Thokkanam ward of the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras- at present G.O. Ms. No. 130 Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department dated 6th November 1987 and it has started functioning from 25th March 1988.

Construction of exclusive Siddha ward.—In order to provide better facilities, Government have sanctioned 16 bedded Siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli 15 bedded Siddha Ward with OP Block at District Headquarters Hospitals at (i) Ramanathapuram (ii) Dharmapuri (iii) Cuddalore (iv) Tuticorin (v) Taluk Hospital, Chidambaram and (vi) Non-Taluk Hospital, Kadayannallur 25 bedded Siddha ward with OP Blocks at District Headquarters Hospitals at (i) Erode (ii) Nagapattinam (iii) Vellore, (iv) Dindigul, (v) Kancheepuram Salem. The Government have ordered to construct the 25 bedded Siddha ward with OP Block at Government Headquarters Hospital Tiruppur in G. O. Ms. No. 129 Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department dated 28th

November 1987 Out of 14 wards 10 are completed and functioning. Remaining 4 Siddha wards are under progress.

Siddha wings in Primary Health Centres.—Two hundred and Twenty Two wings in Primary Health Centres are functioning in Tamil Nadu. In addition, Government have sanctioned 30 Siddha wings in Primary Health Centres in G.O. Ms. No. 102 Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department, dated 9th September 1987.

Homeopathy Dispensaries.—19 Homeopathy Dispensaries in District Headquarters Hospital and 5 Government Homeopathy Dispensaries in Madras City are functioning. One Homeopathy Dispensary is functioning in Tambaram Taluk Hospital.

Hospital attached to Government Homeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam.—This hospital with 25 beds is imparting training to students and providing treatment to Out-patient's and In-patient's in Homeopathy System.

Medical Education.—The following four Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy colleges are under the control of the Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy:

1. Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.
2. Government Siddha Medical College, Palani.
3. Government Unani Medical College, Madras and
4. Government Homeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam.

Pharmacies :

There are three Pharmacies namely:—

- (1) Pharmacy attached to Arigner Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106.
- (2) Pharmacy attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.
- (3) Regional Pharmacy at Palayamkottai.

Besides, 3 District Pharmacies in the three Districts of Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul have been sanctioned during 1985-86.

Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras Board of Integrated Medicine, Madras and Homeopathy Council.—The number of practitioners of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy registered their names as on 31st December 1987 in Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Government of Integrated Medicine and Homeopathy Council is indicated below:—

(i) Registered under Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras—

Siddha	10,088
Ayurveda	2,655
Unani	734
Total ..	13,477

(ii) Registered under Board of Integrated Medicine, Madras—

Siddha	296
Ayurveda	431
Unani	46
Total ..	773

(iii) Registered under Homeopathy Council—

A Class	353
B Class	13,226
C Class	1,950
Total ..	15,529

TAMIL NADU MEDICAL PLANT FARMS AND HERBAL MEDICINE CORPORATION.

General.—This Corporation which has gained popularity as "TAMPCOL" came into existence on 27th September 1983, as a result of G.O. Ms. No. 207, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 14th February 1983 and duly incorporated on 27th September 1983 under the Companies Act, 1956.

The authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 50.00 lakhs divided into 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.100 each.

Objectives.—(1) The main objective of this Corporation are :

- (a) To grow and nurture rare and common medical plants.

(b) To meet the Raw Material requirements of Raw Drugs for the Government Pharmacies and Private Institutions.

(c) To manufacture various Herbal Products.

(d) To carry on the Export and Import business of Herbal Products and in Indian Medicine.

Manufacturing.—The Corporation has produced a classic Hair Tonic based on a Siddha formulation. The Production Volume of the Herbal Hair Tonic during the year 1987-88 is 55,510 Litres registering an increase of 30 per cent over the previous year.

The Corporation has already taken trial production of Cyavanaprasa, a Health Tonic and this will be introduced shortly on Commercial basis in the Market.

It is proposed to introduce the following Herbal Products shortly :—

1. Herbal Vanishing Cream.
2. Herbal Pain Balm.
3. Herbal Cold Cream.
4. Herbal Toilet Soap.
5. Herbal Hair Cream (Anti-dandruff Herbal Cream)

It is proposed to manufacture some medicines in the "kit" required by the institutions under the control of Director of Indian Medicine in phased manner.

Medical Farms.—In the Arumbakkam Medicinal Farm of about 10 acres we are cultivating medical plants required for the manufacturing of Herbal Hair Tonic and the fresh herbs required for the Government Pharmacy at Madras.

We maintain specimen of Medicinal Plants of about 250 various types of common and rare plants for the benefit of the students, Researchers and Practitioners. It is also proposed to establish an aquatic medicinal plants tank, From the Arumbakkam Medicinal Farm the total value of fresh medicinal herbs produced in 1987-88 come to Rs. 1,35,454.10.

In Kamarajar District we have got 33 acres of land at Shenbagathoppu on lease basis from the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. Select short term herbs have been introduced in the area and harvested for supply to Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.

We proposed to systematically cultivate Medicinal Plants on large scale and produce employment opportunities to the Paliars (Tribal people) at Shenbagathoppu (Bhagavathipuram).

The Government of Tamil Nadu agreed to transfer about 105 acres of land at Kolli Hills for growing medicinal plants. The farm was formally inaugurated by the then Health Minister on 5th September 1987 and the landscaping and designing of the farm is under way.

Trade on Crude Drugs.—In accordance with G.O. Ms. No. 147, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department dated 22nd October 1986 the Corporation has supplied Crude Drugs to the Pharmacies under the Control of Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, located at Arumbakkam, Palayamkottai and Palani. Progressive location of source locality markets or wholesale dealers and manipulative purchases in season have yielded good financial results and the board has resolved to double the discount to the Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy to 10 percent this year as compared to 5 percent in the previous year.

Financial Results.—The over all financial working results for the year 1987-88 are as given below:—

The figures are provisional and subject to audit.—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
A. Sales.—	
(a) Herbal Hair Tonic	51.47
(b) Crude Drugs	16.54
(c) Others	0.41
Total ..	68.42
B. Expenditure.	
58.77	
C. Profit—	
Before depreciation and interest ..	9.65
Depreciation	1.22
Interest	1.43
	2.65
D. Net Profit	7.00

CHAPTER XVII
INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to take consistent steps to sustain and strengthen the Industrial Development activities. The thrust has been on the following functional areas during the year 1987-88 :

Apart from the functions like identification of entrepreneurs and registration of small industries organisation of industrial co-operative societies ; issuing of essentiality certificates for import of machineries and raw materials and analysis and testing of raw materials offering technical informations service ; establishing running functional and co-operative industrial estates for promotion of tiny and small scale industries ; sponsoring applications for industrial licences, for hire purchase of machinery and equipment and for registration as approved suppliers of products and involving in the development of coir industry, the Directorate implements centrally sponsored schemes ; undertakes industrial management and development programmes, conducts surveys and maintains statistic prepares and updates project profiles ; assists in securing financial assistance to small scale tiny and cottage industries and enables the educated unemployed in securing financial assistance from banks for setting up their own ventures and conduct entrepreneur training programmes. Further, training in various trades is also given to rural artisans settle themselves in various avocations. In areas like granting interest free sales tax loan, 15 percent capital subsidy, interest subsidy, ISI subsidy etc., to small scale Industrial Units, nursing sick units and identifying and sponsoring eligible small scale industrial units for National Awards, the Directorate plays an effective role through District Industries Centres.

Self Employment Scheme for Educated unemployed Youth.—In order to provide self employment to the educated unemployed youth, this centrally sponsored programme was continued to be implemented by the District Industries Centres. During the year 1987-88, 15,255 applications had been recommended for grant of loan to the tune of Rs. 3,082.88 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 823.23 lakhs was disbursed to 4,734 persons for self employment upto 31st March 1988.

Small Scale Industries Registration.—As on 31st March 1988 there were 91,347 permanently registered small scale units in the State. These Industries provided employment opportunities to about 10 lakhs persons. During the year 1987-88 alone 11,153 permanent small scale industries certificates were granted against the target of 11,000 units.

Handicrafts Registration and promotion of Rural Artisans.—With a view to identify potential artisans and craftsmen and to render necessary assistance to improve their skills as well as economic condition, the handicrafts units are registered in the Department During the year 1987-88, 7,285 handicrafts units were granted registration against a target of 5,100 units.

Training on stipendiary basis in improved techniques and use of tools is imparted to artisans in order to upgrade their skills, increase their earnings and stop migration to urban areas under Rural artisans Programme. They are enable to form industrial co-operative societies or to set up units of their own. Subsidy is also given for the construction of workshop and for acquiring plant and equipments. During 1987-88 (s on 31st March 1988) a sum of Rs. 13.19 lakhs was spent imparting training to 1,657 persons..

Single Window concept.—The complaints from entrepreneurs regarding delay in getting power connections local body clearance, etc. are considered at regular meetings and action pursued. During 1987-88, 166 meetings were held, 1,653 applications were received and 1,38 applications were cleared.

Rural Industries Project Loans.—For setting up small scale units in Rural areas, margin money assistance upto maximum of Rs. 25,000 is provided to entrepreneurs at a low interest rate of 6 1/4. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 71.95 lakhs was disbursed to 340 units under margin money assistance.

Nursing of sick units.—The nursing and rehabilitation of sick small scale units is also looked after by the District Industries Centre. A sum of Rs. 6,56,250 was disbursed to 17 units towards margin money assistance, during the period under review.

State Capital Subsidy.—In the taluks declared as Backward a state subsidy to the extent of 15 percent of fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs is given. 10 percent special subsidy is also granted for selected categories of Industries like electronics in specified areas. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was disbursed to the small scale industrial Units under the both type of subsidies indicated above.

Power subsidy.—A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was disbursed as power subsidy to small scale Industries Units during 1987-88.

Interest free sales tax loan scheme.—Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 43.39 lakhs was disbursed as interest free Sales Tax loan to 58 units during the year 1987-88.

Industrial Co-operatives.—The industrial co-operative societies in Tamil Nadu play a commendable role in providing gainful employment to the rural people and artisans particularly in the field of tea, sago and starch, matches, leather and coir.

As on 31st March 1988 there were 579 Industrial Co-operative Societies with a production and sales of Rs. 8,712.12 lakhs and Rs. 11,308.00 lakhs respectively. These societies provided employment to 98,220 persons.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank had continued to provide liberal financial assistance to the Industrial Co-operative Societies. The Bank has got 494 Institutional Members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 278.02 lakhs of which state participation worked out to Rs. 193.30 lakhs. It has raised deposits to the tune of Rs. 411.63 lakhs and built up reserves to the extent of Rs. 275.13 lakhs as on 30th September 1987.

Chemical Wing.—This wing continued to offer a wide range of services from project advice and guidance to testing and quality control facilities.

During 1987—88, the Chemical Testing Laboratory Guindy, the Regional Testing Laboratories at Madurai and Coimbatore, Salt Research Station, Tuticorin and the Sago Research Laboratory, Salem had tested 10,985 samples. The Data Bank has offered technical opinions for 674 persons and furnished 592 project profiles updating the project profiles was being carried on continuously. The Chemical Libraries attached to this wing with well equipped books and other publications also provide the necessary information support.

The wing also makes suitable recommendations in favour of small units to the authorities concerned in respect of industrial raw materials like camphor, sulphur furnace oil, denatured spirit, alcohol etc. During the year 1987-88, 69 units were assisted in this respect.

Electrical and Electronics Wing.—To stimulate the growth of electronic Industries the Department continued to offer the facilities and service by means of giving project profiles, project guidance, testing of components, etc.

Functional industrial estates for electronics, electrical and instrumentation industries continued to function at Madras, Hosur, Tiruchirappalli, Kakkalur, Coimbatore and Madurai. 138 sheds and 791 developed plots were allotted to entrepreneurs. New Estates at Salem and Nandambakkam were sanctioned by Government and Preliminary work was in progress.

In the Test and Development Centres and Electrical and Electronics Laboratories, 5,496 samples were tested during the year 1987—88. The Data Bank and information Centre had attracted on an average 160 visitors per month and it had collected revenue to the tune of Rs. 6,218 towards the selling of project profiles and taking photo copies. The electronics Raw Materials spares dept has been constituted as a service co-operative at Adyar to provide electronics spares to manufacture of electronic goods.

Survey and Statistics Wing.—This wing continued to build up vital statistical data relating to registered small scale units in Tamil Nadu for planning purpose. The various activities connected with census-cum-samples surveys were being carried on. As on 31st March 1988, there were 91,347 permanent and 96,184 Temporary Small Scale Industries registered with this Directorate.

Exhibition Wing.—The Exhibition Wing continued to participate in the Exhibitions held in Madras and in the District headquarters to highlight the achievements of the Department and this is a regular feature. During 1987-88, this Department participated in the Government Exhibition held at Madras, Vellore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem.

STATE GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Mineral Exploration and Mineral Administration are the two main functions of the Department of Geology and Mining in this State. By systematic and detailed mineral surveys, the potentialities of industrial mineral deposits in the State are being assessed for setting up mineral-based industries. The Department also undertakes re-assessment of mineral-deposits in the lease holds of the State Government undertakings, who have set up mineral based industries in the large medium and small scale sectors in connection with their expansion and diversification programmes. The Department also assists the Government in mineral policies and grant of mineral concession for various industrial minerals (both major and minor minerals).

The Salient features of the results achieved are furnished below:—

Mineral Exploration.—(1) Detailed investigation for lignite in the freehold areas outside the leaseholds of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, in South Arcot district.—

An area of about 35 square kilometres north and south of Vellar in parts of Vridhachalam and Kattumannargudi taluks of South Arcot Districts falling in the freehold areas of the Neyveli Lignite belt, outside the leaseholds of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, is being explored by drilling in a regular grid pattern for assessing the

lignite reserves overburden thickness and lignite to overburden ratio. So far 4 bore holes have been completed, the total depth drilled being 342.72 metres.

2. Detailed exploration for gold in Maharajagadai and Naralapalli R. F. areas, Krishnagiri aluk, Dharmapuri districts.

The southern continuity of the gold-bearing formations of the Kolar schist belt, extending into Dharmapuri District is being prospected to trace possible extension of the gold mineralisation. 7 trenches were opened along the I.P. lines to find out the persistence of the mineralised zones. 300 rock samples including the mineralised gossan zones were collected and 922 soil samples were collected along the I.P. lines for assay of trace elements and gold 6 borehole locations have been selected based on I.P. anomaly in Phase I area. Clearance from Forest Department is awaited for taking up drilling work.

3. *Detailed exploration for precious and semi-precious stones in the Chinnadharapuram—Kangeyam belt in Periyar District—*

The above exploration for precious and semi-precious stones has been taken up as a plan scheme. The moonstone occurrences south and west of Kangeyam and Corundum occurrences associated with the anorthositic

rocks within the ultrabasic complex around Chinnadharapuram are being examined. One prospecting trench opened in the corundum-bearing are of length of 2 Km with number of narrow less than 0.5M showed well developed crystals of corundum associated with crystals of quartz, tourmaline and moonstone. Reconnaissance survey in an area of about 40 square Kilometres, north to Chinnadharapuram, revealed two more basic bodies and several veins of quartz and fesparr.

4. Detailed investigation for limestone in and around Alangulam and within 25 KM radius from the TANCEM Cement Works, Alangulam, Kamarajar district.—

Detailed investigation for limestone in parts of Sattur and Rajapalayam taluks, Kamarajar district and in Sankarankoil taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district was taken up to prove additional reserves of limestone in connection with the expansion programme of TANCEM Alangulam Works for increasing its production capacity from 4.00 lakhs tonnes to 6.00 lakhs tonnes per annum. Besides, the limestone deposits in Alangulam-Kannankulam leaseholds of TANCEM were also examined for reassessment of the limestone deposits. 28 prospecting trenches were opened for a total length of 830 metres in the non-leasehold areas and 39 trench samples were collected in the Alangulam-Kannankulam leaseholds and in parts of Kangarusaval, Vettrilaiurani and Subramaniapuram villages, outside the leaseholds of TANCEM.

14 boreholes were drilled in both the leaseholds and non-leasehold areas, the total depth drilled being 483.5metres 260 core samples were collected for chemical analysis. Two boreholes drilled from the floor of the 4th limestone quarry at Alangulam indicated the continuity of limestone upto a depth of 45 metres, from suffact.

5. Investigation for white clay in and around Sivagangai, Pasumponmuthuramalingam district.—

The barigated clays occurring at Mummudiyampatti, Vitteneri, Panangudi and Kallakudi villages around Sivaganga in Pasumponmuthuramalingam district were examined. The clay occurrence at Mummudiyampatti village was prospected in detail. 8 auger wholes were drilled in a grid pattern and 36 samples were collected. The clay zone is referable to yellow shaly clays only and are not suitable for ceramic industry.

6. Preliminary investigation for Tungsten near Mathur village, Ariyalur taluk, Trichy district.—

The occurrence of clay ironstone in Mathur village, Ariyalur taluk, Trichirappalli district is being examined, with reference to the prospects of Tungsten mineralisation. The reconnaissance survey over an area of about 12 Square Kilometres has been carried out and 40 samples have been collected for analysis.

7. *Geo-Technical Investigation.*—

The Geo-technical Investigations are being continued in parts of Coonoor, Udthagamandalam and Kothagiri taluks of Nilgiris district. 21 sites/plots have been examined for clearance from landside angle. So far 2 projects reports have been submitted covering results of the investigation carried out between April 1985 and October 1986 November 1986 and April 1987.

8. *Feasibility studies for the manufacture of sponge iron utilising the low grade iron ore of Thiruvannamalai.*—

Feasibility studies for the manufacture of sponge iron utilising low grade iron ore (magnetic quartzite) from Thiruvannamalai area in North Arcot District was carried out in collaboration with the NML, Madras and sponge Iron India Limited, Paloncha, Andhra Pradesh Bench Scale tests were carried out by SILL on iron ore pellets prepared from the concentrates using both the non-coking coal of Singareni and Neyveli lignite.

Sponge iron has been manufactured from the pellets by direct reduction process in the solid state.

9. *Chemical analysis.*—

1,250 samples for limestone, bauxite, quartz, feldspar were analysed during 1987-88 in the chemical laboratories. Besides estimation for gold silver bismuth, arsenic antimony, lead, copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, vanadium and tungsten elements were also carried out on the geochemical samples. An atomic absorption Spectrophotometer with the graphite furnace and accessories have been procured from Australia for continuing the trace element analysis.

10. *Mineral Administration.*—

The Mineral Administration is being regulated at the district level by 17 district offices, one each at district headquarters excepting Madras, Anna and Chidambarnar district. The posts in seven major districts like Chengalpattu, Salem, South Arcot, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli have been upgraded as Deputy Directors by the Government while the remaining districts, are being manned by the Assistant Directors. Regular inspection of mines, assessment of mineral production, demand and collection of royalty/seigniorage fee, lease under minor mineral quarry etc. have brought about a speedy increase in mineral revenue. The total mineral revenue for 1987-88 upto February 1988 was Rs. 641.01 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TIDCO)

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, (TIDCO) has been the prime mover of Industrial Growth in Tamil Nadu in the last two decades. Incorporated in 1965, as a public Limited Company, wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu to run a cement plant in Alangulam and continues Steel Casting Plant in Arakkonam. Subsequently, TIDCO expanded its activities in setting up large and medium scale industries in joint sector in consonance with the Government of India's policy.

TIDCO has sponsored industrial projects both in Public and joint Sector and in diversified areas such as for the manufacture of Cement, Steel, Fertilizers, Chemicals, Drugs, Engineering Goods, Finished Leathers, Industrial Explosives, T.V. Sets, Watches, etc. to cater to the needs of general public and also to accelerate the Industrial growth in Tamil Nadu, especially in backward areas.

A number of industrial projects are being run by TIDCO in the Joint Sector. TIDCO has so far successfully sponsored 44 companies for implementing 51 projects of which 10 companies are in Public Sector and 41 Companies are in the Joint Sector. The total capital outlay of these projects works out to Rs. 875 crores. TIDCO's investment on these projects works out to about Rs. 80 crores. The total employment potential of these projects both direct and indirect is 40,000. Of these 37 projects 7 in the Public Sector and 30 in the Joint Sector are already under production.

These 30 Joint Sector Projects includes the following projects which have commenced production during the year 1987-88.

Titan Watches Limited.—This project has been set up in SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur for the manufacture of Wrist Watches at a project cost of Rs. 5,800 lakhs. The company started its commercial production in April 1987.

Tamil Nadu Petro Products Limited.—This project is located at Masnali, Madras and engaged in manufacture of Linear Alkyl Benzene, the raw material used for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents. The capital outlay of this project is Rs. 18,100 lakhs. This company commenced commercial production in December 1987.

Automotive Coaches and Components Limited.—This project is set up at Gummidipoondi, Chengam District in backward Area at a project cost of Rs. 485 lakhs. This company is engaged in building up of Tipper Body Building, Front End Structure etc. The company has commenced its production in April 1987.

Pentasia Chemicals Limited.—This project is set up at Cuddalore, South Arcot District for the manufacture of pentaerithritol and Sodium Formate at a cost of Rs. 1,975 lakhs. This company has commenced production in April 1987.

Some of the Joint Sector companies viz., Messrs Acetylene and Industrial Gas Cylinders Limited, Messrs Dynavision Limited, Messrs Dadha Pharmaceuticals Limited, Messrs Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited and Messrs Pandan Chemicals Limited declared dividend during the year 1987-88.

TIDCO is at present having the following 14 projects under various stages of implementation:—

PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Serial number.	Name of the Project.	Product and capacity.	Project cost.	Location.	Likely date of commencing of production.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Tamil Nadu Magnesium and Marine Chemicals Ltd.	Magnesium Metal 600 T	585.00	Valinokkottai, Ramenathapuram district.	End 1988.
	Detonators and Detonating Fuses.	Detonators (40 million Nos.) and Detonating Fuses 10 million Nos.	3,740.00	Katpadi near Vellore.	June 1988
	Ammonium Nitrate and Nitric Acid Project.	Explosives Grade Ammonium Nitrate. 4000 T Concentrated Nitric Acid 36000 T.	2,750.00	Katpadi Near Vellore.	End 1988.

JOINT SECTOR PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Serial number.	Name of the project.	Product and Annual capacity.	Project cost.	Location.	Likely date of commencing of production.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Madras Magnatic Media Limited.	Flexible Diskettes 1 million Nos.	144.00	Maraimalai Nagar Chengalpet district.	September 1988.
2	North Arcot Leathers Ltd.	Finished Leather 6 lakh pieces.	153.00	Kalaipakkam Village near Vellore, North Arcot district.	March 1989.
3	Uni-organic Industries Ltd.	Edible Grade Oil and Distilled fatty acid 9,000 T.	195.00	Madhurandagam, Chengalpet, district.	End 1988.
4	Kamur Petro Chemicals and Plastics Ltd.	Polyols 12,000 T and Propylene Oxide 12,000	4,875.00	Manali, Chengalpet district.	June 1990.
5	Connectors Project ..	9,000 T Connectors 6 Million Nos.	1,000.00	Chengalpet district.	December 1989.
6	Dyna Lamps and Glass Works Ltd.	Lamp and Lamp Components 10 Million Nos.	4,000.00	Ponneri, Chengalpet district.	March 1990.
7	Ustate-Biotech Industries Ltd.	Furctose Syrup 1200 T.	512.00	Cuddalore, South Arcot district.	April 1989.
8	Industrial Diamonds India Ltd.	Carats of Synthetic Industrial Diamonds. 1.6 Million Carats.	0.00	Melur ..	September 1988
9	Jelly Filled Tele- communication Cable Project.	Jelly Filled Tele Communication Cable 5 Lakh CKM.	1,800.00	Arakkonam, North Arcot District.	End 1989.
10	Reliance Ceramics Ltd.	Glazed Wall and Floor tiles 1200 T.	1,235.00	Madurandagam, Chengalpet district.	End 1989.
11	Sakthi Soyas Ltd. ..	Soyas Oil and Cake 300 T/day.	2,100.00	Pollachi. Coimbatore District.	Early 1989.

Disinvestment.—To bring more money for investment in the new projects, TIDCO is taking steps to disinvest its share holdings in some of the promoted projects, TIDCO is also making efforts to disinvest its share holdings in some of the sick joint sector companies with a view to rehabilitate and make the units operational.

The authorised share capital of TIDCO is raised from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 85 crores of which Rs. 71.23 crores has been paid up so far.

Financial workings of TIDCO for the year 1987-88 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 66.51 lakhs due to the provision made for interest expenses on Government Ways and Means Loans to the tune of Rs. 82.5 lakhs.

**TAMILNADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(SIDCO)**

The Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation was established in the year 1970 with the main objective of promoting and developing Small Scale Industries in the State of Tamilnadu with the following comprehensive promotional activities.

(1) Provision of infrastructural facilities for setting up of small scale units;

(2) Providing package of incentives, such as Central Investment Subsidy, State Capital Subsidy, Margin Money Assistance, etc.

(3) Distribution of Key Raw Materials to the Small scale Units; and

(4) Marketing Assistance to S.S.I. units.

1. *Provision of Infrastructural facilities to S.S.I. Units.*—The Corporation has so far developed 50 Industrial Estates with 2,349 worksheds including the Functional Estates for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals at Alathur in Chingleput District in addition to Developed Plots already, developed by the Government in these growth centres. During the year 1987-88, the Corporation has constructed 250 worksheds at various locations. In addition, 75 sheds which are spill over of the construction programme for the year 1986-87 has also been completed and allotted.

2. *Providing package of incentives.*—(a) *Central Investment Subsidy.*—The Corporation has disbursed Central Investment subsidy to the tune of Rs. 229.44 lakhs to S.S.I. Units in 1986-87. During the year 1987-88, the Corporation has disbursed a sum of Rs. 162.20 lakhs to S.S.I. Units under this scheme to 493 units.

(b) *State Capital Subsidy.*—In 1986-87, SIDCO has disbursed State Capital Subsidy (including 10 per cent subsidy for Special Category) of Rs. 61.61 lakhs to S.S.I. Units. In 1987-88 the Corporation has disbursed Rs. 56.55 lakhs to 129 units under this scheme, upto November 1987. This scheme has been transferred to Directorate of Industries and Commerce with effect from 2nd December 1987 by the Government.

(c) *Margin Money for Rehabilitation of Sick Units.*—SIDCO has disbursed Rs. 0.12 lakhs during 1987-88 under this scheme. During the year 1986-87 SIDCO has disbursed a sum of Rs. 33.78 lakhs under this scheme. The Scheme has been transferred to the Directorate of Industries and Commerce with effect from 30th October 1987 by the Government.

3. *Distribution of Key Raw Materials.*—In the year 1987-88, SIDCO has distributed 39,336 Metric Tonnes of Scarce raw materials as shown below.—

Serial number and name of material.	Qty.; MTs.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1 Iron and Steel	13,665	1,200.43
2 Match Wax	2,753	283.00
3 Paraffin Wax	5,372	553.76
4 Coke	12,574	312.40
5 Pottassium Chlorat	481	81.92
6 Zinc	2,111	717.67
7 Lead	325	65.05
8 P.F.A.D.	2,055	269.34
Total ..	39,336	3,483.61

4. *Marketing Assistance Scheme.*—During the year 1987-88, the turnover under marketing Assistance Scheme was Rs. 506.02 lakh.

5. *High Technical Functional Industrial Estates.*—With a view to encourage technology upgradation in Small Scale Sector, SIDCO has formulated a scheme for setting up 12 High Technology Functional Estates in Tamil Nadu and have obtained Yen Credit Assistance of 3,198 Million Yen (Rs. 27.57 Crores) from the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan for setting up of the following five estates in the first phase.—

Name of the estate.	Location.
(1)	(2)
1 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and Medical Accessories.	Alathur, Chengalpattu district.
2 Medical Electronic Equipment.	Thuvakudi, Tiruchirapalli district.
3 Hosiery Garments	Polupalli (near Krishnagiri), Dharmapuri district.
4 Processed Food and Beverages.	Tuticorin, V.O.C. district.
5 Automobile Ancillaries	Kakkalur, (near Trivellore), Chengalpattu district.

Each Functional Estate will be spread over area of about 60 to 100 acres of developed land and it will be provided with all infrastructural facilities like roads, water supply, electricity and communication facilities and Common Service Facilities for disposal of effluents, wherever required. Each of these estates will have about 25 to 30 manufacturing unit to be operated and managed by the selected entrepreneurs. SIDCO will construct specially designed sheds and offer them to the entrepreneurs on HP terms.

SIDCO will also provide Common Service Facilities in each Functional Estate.

Product mix of each estate has been finalised after a detailed study by reputed consultants (Local and foreign consultants) with a view to serve the national objectives

of Import substitution, product upgradation and export promotion.

The Yen Credit Assistance will be made use of for import of Japanese machinery and know-how and for consultancy services for implementation of the project. The selected entrepreneurs will be involved in the implementation of the project right from the beginning. The imported machinery will be made available to the entrepreneurs on HP terms. The entrepreneurs will also have to bear the know how fees and proportionate cost of implementation consultancy services.

The scheme is to be implemented over a period of 3 years.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (TANSI).

TANSI has improved its performance in the year 1987-88 by stepping up its production and sales and has exceeded the targets fixed by Government. TANSI achieved a production of Rs. 2,500 lakhs against its target of Rs. 2,420 lakhs registering 3.30 percent increase over the target. On sales front Rs. 2,630 lakhs. The production has increased by Rs. 111 lakhs registering a growth of 4.6 percent. In spite of increase in wages and salaries of the employees, the Company is expected to contain its losses more or less at the previous years' level, taking advantage of the benefits, of the "Restructuring scheme" effected at the end of 1985-86.

At present, there are 47 production centres, 2 Project works and 7 Sales Centres in TANSI.

Groupwise performance of Unit.—Group wise figures of working results of the Company during 1987-88 are furnished below :—

(1)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
	Production	Sales	Working Result
	1987-88 (2)	1987-88 (3)	1987-88 (4)
A. Structural	562.70	661.57	29.14
B. Tool Room and Allied Units	130.19	137.14	83.42
C. Engineering	619.56	637.97	74.66
D. Furniture	369.61	354.07	59.12
E. Foundaries	116.40	107.45	23.87
F. Fabrication	137.88	136.11	22.09
G. Special purpose Units	563.51	595.47	3.32
	<u>2,499.94</u>	<u>2,629.78</u>	<u>295.62</u>

Structural Groups.—This group had executed major work relating to fabrication and supply of structurals to TNEB, Railways Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore SHAR Centre, Sriharikota and ISRO, Trivandrum., Expansion of Co-operative Tea Factory at Kannakorai to a value of Rs. 19.50 lakhs was undertaken and executed. During the year 230 KVDC and 110 KV Towers, etc., to TNEB were supplied to a value of Rs. 88 lakhs. Core Base Shroud Assembly valuing Rs. 11.3 lakhs was delivered to ISRO, Trivandrum during October, 1987. Air Heater Blocks and accessories were also manufactured and supplied to BHEL during 1987-88.

Supply of Pump-Under 20 point programme.—TANSI manufactured and supplied 12,296 numbers of India Mark II Deep Well Hand Pumps worth Rs. 246.98 lakhs to TWAD RBoard, Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayat Unions under Prime Minister's 20 point Programme. Also supplied Rs. 119.49 lakhs worth of spares required for maintenance of pumps. TANSI pumps are of good quality tested to rigid UNICEF standards by CROWN AGENCIES.

Supply of Street light poles.—Street light poles valued Rs. 25.89 lakhs were supplied to Corporation of Madras during 1987-88.

Special purpose unit.—TANSI Watch Assembly unit at Ooty had assembled 3-53 lakhs watches, which constitute a significant portion of watches sold by H.M.T.

Except of power ghani.—19 Numbers power ghan valued to Rs. 12.48 lakhs were exported to the Nigeria, through an Export Promotion Agency.

Fabrication Units.—A part from fabricating and supplying Standard Steel furniture, TANSI's Fabrication Units executed special orders such as sophisticated control consoled to Indian Space Research Organisation, V.S.S.C. Trivandrum. Also special type of stainless steel labour table to a value of Rs. 2.70 lakhs were supplied to Maternity Centres of Tamil Nadu Family Welfare Department.

Furniture Units.—The Units under this group, in addition to manufacture and supply of standard wooden furniture

and furnished Amudham Retail Shops, undertook works such as false ceiling, wall panelling, judges Dais furniture, etc., Major orders executed by the units of this group are :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1) Furniture items to Messrs. N.L.C. Neyveli.	18.37
2) Furniture items to Director of Education, Pondicherry.	17.11
3) Furnishing of Retail shop to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.	31.11
4) Furniture items to Adj Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.	21.99

Engineering Units.—On an Annual Contract basis TANSI Manufactured and supplied line materials worth Rs. 3 crores, during the year, to T.N.E.B. besides meeting the regular needs of local bodies P.W.D., H. and F.W. and other Government Departments.

Training Programmes.—(1) *Quality Circle Training Programme.*—For Staff and Officers was organised in three phases under the guidance of Messrs. Quality and Productivity Consultant (Private) Limited, Madras.

2. *One day Workshop on Power and Safety Audit.*—Workshop for one day on power and safety Audit, on the precaution that have to be taken to minimise the power consumption in Tansi Units was organised under the guidance of Centre for Energy Audit, Madras.

Subsidia by Companies.—(1) *Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited.*—Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited, has implemented a restructuring programme. The Company achieved a production of Rs. 33.83 lakhs and sale of Rs. 36.34 lakhs during the year 1987-88 (Production and sales were Rs. 39.55 lakhs and Rs. 39.97 lakhs respectively for the year 1986-87.

Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs to be utilised for modernisation of machineries of the Company. Efforts are being taken to modernise the machineries in the Company, to restructure the organisation as a whole and to develop certain new product and it is hoped that this company will turn the corner in another one or two years.

2. *Tamil Nadu Paints and Allied Product Limited (TAPAP).*—In the second year of its operation, the Company had achieved production and sales of Rs. 14.34 lakhs and Rs. 13.97 lakhs respectively. The Company has produced Paints for captive use in TANSI Units and to meet the requirement of Police Department and Corporation of Madras. During the year, Paint worth Rs. 12 lakhs were supplied to Commissioner of Police, Madras. The Company is taking necessary steps to increase its production in the coming years.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU (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 objective of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries and to hasten the industrial dispersal in backward and under developed areas of the State. The Corporation commenced its activities in January 1972.

The performance of SIPCOT under various schemes during 1987-88 is given below :—

1. *Term Loan.*—During the year 1987-88 term loan was sanctioned to 60 projects and additional sanction was accorded to 22 already assisted projects to meet cost overrun, etc., The gross total term loan sanction for financial year 1987-88 was Rs. 3,916.50 lakhs. The disbursement made during the year 1987-88 was Rs. 3,418.09 lakhs.

2. *Interest free sales Tax Loan.*—During the year 1987-88 the sanction and disbursement of IFST were Rs. 869.04 lakhs and Rs. 826.48 lakhs respectively.

3. *State Capital Subsidy.*—State Capital Subsidy including special subsidy for selected categories of industries sanctioned to 36 Industrial units in our state during the year 1987-88 amounted to Rs. 353.94 lakhs. The amount of subsidy disbursed during the year 1987-88 was Rs. 281.62 lakhs.

4. *Central Investment Subsidy.*—Under this scheme, SIPCOT disbursed Rs. 306.86 lakhs during the year 1987-88.

5. *Area Development.*—The Corporation increased its terms of developmental activities in order to fulfil its objectives as promotional institution. The areas with growth potential were selected and developed with all infrastructural facilities. The developed plots were allotted to entrepreneurs for setting up units. The Corporation so far developed six complexes. The salient features of various industrial complexes are given below.

Hosur and Ranipet complexes are complete in all respects. There has been tremendous response for allotment of land in Gummidipoondi complex. The Corporation has proposed to acquire another 600 acres. The continuous to the existing complex. In Cuddalore complex, out of an extent of 366.76 acres available for allotment, 343.61 acres have so far been allotted to 21 industries. 7 units have already started commercial production. In Pudukkottai complex, 28 industries have been allotted with 138.01 acres of land, 14 units have started commercial production. Manamadurai complex with all infrastructural facilities is yet to pick up. There is a balance of 260.54 acres out of 382.20 acres of allotable land. Tuticorin complex is the new complex being promoted by this Corporation. After provision of land for infrastructural facilities 674 acres have been earmarked for allotment to industries. The Corporation has so far allotted 41.47 acres to 18 units.

6. *Other Activities.—International Cell to promote N.R.I. Projects.*—To encourage the investment in industries in Tamil Nadu by Indian living abroad, a special cell is functioning in SIPCOT. A high power committee constituted by Government of Tamil Nadu, meets once in three months to take care of the specific needs of NRI. Promoters in order to conceive viable projects and also to implement the same without any difficulty.

Since the formation of International Cell in August 1981 upto May 1988 there have been more than 1,000 general enquiries from NRIs from various countries. So far 23 N.R.I. projects have been implemented catalysing a total investment of Rs. 1,600 lakhs.

2. *Single Window Agency.*—The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a high power Committee to sort out the problems faced by medium and large scale units in Tamil Nadu, such as getting clearance from various departments. The Committee meets once in a month. The industrial units have to submit their representations to the committee in the preliminary appraisal format prescribed by the committee before 5th of every month. The Committee co-ordinates with the various Government agencies to ensure speedy disposal of the cases represented.

During the year 1987-88 12 meetings were held and 36 representations have been received. Out of 36 representations 29 have been cleared/disposed off.

To give an impetus to the industrial growth and to help in solving the problems of the entrepreneurs an Industrial Guidance Bureau consisting of NRI Cell, Escot Cell and Industrial Promotion and Technical Cell, has been set up recently in SIPCOT.

3. *Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPT).*—The Government of India had approved the location of Free Trade Zone (MEPZ) near Madras City. Sites have been

selected and approved by Government. Out of 228 acres of land assigned for the purpose, 98.00 acres have been earmarked for bonded zone. SIPCOT is acting as model agency. The development of the zone and providing all the infrastructural facilities was entrusted to SIPCOT. Major Civil works regarding provision of various infrastructural facilities have already been completed.

4. *India International Trade Fair 1987.*—On behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu, SIPCOT organised the Tamil Nadu's participation IITF, 1987 at New Delhi. The Exhibition was conducted in the permanent building of Tamil Nadu Pavilion 45 private industries, 12 Government Corporations and Departments participated in the Fair. Standard display system were used for displaying photograph, exhibits, charts, etc. Tamil Nadu day was celebrated in a grand manner.

SIPCOT'S PERFORMANCE UNDER THE VARIOUS SCHEMES IN 1987-88.

Sanction.	1987-88	Cumulative since inception (net).
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1. Term Loan—Sanction ..	39,16.50	28,514.90
—Disbursement.	3,418.09	19,817.11
2. IFST —Disbursement	826.48	4,261.75
3. State Subsidy-Disbursement	281.62	1,009.99
4. Central Subsidy-Disbursement	306.86	3,603.13

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

Introduction.—The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., (TIIC) the Premier State level Financial Institution was incorporated in 1949 as a Company under The Companies Act. The Corporation extends term loans for acquiring fixing assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments for setting up of industries upto a maximum of Rs. 60 lakhs. Priority is given to Small and Tiny Sector Industrial Units in Backward Areas.

Applicability of SFC Act.—The Corporation though registered under the Companies Act 1949 deemed to be a State Financial Corporation under the SFC Act 1950 and carries out the functions and responsibilities of State Financial Corporation. Central sections of the SFC Act have been made applicable to TIIC and TIIC functions more or less as an SFC like other SFCs which get refinance funds from IDBI.

The main source of funds consists of Refinance from IDBI, bonds and share capital. The positions as on 31st March 1988 is as under :

	(RUPEES IN CRORES).
1. Refinance from IDBI	152.00
2. Bonds	101.19
3. Capital	29.99

Capital Structures.—The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation at present is R. 40 crores As on 31st March 1988 the position relating to pattern shareholding of the Corporation held by different categories of shareholders were as given below.—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
	Amount.	Percentage as on 31st March 1988.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Government of Tamil Nadu.	1,602	53.42
2. IDVU	1,350	45.00
3. Government of Pondicherry.	15	0.50
4. General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries.	8	0.26
5. L.I.C. of India	4	0.13
6. Other Banks including Co-operative Banks.	20	0.69
	2,999	100.00

Performance of TIIC.

(a) Overall Position :

Year.	Sanction.	(RUPEES IN CRORES).	
		Disbursement.	Collection.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1937-88	124.67	79.57	61.18

(b) Assistance to Small Scale Industries :

Year.	Total Sanction.	(RUPEES IN CRORES).	
		Assistance to small scale Industries.	Percentage of assistance to SSI out of the Total sanction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1987-88	124.67	109.26	88

Subsidy.—Certain taluks have been declared as eligible for Central/State Subsidy of 15/per cent/10 per cent of the capital assets of projects and TIIC directly disbursed the Central/State Subsidy out of the own funds at free of interest immediately after the sanction is made by the State Level Committee.

Profit of the Corporation.—The profit (after tax) earned by the Corporation during 1986-87 is Rs. 281.52 lakhs.

Conclusion.—At present the Corporation has 17 Branch offices and 4 Regional Offices. Two more Branch offices one at Ramanathapuram and the other at Tuticorin and one more Regional Office at Tirunelveli are proposed to be opened during the Current financial year.

SUGAR.

Within the overall policy compass of the Government of India in the matters like licencing for establishment of sugar mills, distribution of sugar, fixation of price for sugarcane, fixation of price for levy sugar and distribution and overall industrial governance powers, the State Government plans, programmes, controls the entire activity ranging from sugarcane cultivation to sugar production within the policy perimeter of the Government of India.

2. There are 25 sugar mills in the State of which 12 are in Co-operative Sector, 3 in Public Sector and 10 in Joint Stock Sector. The total cane crushing capacity of these factories is 48,900 Tonnes per day. On an average of 50,000 Tonnes of cane is crushed by the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu every day and they crush about 14.7 lakh Tonnes of cane every month.

3. The sugar units in Tamil Nadu have been producing sugar on stable basis. The contribution of Tamil Nadu production is around 9 to 11 percent of All India production. The durational competency of the crushing season in Tamil Nadu is high among the sugar factories in other States.

4. The Government of India have announced the statutory minimum cane price for 1987-88 sugar season i.e. (October 87 to September 88) at Rs. 185 per Tonne linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. The Government of Tamil Nadu after examining the representations received both from the Sugar Mills and the cane growers associations advised the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu to pay a minimum sugar cane price of Rs. 210 per Tonne of linked to a recovery of 8.5 percent for 1987-88 season.

5. The Director of Sugar is the ex-officio Cane Commissioner who advocates economic prices for cane, plays critical part in recommending State Advised Price and also relieves the problem of the sugar factories by taking up their genuine cases to the Government of India. The Director of Sugar is also the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Co-operative Sugar Mills.

6. The performance of the sugar mills in the State will show the initiation taken by the Director of Sugar in respect of Cane Development in Tamil Nadu.

Year.	Cane crushed.	Sugar produced.	Recovery.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(IN LAKH)	TONNES.)	(CRORES)
1987-88 (upto March 1988.	54.66	5.21	9.54

There are about 1,30,000 cane registrant-farmers and purchase of cane accounts for Rs. 204 crores. The revenue to the State Government is estimated annually around Rs. 25 crores.

7. The Director of Sugar is also attending the work relating to the development of the roads in the sugar factory areas. The expenditure of sugarcane road works is met from the cane cess collected at the rate of Rs. 5 per tonne of cane crushed by the sugar mills. As on 31st March 1988 a sum of Rs. 493.68 lakhs has been collected as sugarcane cess during the 1987-88 season. This scheme is executed by a separate circle at Trichy headed by a Superintending Engineer with three divisions at Trichy, Cuddalore and Salem.

8. It has been proposed to establish a co-generation plant in Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mill and produce more power by installing high pressure boiler and supply the surplus power to the Tamil Nadu Grid.

9. The Government of Tamil Nadu have ordered for establishment of a Sugar Research and Training Institute for the development of Sugar industry with a focus on engineering and allied services.

10. The Government of India have issued letters of Intent for establishment of 9 sugar mills (5 in Private Sector and 4 in Co-operative Sector) with a total crushing capacity of 22,500 Tonnes per day. Further the Government of India have issued licences for 10 sugar mills in Tamil Nadu for expansion of their existing crushing capacity by 11,500 Tonnes per day. Besides 4 applications for expansion by 4,000 Tonnes capacity are pending clearance. If all these proposals materialise, the total cane crushing capacity in Tamil Nadu would be 86,900 Tonnes per day.

11. During 1987-88 crushing season, all the Co-operative Public and Private Sector Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu have estimated to crush 82.29 lakh Tonnes of cane and produce 7.62 lakh Tonnes of Sugar with an average

recovery of 9.25 per cent. The sector-wise break-up details for 1987-88 crushing season are given below;

Sector.	Cane to be crushed,	Sugar to be produced.	Average recovery.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(IN LAKH TONNES)		per cent.
Co-operative and Public.	46.01	4.33	9.40
Private ..	36.28	3.29	9.06
Total for Tamil Nadu.	82.29	7.62	9.25

TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION (TASCO)

The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation was incorporated as a Company under companies Act, 1956 during 1974 with a view to set up Sugar Mills in the Public Sector. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited has constructed two Sugar Mills, viz. (i) Arignar Anna Sugar Mills at Kurungulam in Thanjavur district (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills at Erayiyur in Tiruchirapalli district. The above mills were commissioned during February, 1977 and February 1978 respectively. Apart from these two mills, the Government of Tamil Nadu through an ordinance issued on 26th December 1983 acquired the Sugar undertaking of Madura Sugars Limited at Pandiarajapuram in Madurai district and vested it with Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited during 1983. This mill commenced its crushing during May, 1984 under the new management. The modernisation and expansion programme of Madura Sugars from its crushing capacity of 800 TCD to 1250 TCD was completed at a total project cost of Rs. 485 lakhs and it started its production with expanded capacity on 4th April 1985.

1. *Expansion Programme.*—Expansion of Arignar Anna Sugar Mills, Kurungulam from its existing capacity of 1,250 TCD to 2,500 TCD and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills from 1,250 TCD to 3,000 TCD has been approved by Government of India and Letter of Intent has also been issued by Government of India.

Action has been taken for implementation of expansion works of the above two sugar mills with a view to commence the production with the expanded capacity during 1989-90 season.

2. *Performance of Sugar Mills.*—The performance of these three public sector sugar mills viz. Arignar Anna

Sugar Mills Madura Sugars and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills for 1987-88.

Serial number and Particulars.	AASM.	Madura Sugars.	PSM Ltd.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Cane Crushed (M.T.)	2,40,490	2,50,501	2,45,833
2 Sugar produced (Qnts.)	2,16,039	2,27,943	2,41,699
3 Recovery (percent)	8.98	9.10	9.83
4 Capacity Utilisation (percent)	111.58	116.51	114.34
5 Profit during year (Rs. in lakhs).	(—) 50.89	(—) 78.69	(+) 62.75

3. *Sugar Machinery Workshop.*—Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited has established a Sugar Machinery Workshop for reshelling of Sugar Mills rollers and manufacture of all other essential common spares for sugar mill in Maraimalainagar Industrial Complex, Chengalpattu District at a total cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs and it was commissioned on 1st August 1986. So far 85 shells of various sizes have been reshelled and sent to the respective mills. During the year 1988-89, it is proposed to reshell approximately 96 shells, 85 trash plates, 110 screpper plates.

4. *Combined performance of Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited.*—Apart from maintaining of 3 Public Sector Sugar Mills and running a Sugar Machinery Workshop, Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation is engaged in the following common activities.

(a) Introduction of computers in all Public Co-operative Sugar Mills and arranging and Co-ordinating computerisation of weigh bridge and cane department as a first step, including the training of personnel at the mills.

(b) Construction of the new sugar mills and undertaking expansion programme in the existing sugar mills in the Co-operative Sector.

Licences have been received for four new Co-operative Sugar Mills at Sethiathope (South Arcot District), Harur (Dharmapuri District), Aranthangi (Pudukkottai District) and at Cheyyar (North Arcot District); In addition totally six mills are under expansion in Co-operative and Public Sector. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited will function as the technical advisor for expansion and may take up the role as adopted at the setting up of Tiruttani and Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills.

5. *Establishment of South India Sugar Research Foundation.*—Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited has taken steps to establish a Sugar Research Foundation and South Indian Sugar Institute in Tamil Nadu with a principal object to assist the Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu and neighbouring States through higher training of personnel research and development work and other related activities. This has been registered on 20th November 1987 under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975. Other steps to establish the Institute are in progress.

TAMIL NADU CEMENTS CORPORATION (TANCEM)

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation (TANCEM), a subsidiary of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), is concentrating the manufacture of cement and asbestos cement products such as cement sheet and pressure pipes. At present, TANCEM has the following four units:—

(1) *Alangulam cement works.*—Rated Capacity : 4 lakh tonnes per annum cement located at Alangulam in Kamarajar District commenced commercial production during 1970-71.

(2) *Ariyalur cement works.*—Rated Capacity : 5 lakh tonnes per annum cement Located at Ariyalur in Trichy District commenced commercial production during October 1979.

(3) *Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Sheet Plant).*—Achievable Capacity : 30,000 tonnes per annum Asbestos Cement Sheet Located at Alangulam in Kamarajar District commenced commercial production during October, 1981.

(4) *Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Pipe Plant).* Achievable Capacity : 30,000 tonnes per annum Asbestos Cement Pressure pipes located at Mayanur in Trichy District commenced commercial production during October, 1984.

The physical performance of the four units are as under:

Name of the Plant.	Actual production 1987-88 (tonnes)	Percentage on the targetted production 1987-88.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Alangulam Cement Works	2,91,009	73
2. Ariyalur Cement Works	4,05,154	108
3. Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Sheet Plant)	28,267	104
4. Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Pipe Plant).	17,955	105

The performance of the TANCEM unit during 1987-88 was comparatively better than the previous year particularly Ariyalur Unit touched the production of 4.18 lakh tonnes against the target of 3.75 lakh tonnes and percentage of achievement was 108 percent against the target. Similarly sheet and pipe plant also achieved 104 percent and 106 percent against the target of 0.27 lakh and 0.18 lakh tonnes fixed for the year 1987-88. Alangulam Cement Unit alone showed low production mainly an account of process water nearly for over 5 months. shortage of If due weightage given for that, the unit would have produced more than 95 percent. The turnover of TANCEM was Rs. 7,752.95 lakh and it earned a net profit of Rs. 352.85 lakh during 1987-88.

In order to overcome the power cut and unforeseen tripping and power shedding, TANCEM has installed 4 MW DG set at Alangulam Cement Works at a total cost of Rs. 281 lakhs and 6 MW DG set at Ariyalur Cement Works at a total cost of Rs. 404 lakhs. This was met by internal generation and availing term loan from financial institutions. By the installation of DG sets, the units were able to achieve better production during 1987-88 though the power cut was in force through out the year.

The cement plants at Alangulam and Ariyalur has been equipped with ESP to arrest the dust pollution from Kiln and Cement Mill section. In addition, bag type dust collectors are provided in the other sections in order to control the dust pollution. However, ESPs at time get tripped due to power failure, poor quality of coal.

TANCEM is considering the following Modernisation/Expansion proposal in order to improve the performance of the cement units at Ariyalur and Alangulam.—

Ariyalur Cement Works.—Ariyalur Cement Plant is experiencing production problem due to wet and sticky nature of raw material. Further, the unit received letter of intent for substantial expansion from the existing 5 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes per annum. In order to take up modernisation/Expansion programmed we have commissioned M/s. Holderbank Management Consultant (HMC), Switzerland to prepare detailed Feasibility Report for taking an investment decision.

Alangulam Cement Works.—Alangulam wet process granite and to improve the mining operation, it has cement plant is consuming more quantity of coal compared proposed to take up conversion of Alangulam wet process to dry process plant. Further, the limestone availability at plant and installation of Primary Crusher with picking Alangulam is having granite intrusion which dilute the plant at a total cost of Rs. 25 Crores, which will be taken of quality of limestone. Alangulam mines are narrow and up in two phases. The phase I will be the installation steep which requires mechanised mining whereas the Unit Primary Crusher with picking plant at a cost of Rs. 7.5 at present is having manual handling and sizing of limestone Crores during the current year. Once the quarrying which resulted low production from quarry. In order to operation as well as conversion is carried out, the per-convert the wet process plant into semi-dry process to formance of the Alangulam Cement Plant will improve effect fuel saving and to picking out the intrusion of considerably.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION

As part of the strategy to develop the backward areas in the State to generate additional employment, the State Government formed the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation (TNSC) in July 1974 to produce salt. The first project of Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation was established in the most backward area of Ramanathapuram District in the remote and interior area of Valinokkam 42 K.M. from Ramanathapuram town—totally bereft of industries, agricultural operations or trading activities. The second Project was taken up at Thambikottai in Thanjavur District in June 1980. The Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex (MVSC) comprises a total effective area of 1953 hectares of which so far 917 hectares have been developed in a phased manner. The second project, Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project (SVSP) comprises an area of 1,143 hectares of which 243 hectares have been developed so far. As against the project-cost of Rs. 145 lakhs for MVSC, so far Rs. 113 lakhs has been spent and in respect of SVSP Rs. 30 lakhs have been spent out of Rs. 120 lakhs.

2. *Operating Results for 1987.*—Overall, It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that, the year of grave crisis faced by the entire industry, we have made significant progress in a number of areas including sales and despatches collections, etc. For the second year in the 12 year operation of the Company we have made gross profit (before interest and depreciation). However, the heavy interest burden and the difficult operating conditions of the industry the country over compounded by the adverse effects flowing from our disadvantageous location, have led to a situation of net loss. The net loss at Rs. 8.95 lakhs is not only lower than that of the previous year (net loss Rs. 10.52 lakhs), but is also the lowest in the history of our Company after we started producing in a significant measures.

Sales and Despatches.—Despatches for the year 1987 at 33,774 tonnes represented an increase of 47 percent over the corresponding figure of 22,998 tonnes in the previous year. This was possible by the newly created Marketing Department and by pursuing vigorously with the major industrial consumers. Even here a still higher achievement could have been possible but for the 'stop supply order' issued by several major consumers in the four Southern States. Even Andhra Pradesh had experienced power cut of a high level leading to the stoppage of lifting by a prominent chlor-alkalic industrial consumer located in West Godavari District. Simellorally the stoppage of supplies enforced by our customers in Tuticorin, Udyogmandal in Kerala, etc., had to be reckoned with but for which our increased sales would have been much higher than the 47 per cent registered in 1987.

Collections.—The Collections at Rs. 42.50 lakhs in 1987 represented an increase of 54 per cent over the 1986 level of Rs. 27.52 lakhs. This higher level was also possible by continual follow up and pursuing with our main customers.

Production.—In view of the very heavy stocks we had carried over amounting to 60,322 tonnes in end 1986, the Corporation had realigned the production to a realistic level correlating it to the sales and pegged it at a level of about 36,000 tonnes. It may be added that even at this level our production represents an utilisation ratio of 75 per cent.

Quality upgradation.—The Corporation's ultimate objective would be to produce Chemical Industrial Grade I while it is producing a considerable portion of the output in Chemical Industry Grade II. It is not merely that the Sodium Chloride content is 1 percentage point higher in Grade I as compared to Grade II but the standards for the various impurities are very much more stringent. For example, the Magnesium level (0.01 per cent) permitted in Grade I is ten times more stringent than in Grade II (0.1 per cent). Again, in respect of Calcium, the purity standards in Grade I are nearly seven times that in Grade II. The Corporation's has involved institutional arrangement by constituting quality Circle Committees involving the Marketing and Technical Services Personnel, the Project Personnel and also Sales Consultant so that specific targets are laid down at each stage of production, operational plans are drawn up and implementation made to the maximum extent possible subject to the limiting factor of severe resources crunch faced by the Corporation. Emboldened by all these measures the Corporations enlarged the coverage of bonus/Penalty clauses with a number of Customers and the Corporation is striving to adopt it practically to all the Chlor-alkali consumers. Even though, in a time of unremitting glut, the Co-operations do not get a fair share of the benefits of the gains of productivity and quality upgradation, normally due to it, it has still made some significant strides. For major chlor-alkali industry in Andhra Pradesh, for as many as 22 supplies covering a period of 12 months, all the supplies except one have found to be of superior quality as compared to the purchase order specifications resulting in a sizable bonus. It is also significant to note that both Mariyur and Thambikottai Projects have stood upto these tests, and secured bonus. For 2,471 tonnes the Corporation has secured a net bonus for high quality of Rs. 28,546 working out to an average of Rs. 36 tonnes or 50 per cent of the basic price.

Productivity the key-note.—The performance judged by the crucial index of productivity namely yield hectare is quite encouraging. As compared to the Tamil Nadu average of 77 tonnes/hectare and the all-India average of 83 tonnes/hectares and output compares favourably with an yield level of 126 tonnes/hectare. Even the Corporations vacant Thambikottai Project with an yield of 139 tonne s/hectares compares very favourable with those of leading multi product chemical companies with output range of 32-50 tonne s/hectare

Corporate Plans.—Alternative Production and Investment Plant.—It has evolved alternative levels of product and investment strategies with emphasis on producing the superior. Chemical Industry Grade for the entire level of production. The Report of the Sub-Committee of the board under the Chairmanship of Chairmans Managing Director have evolved five alternative proposals with production ranging from 48,000 tonnes 78,000 tonnes and with investment ranging from R. 70 to R. 25 lakh. Alternative producing 78,000 tonnes with an investment of R. 25 lakh was the most appropriate. It has also been assumed that consequent be improved quality the unit price realisation would increase from Rs. 73 tonne to Rs. 100 tonne. The proposal has been sent to the State Government and it is gratified to know the positive responses from Industries and Finance Secretaries in considering the range of alternatives and their implications at a Meeting held in our Company and endorsing our proposals and agreeing to them in principle. However, even the best of the five alterations endorsed, would meet restructuring of the capital base of the Company and cannot service the very high interest burden of Rs. 46 tonnes (at a break even of 65 percent of installed capacity) which burden is unrealistically high and very much higher than those faced by the other major salt producing units in the Country.

Medium perspective Projects—Iron Fortified Salt.—The Corporation is concentrating on two pioneering Projects, namely, Iron Fortified Salt (IFS) Plant and 350 Se Bitten for the ugenisum Metal Project (MMP). Then Iron Fortified Salt Plant has commenced its trial run twice and 5 tonnes of the product produced. The quality is good and it is in an advanced stage of commission of commercial production. This Rs. 20 lakhs project funded by UNICEF for the plant and Machinery (Rs. 14.4d lakhs) and the Union Department of Food by way of loans (Rs. 8.80 lakhs) towards building and electrical works with our company providing land and complete operations, will have a throughput of 15,000 tonnes. There has been considerable delay in the reimbursement of funds on capital account amounting to over Rs. 2.10 lakhs and we also need urgently working capital funds of the order of Rs. 28 lakhs—the proposals for which have been taken up at a high level in the Government. The first meeting of the High Level Co-ordination Committee for the Iron Fortified Salt Project under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary was held recently and it is hoped that arrangements for providing working capital funds as also effective marketing evolved by it would be implemented are long. The Project, with a minimum turnover potential of Rs. 1.5 crores a year, should take a fair contribution to our operating results product.

2036 Be Battern. The Corporation is implementing another Project which constitute bust of it 4 kind the country over. Names 36* Be Battern about 18,000 tonnes of 36 degrees Be Battern would be supplied to the strategic Magnesium Metal Project coming in the vicinity of our Valinokkam Salt Works. It may be added that currently the bitter available with almost all the sale producers at a strength of 29 degrees. Be discarded as a waste and thus the Corporation's effort reating the valuable intermediate product in the Magnesium Metal making.

TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Introduction.—Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation Limited, a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking was incorporated during March 21, 1983 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. Upto 31st March 1988 the Government equity participation in the Corporation is 150 lakhs. The aim of Talco is to develop leather industry in Tamil Nadu, to assist artisans in lower sector, to give infrastructure facilities to small tanners, etc., In the first three year of activities, the Corporation was concentrating on its future activities such as infrastructural facilities, market study and finding out the suitable brand name, etc.

The Corporation during the year under review concentrated on the ongoing schemes of the past and also launched the scheme in collaboration with Social Welfare Department —Khadi Board of free supply of footwear to school going children as per Government's directives. The following are the short notes on the DP performance :—

1. **Material Bank.**—There are about 521 tanneries in Tamil Nadu and the demand for chemicals, acid, including wattle extract solid and powder have not been met within time and at competitive rates. Tamil Nadu Leather

Development Corporation has taken up this challenge and already established three Material Banks at Dindigul, Erode, Pernambut in the past and one more Material Bank at Chromepet during the year under review. All chemicals for tanning purposes, acid and wattle extract, etc. are purchases and sold at competitive rates through three Banks. About 400 tanners have been benefitted under this scheme. During 1987-88, 438 tons of wattle extract for value of about Rs. 87.97 lakhs were imported and sold. The striking feature of these Material Banks is that they are continuously working on profit even after collection of Central Office overhead and it is gaining popularity from tanners in the areas.

2. **Training Centre.**—With a view to impart training to Adi-Dravida Community, a Training Centre has been started at Pallavaram, during August 1986. This training Centre imparts training to 22 men and women of Adi Dravida Community in manufacture of leather goods. A sum of Rs. 200 is being paid as stipend to these trainees and the duration of training is 9 months. Upto the year under review, 3 batches of trainees have completed their training and come out successfully.

Marketing Assistance to small Artisans.—To improve the living standards of artisans in the trade and to assure them regular and continuous wage earning, Talco is extending marketing assistance to these artisans. A procurement centre at Perambur has been established where artisans in footwear industry are concentrated. This centre was started in December 1985 at Perambur, Madras to procure finished products of footwear and leather goods from artisans in this area. All inputs for the manufacture of footwear, children shoes, i.e., quality leather, shoe last, advance of wages are supplied to the artisans and the entire products manufactured by them are procured in this centre on cash payment basis after deducting the value of leather supplied and wages paid to them. The footwear and leather goods procured are being sold through outlets of Talco, i.e. Various Sales Centres opened in Trade Fairs and exhibitions and Talco's own showroom at Central Office under the brand name "SUPRA". This has motivated almost all the artisans living in and around Perambur and at present about 150 artisans belonging to Adi-Dravidar community are benefitted. By this process, the traditional artisans in the trade are getting continued benefit and decent livelihood. About Rs. 19.85 lakhs worth of goods have been procured and sold through various outlets of Talco during the year under review.

3. Hill Area Development programme (HADP) for artisans in footwear industry.—Product-cum-Development Centre at Ooty has been opened in June 1986, for the benefit of artisans in Ooty and Coonoor under the HADP. Government have sanctioned one time assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs for the scheme. At present about 20 artisans are associated with this centre and this is expected to increase in coming months. These artisans are given assured income through purchase of products every month.

4. Serving the Community.—The Corporation has set up a separate company in the name and style of Talco Vaniyambadi Tanners Enviro Control Systems, Limited, to provide an effluent treatment project for the group of 80 tanneries in Vaniyambadi. The project cost is around Rs. 227 lakhs.

Free supply of Footwear to school-going children and Rural working women.—During the Budget 1987-88, the Government of Tamil Nadu announced the scheme of free supply of footwear to school-going children and rural working women. Talco is functioning as a nodal agency for implementation of the above scheme. Talco is co-opted by Khadi and Village Industries Board and Social Welfare Department. The productions and distribution for free supply of footwear should be in the ratio of 50 : 30 : 20 in respect of Talco, Khadi and Village Industries Board and Social Welfare Department respectively. Government made a provision of Rs. 20 crores for this scheme during the year under review. About 2,500 workers all belonging to SC. and S.T. have been engaged in this work.

During the year under review, Talco, Khadi and Village Industries Board and Social Welfare Department produced 20,42,579, 14,02,853 and 2,75,000 pairs respectively totalling about 37.20 Lakhs pairs and supplied to the school-going children.

5. Overall Financial Performance :

The following are the details of performance :—

Year.	Turnover.	Loss.	Cumulative Loss.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
1983-84 .. .. .	..	2.05	2.05
1984-85 .. .. .	..	4.85	6.90
1985-86	6.20	9.22	16.12
1986-87	315.36	64.85	80.97
1987-78	456.91	26.58	107.55

TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED (TACEL)

1. TACEL has been formed as a Public Sector Company fully owned by Government of Tamil Nadu by amalgamating four service oriented units and one Commercial Unit from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce and 2 Commercial units from TANSI and started its activities with effect from 15th July 1974.

2. The company has an authorised share capital of Rs. 200.00 lakhs, out of which 186.11 lakhs has been subscribed as on 31st March 1988. The entire share capital is held by Government of Tamil Nadu.

3. TACEL has been incurring losses year after year and the accumulated losses as on 31st March 1987 was Rs. 475.66 lakhs.

4. As per the decision taken at the Standing Finance Committee Meeting held on 20th January 1987, Government have decided to close all the non-viable units of

TACEL in a phased manner. The Board of Directors in the meeting held on 29th February 1988 have resolved to close down the CPIO and Central Maintenance Organisation and Registered Office. Accordingly proposals for the closure of C.P.I.O. and Central Maintenance Organisation and Registered Office were sent to Government and orders are expected to be issued shortly.

5. At the first instance, 3 units viz. Tacel Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai, Tacel Ceramic Centre, Omalur and Tacel Art Pottery, Vridhachalam have since been closed on 30th September 1987 and compensation and other benefits have been paid to the workmen. The Service Centre for Ceramics and Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam have been retransferred to the Control of Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce on 1st April 1988.

6. Since TACEL Ceramic Factory and Stoneware Pipes, Vridhachalam have also been running on losses, Government have ordered closure of these two units also. As per orders, the Stoneware Pipes has been closed on 31st March 1988 and the workmen were paid compensation and other benefits. The workmen of the Tacel Ceramic Factory have been laid off with effect from 1st August 1987. The Commissioner of Labour has permitted the closure of the unit effective from 22nd June 1988. However some of the workers have appealed to the High Court, Madras against the closure of the unit. Further action will be taken after decision of the High Court is known

7. The working results of the company for 1986-87 are given below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Production	264.00
Sales	231.00
Stocks	33.00

TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE LIMITED.

Arasu Magnesite Mines in Salem spread over on extent of 578.92 acres was on lease to a Private Company, namely Messrs. Salem Magnesite Private Limited upto 1978. At the expiry of the period of the Mining lease the Government of Tamil Nadu have reserved the above land for State exploitation and formed a New Company Messrs. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited on 17th January, 1979 for operating the above Mines. The Factory of the Private Company was operated by Joint Sector Company, namely Messrs. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Limited till 1982 and consequent on termination of the Joint sector agreement, the above subsidiary company has now been completely taken over by TANMAG.

The activities of Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited is mainly confined to the mining operation and manufacture of Dead Burne Magnesite which is used in Steel Industries.

From the very inception of the Company, the Mining operations are progressing satisfactorily. The physical and Financial performance of the company for the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 is as given below :

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE.

(Figures are provisional subject to Audit.)

	Targetted MT.	Actual MT.
(1)	(2)	(3)
R.M.—		
Production	1,20,000	1,20,011
Sales	97,000	1,00,478
D.B.M.—		
Production	30,000	30,362
Sales	30,000	30,423

From the incorporation TANMAG is running in good profits excepting the years during 1985-86 and 1986-87 which has resulted in loss due to heavy depreciation claimed on the assets of Rotary Kiln Plant as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act

The details of profits earned/loss incurred by the company during the year 1987-88 is as given below (Provisional subject to Audit) :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Cash profit earned by the Company during the year 1987-88.	208.01
Depreciation provided for, during the year 1987-88.	219.33
Profit before tax	11.32
Provision for Taxation .. .. .	..
Profit/loss after tax	11.32

Tamil Nadu Magnesite products Limited a subsidiary company of TANMAG is producing highly calcined Magnesite and Ramming Mass. The physical and financial performance of the subsidiary company for the financial year 1987-88 is as given below. The figures are provisional subject to Audit.

Performance of Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Limited for the year 1987-88.—

<i>Physical performance.</i>	<i>LCM Mt.</i>	<i>Ramming Mass Mt.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Production	7,302	502
Sales	7,361	482
Financial performance.—		
Cash profit earned by the company during the year 1987-88.	4.29	
Depreciation provided for during the year 1987-88.	2.20	
Profit before tax	6.49	
Provision for Taxations .. .. .	..
Profit/loss after tax	<u>6.49</u>	

Future Plan.—The company is proposing to install two more projects for the improvement of quality Magnesite and for the production of finished products.

Chemical Beneficiation Plant.—For improvement of quality of Magnesite the Company is proposing to implement the Chemical Beneficiation Plant at a cost of Rs.105.06 crores by using the technical know how supplied by Messrs. Sulzer Brothers Limited, Switzerland. The Company has engaged Messrs. M.N. Dastur and Company (P) Limited Calcutta as their consulting engineers for the above project. Our application with Messrs. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for financial assistance for the above project is under their evaluation and it is likely to be sanctioned by them very shortly.

Brick Plant.—For the manufacture of finished product, namely Basic Refractory Brick the Company was proposed

to implement a Brick Plant. Messr. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants(Ind) Lmted. (A Government of India Undertaking), Ranchi have been selected as technical consultants and Messrs. Refractories Consulting and Engineers, GmbH, Austria have been appointed as technical know-how suppliers.

It is expected that both the Plant will be commissioned by the end of 1990.

After the completion of the above two plants, it is expected that the Company will be in a position to supply the necessary good quality finished products to Steel Industries in the country, in view of the diversification of activities by the Company and the response the Company is getting from the customers for the products.

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.

TAMIN was set up in April 1978 by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The main objects of the Corporation are :—

(i) To Exploit the workable reserves of various minerals deposits of commercial importance through systematic and scientific methods.

(ii) To ensure proper utilisation of mineral resource and its conservation for value addition.

(iii) To provide technical consultancy to various agencies engaged in the mineral exploitation.

(iv) To establish research and development wing on modern techniques for exploring the possibilities of utilising the low grade ores in the state.

(v) To provide job opportunities to rural people.

2. The authorised and paid-up capital of the Corporation as on date is Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 262.30 lakhs respectively.

3. The performance of TAMIN for the past 5 years furnished below which clearly indicates TAMIN is growing organisation :

Year.	1984-85.	1985-86.	1986-87.	1987-88.	1988-89.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Production :—					
Black Granite M ³	3,579	4,487	7,430	7,203	4,810
Grey Granite M ³	3,444	3,479	2,428	2,832	2,132
Major Minerals MT	93,089	1,69,872	1,47,658	1,79,630	99,706
Polished slabs/Monuments M ²	148	311	3,458	9,861	8,586
II. Sales :—					
Black Granite quantity M ³	3,175	4,251	6,088	6,454	3,748
Value (Rupees in lakhs)	222	325	522	685	541
Grey Granite quantity M ³	3,404	3,537	2,614	2,641	1,845
Value (Rupees in lakhs)	106	128	135	166	155
Major Minerals quantity MT	95,675	1,54,876	1,37,212	1,77,481	94,720
Value (Rupees in lakhs)	79	135	133	176	122

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Polished slabs/Monuments	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Quantity MT2	154	159	1,117	4,281	4,756
Value (Rupees in lakhs)	1	3	40	148	245
(RUPEES IN LAHRS.)					
III. Total turnover	407	592	830	1,175	1,093
IV. Operating profit	115	203	300	457	398
V. Transfer to reserve	23	123	134	80	148
VI. Profit after tax and transfer to reserves ..	+ 6	+55	+74	(-) 11	+51

4. TAMIN, during December 1988 negotiated with buyers for increased prices for the subsisting contracts for black and grey granites and this will increase the revenue by Rs. 2.50 crores for 10 quarries.

5. *TAMIN Granites, Manali* :—This unit was set up in 1986 as a 100 per cent Export Oriented Unit at a cost of Rs. 6.40 crores to export granite as value added product. The capacity of the unit to process 50,400 M² of polished slabs and 8,640 M² of Monuments. It is proposed to expand the unit at a cost of Rs. 96 lakhs to produce high value item utilising low value material and set right the imbalance in the factor.

6. *New Schemes*.—(i) *Tile plant*.—There is vast market for tiles made of different coloured granites, TAMIN, therefore proposes to shortly set up a tile factor as 100 percent Export Oriented Unit at a cost of about Rs. 400 lakhs. This unit will provide employment to 50 persons.

(ii) *Joint ventures* :—It is proposed to set up big factories to process granite blocks and produce finished products for international market in collaboration with foreign entrepreneurs and MMTC.

(iii) *Revival of Krishnagiri Unit* :—There is good demand in the local market for polished granite slabs and kitchen tops and TAMIN proposes to restructure the Krishnagiri polishing Unit at an investment of Rs. 27 lakhs.

7. *Graphite factor* :—In order to set up a Graphite factory with lesser cost and reduced dependence on imported machinery, Messrs. Engineers India Limited have been appointed in January 1989 as consultants to prepare Detailed Project Report to the project. The scheme may cost around Rs. 10 crores and the implementation is likely to be commenced before the end of 1989.

Employment—TAMIN is operating 85 quarries and mines which are in the most backward rural areas of the State and is providing direct employment to 3600 persons and indirect employment to 1000 persons.

TAMIL NADU MOPEDS LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Mopeds with its three workshop has achieved a production of Rs. 33.83 lakhs in 1987-88 compared to its production of Rs. 39.55 lakhs in 1986-87. The company have achieved sale of Rs. 36.34 lakhs in 1987-88 against the sale of Rs. 37.34 lakhs in 1986-87. In restructuring programme implemented in the Company 48 surplus workers have been reduced during the year.

Development and Modernisation.—The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for modernisation of machines of the Company. Action is being taken to modernise the machinery and to develop the new and products for improving production through job orders. By taking special efforts the mill spares required for the Modern Rice Mills, under the control of T.N.C.S.C. have been standardised and the company captured the position of an ancillary source status for them during 1987-88. Complicated components of Developmental nature have been executed to G.T.R.E. Bangalore winning confidence and good will so as to pave way for receipt of more orders.

A. L. P. G. stainless stove has been developed. In this stove special automatic electronic devise to ignite is attached which is not common in indigenous makes. Further the Company is developing certain critical items like Lavatory pan and wash basin out of Stainless Steel which are required by Bharath Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore. These items are also required for In-egal Coach Factory and the Railways.

The Company has completed supply of sheet Metal component worth Rs. 25.13 lakhs to T.N.C.S.C. Limited Order to the tune of Rs. 6.5 lakhs were received from G. T. R. E. Bangalore and completed during 1987-88.

With the efforts taken to modernise the machinery in the Company and restructuring the organisation as a whole and developing new and product, it is hoped that this company will turn the corner in another one or two years.

The company had maintained good industrial relation in 1987-88.

TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited is the largest Public Sector Undertaking promoted by Government of Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of newsprint and printing and writing paper. The plant has been established at Kagithapuram, in the industrially backward district of Tiruchirappalli. The project has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 239.22 crores. The plant is capable of producing 50,000 TPA of Newsprint and 40,000 TPA of Printing and Writing Paper with the flexibility to produce any intermediary combination of the product mix to meet the market and operational exigencies.

The plant uses an unconventional raw material viz., bagasse for manufacture of newsprint. Realising the vital importance of the technology for the developing countries, World Bank and IDBL subscribed to the share capital of the company. I.B.R.D. has also extended term loan of Rs. 83.32 crores. Indian Financial Institutions together with the commercial banks have extended term loans of Rs. 67.45 crores.

The plant needs about 4,00,000 tonnes of bagasse and 70,000 tonnes of eucalyptus hybrid wood per annum. The bagasse is obtained from 5 sugar mills in exchange of steam manufactured in the boilers installed at the sugar mills by the company TAF CORN has assured the supply

of 70,000 tonnes of eucalyptus hybrid wood needed for the plant. The plant requires 12 MGD of water and 30 MVA of power. The plant has two turbo generators capable of generating 26 MW of power.

The plant commenced commercial production in October 1985. The Financial Year of the company ends in September. During April 1987—March 1988 the plant produced 59,330 tonnes of Newsprint and 25,496 tonnes of printing and writing paper. The plant achieved 94 per cent capacity utilisation during the financial year ending 30th September 1987.

During 1986-87 the company achieved a turnover of Rs. 84.59 crores. However, due to the unremunerative price fixed by Government of India for newsprint the company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 19.87 crores. The cumulative loss as on 30th September 1987 is Rs. 40.25 crores. Government of India has revised the price of newsprint by Rs. 1,733 per tonne with effect from 27th January 1988.

The company has provided direct employment to 1,523 persons besides generating indirect employment to about 5,000. The company has provided 470 houses for the employees besides extending facilities like school, dispensary, etc.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INFORMATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Information and Public Relations Department has been playing a significant role in dissemination of information on all policies and programmes of the State Government and building a bridge of understanding between the Government and different segments of people. In this task, this department makes use of all Mass media including the traditional medium. The various activities of the department during the year 1987-88 are given here under.

District Information and Public Relations Officers.—Information and Public Relations Officers are working in all the twenty districts. They make use of all Mass media including the two electronic media namely Television and AIR in publicising the development programmes. They organise film shows and other cultural activities 12,620 film shows were organised during the year 1987-88.

Apart from screening of films, cultural programmes like "Villupattu", dramas and meetings and mini-exhibitions were also organised to publicise the schemes like small savings, removal of untouchability, family welfare, Chief Minister's Nutrition noon meal schemes, etc. They also conducted Government functions and centenary celebrations in the districts. Since exhibition serves a visual publicity medium, pavilions were set up by the Information and Public Relations Officers in the All-India Tourist and Industrial Fair held at Madras.

Information Centres.—Five Information Centres with reference libraries are functioning during 1987-88 in Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. The updated information on all general subjects are made available in these centres for the benefit of the public. The speeches of Hon'ble Ministers and other VVIPs delivered during the functions are recorded by these centres and cassettes are kept for retrieval and use. The libraries attached to the Information Centre cater to the information needs of the people in all walks of life including research students. Fil, units attached to the information centres organise film shows regularly in the centres and also in educational institutions on request.

Reception Wings.—Entry to the Secretariat has been regulate and 3 Reception counters functioning under the control of this department in the Secretariat. The issue passes to visitors who want to meet the Ministers and Senior Officers to present their demands. More than 1000 visitors call at the Reception Counters every day for pass and other facilities.

Advertisement.—The advertisements of the various departments, public undertakings and other institutions under the administrative control of the State Government are channelised and released to news papers through this department. The Information and Public Relations

Department itself prepares and releases advertisements on behalf of the Government departments and its various undertakings and institutions with the view to publicise the policies and programmes of the Government. This department has released about 10,500 advertisements to various news papers, periodicals, etc., during the year 1987-88.

Press Release.—This department is the spokesman of the Government for Press relations. Press Reporters were taken to many places to cover important Government functions, development projects, etc. One press tour was arranged during the year. Press tour was arranged in connection with wild life week celebration in Udhagamandalam, Erode and Mudumalai. Photo coverage has been arranged for 448 Government functions. 102 Press conferences and press meets by Governor, Ministers, Advisers and Heads of department were arranged. Arrangements were also made for the visits of Foreign journalists to Tamil Nadu. Arrangements were made for fortnightly broadcast of Ministers' speeches over A.I.R. under the programme 'Valarum Tamilagam'.

Press Scrutiny.—Reference section in the headquarters supplies press cuttings to the Ministers, Chief Secretary and Secretaries and other departments in the Secretariat. Speeches for the use of Ministers and Secretaries and messages for them are also prepared by this section. Press clippings were prepared and sent to Ministers and various departments.

Kalai Arangams.—Kalaivanar Arangam, Rajaji Hall, Seerani Arangam and Valluvar Kottam at Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore are under the control of this department. Educational and entertainment programmes for the public as also children are being organised in these theatres at a nominal cost. Cultural programmes by the Government departments and the private organisations are being organised in the theatres. These theatres available for conducting cultural programmes by Government departments at a nominal rent and the private organisations have to pay the prescribed rent.

Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.—Kalaivanar Arangam at the Government Estate, Madras is an air-conditioned theatre. Government functions, private programmes and cultural performance are held here. The Arangam is allotted to Government departments at concessional rates. The Government earned Rs. 2.96 lakhs during 1987-88 as receipts as rental.

Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore.—Government functions and cultural programmes are organised at Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore, North Arcot District. Film shows are also conducted daily. Government earned Rs. 6.38 lakhs as rental during 1987-88 for screening of feature films.

Memorials.—The following memorials are under the administrative control of this department :—

1. Valluvar Kottam
2. Anna Square
3. Kamaraj Illam
4. Rajaji Memorial
5. Kamaraj Memorial at Guindy
6. Gandhi Mandapam at Kanniyakumari
7. Barathiyar Manimandapam at Ettayapuram
8. V.O.C. Illam at Ottapidaram
9. Kamarajar Memorial at Virudhunagar
10. Periyar-Anna Memorial at Erode.
11. Valliammai Memorial at Thillaiyadi
12. Rajaji house at Therrapalli, Dharmapuri district
13. Anna Memorial at Kancheepuram and
14. Seikuthambi Pavalar Memorial at Nagercoil.

Improvement works at Valluvar Kottam have been taken up. Facilities for the visitors are also being provided. Steps have been taken to beautify the Kottam and new shopping complex has been constructed.

Exhibition.—During the year 1987-88 exhibitions have been conducted at Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Erode, Dindigul and Cuddalore. Project at Rs. 120.13 lakhs has been obtained through these exhibitions. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been organising exhibitions in the headquarters of some of the districts to highlight Government achievements. The departments of State Government and Central Government and also public sector undertakings are participating in such exhibitions. The exhibitions are educative, informative and provide entertainment to the visitors. 7 Exhibitions were organised during 1987-88.

Functions.—With a view to disseminating information and educating the people particularly the younger generation about the historical events and sacrifices made by great leaders, birth-day celebrations, commemoration days of such great sons and daughters of India are organised round the year by this department. These functions are organised in Madras and in the districts as well. 25 functions were organised during 1987-88.

Film and Television.—The Film and TV Institute of Tamil Nadu at Madras is one of the two premier institutions in the country engaged in training students in different courses of film making and T.V. production.

This Institute offers courses in Cinematography (3 years), Direction and Screenplay Writing (3 years), Film Processing (3 years), Film Editing (2 years) and Acting course (1 year). Except Acting course all other courses are diploma courses. 158 students are studying in different courses in this institute.

Film Division.—Tamil Nadu Film Division under the control of Information and Public Relations Department produces news bulletins. 19 news bulletins were produced during 1987-88 and 141 copies were duplicated. They are circulated through the Central Films Division for screening in the Cinema Theatres in the State. 87 documentaries on family welfare, Harijans welfare, tribal welfare, agriculture have been produced.

Tamil Arasu.—This department has been publishing 'Tamil Arasu' an official organ of the State Government. The Tamil edition is a fortnightly, while the English edition is a monthly. About 43,000 copies in Tamil and 3,500 copies in English are printed. Special editions to commemorate important events and birth anniversaries of leaders were printed and distributed. They are as follows : 1,93,625 brochures and booklets and folders were printed at Tamil Arasu Press. Forty years of independence special issue, Periyar, Anna birth day special issue, arcot twin brothers special issue, Pardit Jawaharlal Nehru, Theeran Sathiyamcorthy, statue unveiling function special issue, Chief Minister special editions both in Tamil and English.

The following journals of the State Government departments are also printed in Tamil Arasu Press :—

- (1) Uzhaipavar Ulagam
- (2) Vilayattu Madal
- (3) Thirukoil
- (4) Tamilaga Kalvi and
- (5) Thittam (Government of India Publication).

Invitations, posters and other publicity materials of the Government departments have been printed in the Press.

TOURISM

During the year 1987-88, developmental activities of Tourism have increased manifold. As a result of this, tourist arrivals both foreign and domestic have increased substantially. During the year 1987 India has been visited by 11,63,774 foreign tourists recording an increase of 7.8%. During the period Tamil Nadu received 3,20,935 foreign tourists recording an increase of 7.6% over the previous year. Domestic tourist arrivals have also increased considerably.

The various activities undertaken by the Department during the year 1987-88 are briefly indicated below :

With a view to maintain the momentum gained in implementation of plan schemes and to rectify any shortcoming that are notified in the process of implementation of plan schemes periodical meetings of the Tourist officers were held during 1987-88. During the meetings targets

were fixed for the Tourist Officers. Some of the important activities for which target were fixed are explained in the following paragraphs :—

Preparation of Master Plans.—Tourist Officers were advised to identify place of tourist interest that require development and prepare master plans for them so as to enable the Department to take into consideration the needs of such places while preparing annual plan schemes. The Tourist Officers have sent Master Plans for important centres in their jurisdictions.

District Excursion Centres.—The Tourist Officers were also requested to identify centres which can be developed as District Excursion Centres for inclusion in plan schemes. The Tourist Officers have identified certain places and have prepared project report for their development.

Classification.—The Tourist Officers inspected hotel projects meeting financial assistance from the financial institutions and sent their recommendations to the department. They have also assisted the Central and State Hotel Classification Committees whenever they visit their region for star classification of hotels.

Plan Schemes.—Government of India, Department of Tourism has extended financial assistance to the following schemes during 1987-88 :—

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
1. Cafeteria at Kanniyakumari	6.02
2. Construction of visitors waiting hall at Poompuhar.	9.37
3. Provision of wayside facilities at (Burliar), Mettupalayam.	12.24
4. Provision of wayside facilities at Uthirakesamangai.	11.25
5. Provision of wayside facilities at Tuticorin.	11.70
6. Provision of wayside facilities at Mamallapuram.	11.25
7. Tourist Complex at Yercaud	26.76
8. Wayside facilities at Hosur	11.07
9. Wayside facilities at Melmaruvathur ..	11.83
10. Wayside facilities at Thirumayam (Pudukkottai).	11.99
11. Wayside facilities at Cuddalore ..	25.21
12. Wayside facilities at Kodai Road ..	11.26
13. Wayside facilities at Pollachi	11.75
Total ..	171.70

During 1987-88, the following schemes have been taken up for implementation under Part II Plan Schemes :—

	(Rupees in lakhs).
1. State Government Contribution for Centrally assisted schemes.	15.00
2. Development of District Excursion Centres.	5.00
3. Implementation of Historical paintings at Kattabomman Memorial Fort at Panchalankurichi.	1.00
Total ..	21.00

Fairs and Festivals.—The department also conducted summer festival at the hill stations of Udhamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Elagiri Kattabomman festival at Panchalankurichi Saral festival at Courtallam, Pongal festival at important centres.

The department also participated in the Government Exhibitions in the district headquarters to highlight the importance of Tourism to the public.

The Tourist literature were brought out and distributed to the tourists in India and abroad. Advertisements were issued in upcountry papers and periodicals to attract more and more tourists.

The statistical cell of the department collected basis statistics of foreign and domestic tourist arrivals and other data required for the preparation of plan schemes.

The catering institute at Adyar under the control of the Education Department and the Food Craft Institute at Tiruchirappalli under the control of the department continued their function in imparting education in various branches of hotel industry.

Youth and adventure tourism like water sports and trekking have been given special emphasis and such activities have been encouraged.

The two Joint Venture Companies—the Pallavan Hotel Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Tourism International Resorts of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation with Non-Resident Indian Participation have made a beginning during the year under review.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation continued to cater to the needs of the tourists through its chain of "Hotel Tamil Nadu" hotels, Youth Hostels and Motels. Its transport wing continued to operate several package tours for the benefit of the tourists.

The classification of hotels under One and Two Star categories was made during 1985-88 and orders were issued classifying 16 cases as One Star hotels so far.

All the hotels applied for classification were inspected and orders issued in this department.

The Financial Assistance has been recommended for construction of hotels at various places in Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was incorporated in the year 1971 with the main objective of promoting Tourism on Commercial basis. As a first step it has taken over five Tourist Bungalows which were manned by Government of Tamil Nadu. Initially the Corporation has concentrated in the provision of accommodation facilities and transport facilities by operating Luxury Coaches to the tourists coming to the State of Tamil Nadu. Presently the Corporation is concentrating on the provision of accommodation facilities and catering facilities in all the places of Tourist importance and to improve the facilities in the existing hotels.

The Corporation is increasing the Standard of the Hotels in a phased manner and it has the following Star Hotels and other Hotels under the hotel division :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Chidambaram | I Star |
| 2. Coimbatore | II Star |
| 3. Hogenakkal | I Star |
| 4. Kanyakumari | I Star |
| 5. Kodaikanal | |
| 6. Madurai | I Star |
| 7. Madurai | II Star. |
| 8. Rameswaram | I Star |
| 9. Thanjavur | I Star |
| 10. Tiruchirappalli | I Star |
| 11. Yercaud | I Star |
| 12. Kancheepuram | B |
| 13. Thiruchendur | B |
| 14. Ooty | B |

B Hotels other than star Hotels.

The Corporation has inaugurated the following units during the period 1987-88 :—

(1) Youth Hostel, Kothagiri, (2) Youth Hostel, Madras-3 (Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar Choultry), (3) Youth Hostel and Boat House, Elagiri and (4) Boat House, Kodaikanal.

At the Island Grounds opposite to War Memorial, Madras-9 one Children paradise has been developing on permanent measures for the benefit of the Children of all group by putting up lot of Children play materials in order to educate and develop the children mentally and physically. A wide extent of lawns has also been developed in the Fair Lands for the benefit of the Public to enjoy their evening along with their Children. A permanent open Air Auditorium has been constructed at the Fair Lands on permanent basis to lease out for dramas, cultural academics, music parties, marriage and reception functions and the School functions at the nominal rate.

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As the Corporation was not satisfied by providing accommodation facilities in Hostels for the tourist it has provided the Youth Hostel accommodation facilities for the budget tourist and for the students in the following places :—

1. Elagiri
2. Mudumalai
3. Kannyakumari
4. Kodaikanal
5. Kothagiri
6. Mandapam
7. Pitchavaram
8. Rameswaram
9. Ooty
10. Yercaud

For the Tourists who travel long distance T.T.D.C. has provided Hotels on the high ways to provide road side facilities in the following places :—

- (1) Ranipet
- (2) Ulundurpet
- (3) Krishnagiri

To entertain the tourist the T.T.D.C. is operating Boat House in the following places :—

- (1) Ooty
- (2) Yercaud
- (3) Pitchavaram
- (4) Muttukadu
- (5) Kodaikanal
- (6) Vandiyorkanmoi (Madurai)
- (7) Elagiri

TTDC has also started providing Telescope facilities to view the panoramic view of the distant land scaping and the eye catching natural scenes. The said telescope houses are operated in the following places :—

- (1) Kodaikanal
- (2) Yercaud
- (3) Ooty

Transport.—The Corporation's next important and major activity is providing Transport facilities to the Tourist. The Corporation is conducting the following Package Tours for the benefit of the tourists:—

- (1) City sight seeing tours
- (2) Kancheepuram-Thirukazhukundram-Mamallapuram tour.
- (3) Thirupathi tour
- (4) Seven day South India tour
- (5) Seven day Tamil Nadu tour
- (6) Arupadaiveedu tour
- (7) Week end tour
- (8) Temple tour
- (9) Students package Tours.

The Corporation has operated 27 Luxury Coaches including three mini Coaches. The Corporation is operating five Datsun imported Air Condition Cars in addition to the operating of package tours. The Corporation is also hiring its coaches as well as cars to the tourists. The Corporation is operating Travel Agency service under the name of "Tamil Tours and Travel". To maintain the said vehicles the Corporation has fully equipped Garage with experienced and skilled mechanics manned to professionally qualified Engineers.

Financial Position.—The paid up share capital of the Company is Rs. 2.79 crores, out of the Authorised Capital of Rs. five crores. During the year 1987-88 the total turnover of the Corporation is Rs. 14.62 lakhs and the net profit is 2.93 lakhs (subject to audit).

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION.

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 lakhs. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 50 lakhs divided into 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. As on 31st March 1988, the issued and subscribed share capital of this Corporation 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.—The main object of this Corporation is to give financial assistance for the construction of Semi permanent theatres, conversion of such theatres into permanent theatres and also for construction of new permanent theatres, touring and open air cinemas and for purchase of equipments necessary for such theatres.

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. The maximum loan amount of Rs. 1.20 lakh is sanctioned per theatre. The loan amount is recoverable in 60 monthly instalments with interest at 17 per cent per annum.

Financial Resources.—The financial resources of the Corporation consist of the paid up capital of Rs. 35 lakhs fully subscribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government long-term loan of Rs. 15 lakhs (Rs. 14 lakhs have been repaid till 31st March 1988).

Performance of the Corporation.—The total number cases in which loan was sanctioned upto 31st March 1988 was 80, appeared over to 17 districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 92.03 lakhs. As on date, 79 semi permanent theatres have commenced exhibition of films. The scheme attracted private investments of more than

Rs. two crores in the construction of semi permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu and created employment potential for about 1,500 persons besides seasonal employment to many.

The Corporation which has been granting loans to private parties has also advanced a loan of Rs. 2.80 lakhs to the Yercaud Township to construct a semi permanent theatre at Yercaud which was completed in all respects with additional funds provided by the Collector of Salem and Chairman, Yercaud Township and started functioning from December 1984. The Yercaud Township has so far repaid Rs. 4.03 lakhs including interest of Rs. 1.59 lakhs.

During the year 1987-88, the Corporation had not sanctioned any loans to the individuals for the 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 has concentrated on collection and realisation of arrears from the defaulters loanees. Of the 80 loanees, 41 loanees (including four civil suit cases) had settled their loan accounts in full. The Corporation had filed 33 Civil suits and taken serious efforts to recover the outstanding principal and interest from the defaulter loanees. Of which, 21 cases (including four fully settled cases) had been decreed in favour of the Corporation and the rest are under various stages of trial. The total amount due to the Corporation from the loanees as on 15th June 1988 is Rs. 110.16 lakhs. Efforts are taken to recover the dues from the defaulting loanees, against whom civil suits are pending by pursuance.

During 1987-88, the Corporation has incurred a net loss of Rs. 1.17 lakhs. Hence, no dividend has been declared.

CHAPTER XIX.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE.

Institutional Finance plays a vital role in the advancement of economically weaker sections of society and in the developmental activities of the country. By ensuring adequate flow of credit to priority sectors such as agriculture, industry and Service, the institutional finance available has been utilised to the maximum extent. The total lending for the priority sector is almost equal to that the annual outlay of the State Plan. This Department liaises between the Government Departments Agencies and Commercial Banks, monitors and ensures timely flow of credit from the banks. It is to be pointed out that because of the efforts of this Department, the flow of credit has registered manifold increase.

Bank Branch Expansion.—Banks play an important role in the development of economic activity of the State. Even spread of economic activity in the State will go a long way in the proper implementation of schemes involving banks. In our State, we have a bank branch for every 12,000 of population which compares favourably with the current National Average of about 15,500 persons per bank branch. As on 31st March 1988 there were about 3966 Commercial bank branches in the State. Under Bank Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 announced by Government of India, every block is taken as a unit and the banking requirements of each block are studied in depth and steps are taken to open new branches wherever necessary. This Department had identified 486 centres deficit blocks and recommended to Reserve Bank of India that bank branches be opened there. Reserve Bank of India has issued licences for 251 centres for opening of new bank branches. Efforts are being taken to complete the opening of the branches in all the centres as early as possible.

Lead Bank Scheme.—For Co-ordination of bank credit available, the Lead Bank Scheme was introduced in 1978. In our State, the Indian Overseas Bank, the State Bank of India, Indian Bank and the Canara Bank are the Lead Banks in the Districts assigned to them. The Indian Overseas Bank is also the convenor of the State level Bankers Committee.

District Credit Plans and Annual Action Plans.—The District Credit Plan contains the programme of lending for a longer period and the Annual Action Plans relate to the programme of lending for each year. The credit plan and Annual Action Plan for each District are finalised and monitored by the District Consultative Committee of the district. The progress of Annual Action Plan in different districts of the State is reviewed by the State Level Co-ordination Committee presided over by the Chief Secretary. Four Standing Committees have been set up separately for Agriculture, Activities allied to a agriculture, Industries and Services sectors for close monitoring of the flow of credit to different sectors of development. Department of Institutional Finance closely monitors the implementation of the credit plans and Annual Action Plans.

The performance of the banks under the Annual Action Plans has been quite impressive and the position is indicated below:—

Year.	Agriculture.		Industries.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)				
1984	401	477	93	122
1985	483	630	151	198
1986	611	753	188	185
1987	741	909	234	224
Year.	Services.		Total.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)				
1984	72	154	566	753
1985	115	210	749	1,038
1986	165	206	964	1,144
1987	227	271	1,202	1,404

The aggregate of District Action Plan 1988 to 1990 for all districts is Rs. 32,947.10 lakhs.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.—NABARD assisted Non-Minor Irrigation Schemes such Tea, Coffee, Clove, Rubber, Pepper, Plantations, Horticulture, Dairying, Sheep and goat rearing Poultry etc. and farm Mechanisation Programmes are approved by this Department for implementation by State Land Development Bank, The NABARD contributes 85 per cent or 90 per cent refinance on these schemes depending upon the norms and the balance is borne equally by the Government of India and State-Government. The NABARD refinance allocation for the State for 1988 was Rs. 90 crores and the target has been achieved. The non-minor irrigation schemes approved for implementation through State Land-Development Bank numbering about 264 adds up to Rs. 25,29,329 lakhs and the NABARD share will be Rs. 21,89,552 lakhs. This Department ensures maximum availment of loan assistance from NABARD.

Weaker Section Loans.—The Institutional Finance Department helps the weaker sections of society in getting loans to enable them to eke out a living through self employment under various schemes of Government. The District Collectors are identifying deserving persons and arranging for loans to them through Commercial Banks. The programme includes loans carrying subsidy under various programmes like I.R.D.P., Massive Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers, Self Employment Scheme for Educated unemployed youth and programmes of departments relating to Social Welfare, Adi-Dravidar Welfare etc. The achievement under the programme is given below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1987-88	1,242,602	41,980

Exhibitions and Publicity.—This Department participates in exhibitions conducted at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Vellore and Salem and disseminates information regarding

various loan schemes available to the economically weaker sections of society. The need for proper utilisation of loans and regular repayment of loans obtained from Financial Institutions are explained through video tapes, Villupattu in the Pavilion of this Department. The Department also produced a documentary through the Films Division entitled "Vazuvumalara" and released it in June 1988.

Evaluation of lending to weaker sections.—It is necessary to evaluate the working of loan programmes at the field level to check if the beneficiaries are deriving benefit as intended and also clear the bottlenecks in the flow of credit. The Department of Institutional—Finance continuously evaluates the programmes. One Joint Secretary and two Deputy Secretaries are entrusted with this work. They periodically review the achievements made under Annual Action Plan in various sectors, identify the areas in which short-falls have been noticed and take necessary action to improve achievement in consultation with lead Banks and District Collectors.

Recovery Camps.—Recovery of loans is as important as lending. Unless the loans extended by banks are repaid, bank will not be in a position to give financial assistance to more people. To achieve this end periodical recovery camps are conducted in the districts by the Collectors in co-ordination with the banks.

CHAPTER XX.
LABOUR DEPARTMENT.
LABOUR WELFARE.

Industrial Relations Legislations.—During the period under report (i.e., from 1st April to 31st March 1988) 2,090 industrial disputes were settled by the conciliation Officers of the Labour Department under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Adjudication.—1,034 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

During the period under report 998 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

The conciliation officers of the Labour Department also investigated 8,764 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus for reinstatement of discharged/dismissed workers, etc., by informal discussions and these figures include cases in which the conciliation officers submitted failure reports.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 255 work stoppages involving 85,887 workers which had resulted in a loss of 3,250,223 mandays. The strikes generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages, dearness allowances non-employment of workers etc.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 4,450 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1987. 501 Trade Unions were registered during the period. One Trade Union was dissolved and the registration for 498 Trade Unions were cancelled. The cancellation orders in respect of 16 Trade Unions were revoked during the period. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 4,468.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1947.—During the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 standing orders for 96 industrial establishments were certified.

Establishment Legislations—Factories Act.—The number of establishments covered by the Factories Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below.—

<i>Number of establishments.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
14,171	815,255

A sum of Rs. 1,14,53,394.40 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

Inspections.—30,438 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—4,600 prosecutions were launched during year and 6,808 cases were ended in conviction including the previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 9,43,225 was realised as fine.

Plantation Labour Act, 1951.—The number of plantations covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :—

<i>Number of plantations.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
549	83,418

Inspections.—1,661 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—4093 prosecutions were launched during the year and 4,052 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 9,43,225 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—The number of Shops and Establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :—

<i>Total number of establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>With employees.</i>	<i>Without employees.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
273,981	63,465	210,516	268,360

Inspections.—422,696 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—37,360 prosecutions were launched during the year and 35,447 cases ended in conviction including previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 15,46,255 was realised as fine.

Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections) continued to be the Chief Inspector under Section 6 (2) of the Act.

Registration.—There were 247 Beedi and Cigar Trade Mark Owners having 1,379 industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 12,407 employees were employed in the industrial premises during the period under report. About two lakhs of home workers were employed in the Beedi Industry.

Out of 1,379 industrial premises, 1,040 industrial premises applied and renewed licenced for the year under report and 339 industrial premises are yet to apply for licences (as on 31st March 1988). Penal action has been taken against the defaulters.

A sum of Rs. 51,657.00 was collected towards licence fees during the year.

Inspections.—2,043 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—201 prosecutions were launched during the year and 206 cases (which include the case pending from previous year) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 33,245 was realised as fine.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections) continued to be the Chief Inspector under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 in Tamil Nadu. This Act was enforced by 19 Inspectors of Labour and 65 Deputy Inspectors of Labour in this State. Original Inspections were being done by the Deputy Inspectors of Labour and that the Inspectors of Labour made check inspections of 5 per cent of the Motor Transport undertaking inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Labour.

A sum of Rs. 2,563.05 was realised as registration fees and Rs. 1,10,150.35 as renewal of registration fees during the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988. A sum of Rs. 665 was realised towards amendment fee and Rs. 287.05 towards the transfer of Registration Certificate. A sum of Rs. 352.50 was realised towards the issue of duplicate Registration Certificates.

The number of Motor Transport Undertakings covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :—

<i>Number of Motor Transport undertakings covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed therein.</i>
(1)	(2)
1,599	80,883

Inspections.—4,908 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—260 prosecutions were launched during the year and 267 cases ended in conviction which includes previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 39,025.00 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishment 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 State by the Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The number of Catering establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed there are given below :—

<i>Number of establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.</i>		<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments without employees.</i>
	<i>With employees.</i>	<i>Without employees.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
35,225	20,253	14,972	1,05,341

Inspections.—58,194 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—4,020 prosecutions were launched during the year. 3,964 cases ended in conviction which included previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 2,57,281.00 was realised as fine.

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, 1947, all plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act and other establishments.

There were 75,427 establishments covered by the Act during the year under review employing 13,14,472 employees.

Inspections.—1,68,004 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—7,527 prosecutions were launched during the year and 7,345 cases ended in conviction which includes the previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 3,20,376 was realised as fine.

Wages Legislations.—Minimum wages Act, 1948: 52,959 establishments were covered by the Act employing 12,21,618 employees.

Inspections.—1,00,446 inspections were made by the Inspectors during this Financial year 1987-88.

Prosecutions.—5,013 prosecutions were launched during the year, 5,673 cases ended in conviction which including the previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 4,05,705 was realised as fine.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The number of establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :—

<i>Number of establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the Establishments.</i>
(1)	(2)
28,544	10,98,603

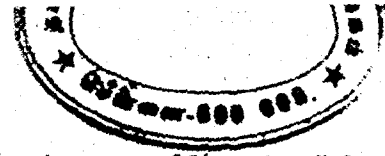
Inspections.—64,811 inspections were made by the Inspector during the year.

Prosecutions.—1,783 prosecutions were launched during the year and 1,656 cases ended in conviction which includes last year pending. A sum of Rs. 1,23,562 realised as fine.

Social Security Legislations.—Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 398 cases pending as on 31st March 1987. 1,228 cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1,626 cases 1,197 cases were disposed of during the period and 429 cases were pending at the end of the period (i.e. 31st March 1988).

Weights and Measures Act, 1958.—The weights and measures wing of the Department earned a total revenue of Rs. 1,00,15,650.55 by way of verification/reverification fees and Licence fees, etc.

Prosecutions.—17,544 prosecutions were launched during the year. 16,699 cases ended in conviction which includes previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 14,61,619 was realised as fine.



*Particulars in respect of Subsidised Housing Schemes
(Private Employees Project).*

I. During the year 1987-88 no new project under this scheme was approved and no financial assistance was sanctioned by the Government.

During the year 1987-88 Financial Assistance was released to the following Management :—

	<i>Subsidy.</i>
	RS.
Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Padalam (2nd Instalments).	45,600 (2nd instalment)

II. Particulars in respect of Plantations-Labour Housing Scheme (Centrally-Sponsored).

During the year 1987-88 of new project was approved and loan and subsidy was sanctioned by Government under this scheme.

Financial assistance was released to the following plantation during 1987-88 under the said scheme.

	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>
	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
1. Glenvans Estate	88,000	66,000

TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board has been constituted as a Statutory Body with effect from 1st April 1975 with the Hon'ble Minister for Labour as its Chairman and following persons as its members.

1. Five representatives of Employees.
2. Five representatives of Employers.
3. Three members from the State Legislature.
4. Four Government Officials, and
5. Two non-official members.

Each employee covered under the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 is contributing to this fund every year at the rate of Rs. two and the employer contributes Rs. four per head of employee.

The Government are also contributing a sum of Rs. 2 towards each employee every year.

The fund collected by the Board is being utilised for various welfare schemes implemented for the benefit of the Industrial workers and their dependants.

The activities of the Board are summarised here under :

1. *Welfare Centres.*—Now there are 51 Labour Welfare Centres throughout the State of Tamil Nadu with Tailoring class for woman dependants of workers and a child care centre for children of working above 2½ years and below five years of age. Each Tailoring trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem and a maximum of 50 trainees are admitted in the Tailoring Class. They are sent to Government Technical Examinations and the trainee who scores the highest mark among them in each Centre is awarded a price of a Sewing Machine free of cost in respect of Lower and Higher Grades separately. In another Section, Pre-school is conducted for the children of worker in the age-group of 2½ years to 5 years. Nutritious Mid day-Meals and 150 ml. Milk are supplied to the

children besides egg, fruit and butter milk on two days a week. Children are provided with medicines also after checkup by a qualified doctor every fortnight. In addition they are supplied with two sets of uniforms per year.

2. *Tailoring Centre.*—There are 10 Tailoring Centres run by the Board in addition to the Labour Welfare Centres. These centres are in hill stations for the benefit of the plantation workers.

3. *Reading Rooms.*—There are 15 reading rooms in this State run by the Board. Tamil and English newspapers and Magazines are made available in the reading rooms to inculcate the habit of reading among workers and their dependants.

4. *Reimbursement of Tuition fees and Examination fees to workers children for learning Type-writing and Shorthand.*—The Board is reimbursing the tuition fees and examination fees paid to the approved institutions by the workers and their dependants for learning type-writing and shorthand.

5. (a) *Scholarship to the workers children in the Higher Secondary Course* —

<i>Course.</i> (1)	<i>Persons benefitted.</i> (2)	<i>Scholar- ship.</i> (3)
		RUPRES PER YEAR.
Higher Secondary	50	500
Diploma in Engineering	25	60
Diploma in Medical	150	600
I.T.I.	75	300
Degree in Engineering	25	1,000
Degree in Medical	25	1,000
Degree in Law	25	1,000

6. *Book Allowance.*—The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board grants Book Allowance to the children of the workers studying from IX Standard onwards upto Higher Studies.

7. *Supply of Spectacles free of cost to the workers who suffer from poor eye sight.*—The Board is reimbursing the cost of spectacles not exceeding Rs. 60 per head to the workers above the age of 40.

8. *Funeral Expenses.*—The Board is granting funeral expenses, at the rate of Rs. 300 to the legal heirs of the workers dying in harness.

9. *Supply of Artificial Limbs to the disabled workers and their dependants.*—The Board is meeting the entire expenses in providing Artificial Limbs to the disabled workers and the disabled dependants of the workers.

10. *Sports.*—In order to encourage men, women and their family members in the field of Sports and Games, the Board conducts Sports at the District level, Zonal level and State level every year at a cost of about Rs. five lakhs. The Annual Sports for 1988 will be held at Coimbatore shortly.

11. *Holiday Home.*—A Holiday Home in the name of Thiru-Vi-Ka-Illam at Courtallam is functioning from 20th September 1983 and upto 58 persons can stay at a time on a nominal rent of Rs. five per head per day.

Another Holiday Home has been opened at Mamallapuram 13th June 1988.

(b) *Jeeva Illam.*—The Board has constructed a rest house with 45 beds called "Jeeva Illam" for the benefit of the Trade Union representatives who come to Madras to appear for conciliation arbitration or adjudications at a nominal rent of Rs. five per head per day.

(c) *Rest House at Valparai.*—A Rest House at Valparai is functioning with provision for 15 persons to stay at a time on a nominal rent of Rs. three per day per head.

12. *T.B. Ward.*—A separate T.B. Ward with 26 beds has been constructed at the T. B. Sanatorium, Tambaram exclusively for the benefit of the workers.

13. *Progressive Statement of activities showing the number of persons benefitted under each schemes from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.*

Schemes.	1987-88.
(a) Reimbursement of cost of spectacles to the workers—	
(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	2,606
(ii) Amount Rs.	1,57,105

(b) Reimbursement of Tuition fees and examination fees for learning type-writing and Shorthand—

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	1,064
(ii) Amount Rs.	1,17,911

(c) Book Allowance Scheme—

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	9,179
(ii) Amount Rs.	3,54,902

(d) Funeral Expenses—

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	671
(ii) Amount Rs.	1,54,800

(e) Expenditure incurred towards artificial limbs to the disabled workers—

(including three wheelers)—	
(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	15
(ii) Amount Rs.	15,565

(f) Supply of Hearing Aid—

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	83
(ii) Amount Rs.	19,458

(C) *Scholarship for Degree in Engineering Course—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	62
(ii) Amount sanctioned Rs.	62,000

(d) *Scholarship for Degree in Medical Course—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	55
(ii) Amount sanctioned Rs.	55,000

(e) *Scholarships for Degree in Law Course—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	11
(ii) Amount sanctioned Rs.	11,000

(f) *Scholarship for Diploma in Engineering Course—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	312
(ii) Amount sanctioned Rs.	1,87,200

(g) *Scholarship for Diploma in Medical Course—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	16
(ii) Amount sanctioned Rs.	9,600

(h) *Scholarship for I.T.I. Course—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	98
(ii) Amount sanctioned Rs.	29,400

(i) *Scholarship for Higher Secondary Course—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	101
(ii) Amount sanctioned Rs.	50,500

(j) *Scholarship for B.Sc. Agriculture—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted ..	5
(ii) Amount sanctioned Rs.	5,000

TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES.

Number of Courses.—The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies conducted 104 courses as detailed below during the year 1987-88. The workers, managerial personnel and officers from Labour Department as well as from the public sector undertakings were the participants, or these courses.

2. *Refresher Course.*—(1) *Labour Laws and its implementations.*—With a view to enforce proper implementation of Labour Laws as well as for maintaining good liaison with employees and employers, periodical refresher course for the benefit of Assistant Inspectors of Labour and Superintendents in Labour Department were conducted.

(2) *Refresher Course for Conciliation Officers.*—The Labour Officers, Inspectors of Labour and Deputy Inspectors of Labour were imparted training on conciliation work in three batches at regular intervals.

(3) *Implementation of Labour Laws.*—The Enforcement Officers viz. Inspectors of Factories and Assistant Inspectors of Labour were trained on proper and effective implementation of various labour laws in two batches.

(3) *Orientation Course.*—To educate the Under Secretaries and Section Officers of Secretariat on basic principles of Labour Laws and Industrial Relations, a 10 days course was conducted.

4. *Seminars.*—(1) *Shops, Establishment and Labour Enactments.*—For the benefit of employers of Shops and Establishments, the Institute has conducted 23 seminars.

(2) *Maintenance of Registers and Forms under Labour Laws.*—Small employers are not conversant with maintenance of various registers and notices prescribed under the Factories Act and Labour Laws. This programme aims at enlightening the employers in the proper maintenance of registers.

(3) *Labour Laws and Productivity.*—With a view help the management to acquire practical approach on to day to day problems and also to increase productivity, nine seminars were conducted for middle level factory executives.

(4) *Industrial Relation Laws Amendements.*—The proposed Amendment to Industrial Relation Laws was discussed with Managers and Union Representatives of various factories and public sector undertakings.

5. *Training Programmes.*—Eighteen Training Programmes were conducted for the benefit of factory employees in the districts throughout Tamil Nadu as noted below:—

(1) *Trade Union Leadership programme.*—This programme is to educate the Trade Union Leaders and other trade union office bearers to how to run the trade union and organise its activities. Representatives drawn from various trade unions participated in three days programme.

(2) *Joint Training Programme.*—The Trade Union representatives and Management executives were trained on the following areas:—

- (i) Social Security Legislation.
- (ii) Discipline in Industry.

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(iii) Labour Laws applicable to plantation workers.

(iv) Conflict Resolution.

This programme facilitates the participants to have free expression on merits and demerits of Industrial Problems and ultimately it narrows down the gap that exists between Labour and management.

(3) *Quality of Worklife Programme.*—To improve the working condition of Industrial Workers two programmes were conducted.

(4) *Labour Laws and Industrial Relations.*—The middle level officers of Co-operative societies, public sector undertakings were imparted training on this area. Out of 8 courses conducted, 3 courses were organised in collaboration with Natesan Co-operative Training College, Madras-40.

6. *Inhouse Training Programme.*—The following training programmes were organised exclusively for the Public Sector Undertaking Personnels at their premises on their request:—

(1) *Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.*—Two courses on Industrial Relations for union office bearers and managerial persons were conducted.

(2) *Salem Steel Plant.*—Two programmes on “Workers” Participation in Management and two training programmes on “Shop Performance Improved Group” were conducted for their executives and workers.

(3) *Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited.*—Programmes on Human Resources Management and Industrial Relations (Role of Supervisors) were conducted for their senior level executives.

(4) *Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Limited.*—A programme on “Self Development” for their workers was conducted.

(5) *Sugar Directorate.*—Two training programmes on Handling of Disciplinary Cases for the benefit of the Chief Executives and middle level Officers of Sugar Mills were conducted.

(6) *Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited.*—Two training programmes on Factories Act, Motor Transport Workers Act and Maintenance of Registers and Notices were conducted for the Corporation’s Chief Executives and middle level Officers.

(7) *Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.*—Three programmes on “Maintenance of Registers and Notices and Industrial Relations”, Role of Judiciary in Industrial Relation and Absentism in Industries were conducted.

(8) *Asian Bearings Limited.*—A training programme on “Industry and Labour” for their workers was conducted.

PRICE STATISTICS.

1. Index numbers of whole sale prices in Tamil Nadu.—Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu are compiled on weekly basis with 1970-71 as base year. The index basket covers 177 commodities comprising 510 quotations, classified under the following three major groups :—

- (1) Primary Articles.
- (2) Fuel power and Light and
- (3) Manufactured products.

Monthly indices of wholesale prices, are compiled on the basis of the weekly indices.

During the year 1987-88, the Index Number of whole sale prices of "All Commodities" recorded a steep rise of 9.72 per cent and increased to 441.19 in March 1988. The corresponding increase in the index observed during the previous year was, 8.59 per cent. From 402.10 in April 1987 the index increased steadily and reached the maximum of 444.91 in January 1988 and slowed down to 441.19 in March 1988.

The major group index for primary Articles exhibited trend, similar to that of "All Commodities" index. From 411.16 in April 1987 the index moved to 455.03 recording rise of 10.67 per cent during the year under study. The group index recorded the maximum of 464.98 in January 1988 and then receded slowly toward the end of the year. An item-wise analysis of the series showed that the prices of essential food items like, rice, wheat,umbu, maize, ragi, bengal gram, moong, arhar, ured banas, butter, chillies, turmeric, ginger and cummin seeds increased during the year. Under non-food, items, raw cotton, groundnut, castor seed, mustard, seed, coconut and cotton seed maintained increasing trend throughout the year.

The group index for "Fuel power and Light" recorded a rise of 1.73 percent. From 476.87 in April 1987 the index rose to 485.14 in March 1988.

The major index for "Manufactured Products" also increased by 9.24 per cent during the year. From 385.73 in April 1987 the index moved to 421.37 in March 1988.

Under the head "Manufactured Products", the prices of dairy products, maida, suji, biscuits, bread, sugar, gur, vanaspati, groundnut oil, cocnout oil animal feed, cotton cloth (mill) handloom cloth, cotton yarn, leather, and leather products, rubber and rubber products, chemicals like caustic soda, calcium carbide, paints and varnishes, flavoring essences, cator oil, bricks, refractory bricks, iron and iron products, machinery and transport equipments, non-electrical machinery and electrical machinery, rose up during the month.

2. Consumer Price Index Numbers.—Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees, working in employment coming under the Minimum wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and declared by the Commissioner of Statistics under section 2 (d) of the Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil centres with 1960 as the Base (100) while the index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore and Coonoor centres are obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Commissioner of Statistics. Under working arrangement, the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Madras city is compiled every month by the Commissioner of Statistics and the entire working sheets are sent to the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and then index is released after obtaining telegraphic confirmation from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla.

The trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers in different centres of Tamil Nadu during 1987-88 is reviewed below :—

Madras City.—The Consumer Price Index Number for Madras City advanced from 708 points in April 1987 to 797 points in January 1988. Thereafter it declined and stood at 780 points in March 1988.

Cuddalore.—The Consumer Price Index Number for Cuddalore advanced from 720 in April 1987 to 887 in December 1987. Thereafter it declined and stood at 794 in March 1988.

Tiruchirappalli.—The Consumer Price Index Number for Tiruchirappalli advanced from 715 in April 1987 to 842 in January 1988. Thereafter, it declined and stood at 807 in March 1988.

Madurai.—The Consumer Price Index Number for Madurai moved up from 727 in April 1987 to 789 in August 1987. After a set back to 785 in September 1987 it again advanced to 838 in December 1987. However, it again declined and stood at 794 in March 1988.

Coimbatore.—The Consumer Price Index Number for Coimbatore advanced from 739 in April 1987 to 822 in February, 1988. It declined and stood at 807 in March 1988.

Nagercoil.—The Consumer Price Index Number for Nagercoil advanced from 845 in April 1987 to 917 in August 1987. It declined to 904 in October 1987. Thereafter, it advanced to 962 in January 1988. It again declined and stood at 901 in March 1988.

Coonoor.—The consumer Price Index Number for Coonoor moved up from 724 in April, 1987 to 790 in January 1988. Thereafter it declined to 783 during February and March 1988.

CHAPTER XXI.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

[COURSE OF LEGISLATION.]

During the period from the 1st April 1987 to the 31st March 1988, 52 Acts were published as detailed below out of which 14 acts were substantial enactments and the rest amending measures. 4 Ordinances were also promulgated during the period:—

1. *The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management Amendment) Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to extend the period of vesting of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust in the Government for a further period of one year beyond the 21st December 1986 and also to validate the actions taken by the Government and the Committee of management during the period commencing on the 22nd December 1986 and ending with the 8th January 1987 by amending sections 3 and 8 of the Pachaiyappa's Trust (taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981).

2. *The Kelavarapalli Reservoir Scheme (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1987. (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to validate the possession already taken and to provide for the vesting of certain lands in the Government free from encumbrances, from the date on which the lands were taken possession of the execution for Kelavarapalli Reservoir Scheme and to pay compensation for the acquisition of these lands as far as possible in the same manner as under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894).

3. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1987. (Tamil Nadu Act II of 187).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) so as to extend the period of supersession of the Coimbatore Market Committee for further period of one year beyond the 10th May 1987.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.2) Act, 1987. (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the Moneys required to meet—

(a) The grant made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year 1987-88; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund of that financial year.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) is as to provide for recalling President of a Panchayat or a member of a town panchayat a chairman of a Panchayat Union who is corrupt or otherwise abused his position as president or member or Chairman, by the voters themselves.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1919), the Madurai City Municipal Corporation

Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) and the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981) so as to extend the term for which special officers of the Corporations of Madurai, Madras and Coimbatore were appointed for a further period of one year.

7. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) for empowering the State Government to dissolve the municipal council if in their opinion the financial stability of the municipality is threatened, and also for Taxation Appeals Committee in place of municipal Council consisting of District Revenue Officer in the case of special grade and selection grade municipalities and, Revenue Divisional Officer in the case of other municipalities, the Assistant Executive Engineer of Public Works Department, the Chairman of the municipality and two councillors elected by the council.

The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1987).—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) for recalling a Chairman or Councillor of a municipal Council who is corrupt or has otherwise abused his position as Chairman or Councillor, by the voters themselves.

9. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to replace the notifications issued under sub section (1) of Section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) amending the First Schedule to the said Act so as to include air purifiers, cupboard fresheners and deodorizers whether odourless or with odour, under item 51-C, glass bottles, glass marbles and glass becs in item 102 and to classify hygienic or pharmaceutical glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated as item 102-A; gas stoves under item 123; and natusakkarai as item 166-A.

10. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to replace notifications issued under subsection (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) amending the schedules to the said Act consequent on the changes in the state of two panchayat Towns, namely, Pudukkattai and Ponmanai in Kanyakumari district.

11. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to make specific provision in the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) so as to enlarge the Government to remit whether prospectively, or retrospectively the whole or any part of any tax payable under the Act and to provide for the levy of interest on the amount of tax payable if it remains unpaid after the specified time.

12. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), so as to withdraw the concessional rate of 4 per cent of tax given to naphtha base-oil.

13. *The Alagappa University (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Alagappa University Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1985) so as to receive grants from the Central Government, the University Grants Commission or any other Organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government.

14. *The Lepers (Tamil Nadu Repeal Act, 1987) (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to repeal the Lepers Act, 1898 (Central Act III of 1898) in its application to the State of Tamil Nadu as the said Act has become obsolete and unnecessary since considerable advances have been made in the field of Leprosy.

15. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1987. (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) so as to make it obligatory on the part of municipal councils to plant avenue trees on the public streets and places at the cost of the municipal fund and also to require the persons applying for building permission to plant and preserve trees around their buildings to control air pollution and to preserve the environment.

16. *The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Act 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to curb the commission of offence admitting more number of persons to a place of cinematograph exhibition than the licenced capacity and also evading of payment of tax under the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 by revoking the Licence of licensees who commit the said offences for three, time or more.

17. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to increase the quarterly tax payable under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) in respect of goods vehicles (both public and private carriers), trailers used for carrying goods for hire or reward, van type tourist taxis and certain stage carriages.

18. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act 1.*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the disclosure of any particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) to the officers of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Tamil Nadu.

19. *The Madras Metropolitan Area Ground Water (Regulation) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to regulate and control the extraction and use of ground water in any form and to conserve ground water in certain areas and also to regulate and control the transport of ground water in such areas

20. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act 1987, (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982) for extending the time limit by a further period of one year beyond the 23rd August 1986 to file applications by debtors for relief under the said Act.

21. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1985. (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (fixation of ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) so as to empower the Government to grant permission in favour of Public Trusts, educational Institutions and Hospitals to hold or acquire land for educational or Hospital purposes subsequent to the conditions that may be imposed by the Government in the order granting such permission.

22. *The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu, Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 (President's Act 19 of 1976), so as to raise the maximum period of take over of the management of a private college under the said Act from six years to ten years.

23. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted (i) to exclude parts and accessories of motor vehicles and trailers and tyres and tubes and iron and steel safes and almirahs, etc. and furniture of all kinds from single point levy of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959) and brought under the Fifth Schedule to avoid evasion of tax, (ii) to amend, the first Schedule of the said Act so as to (a) to bring Mineral Gypsum, specified dye-stuff, specified chemicals, specified kirana goods, palm fatty acids under single-point levy from multipoint levy; (iii) to increase the rate of tax on (i) precious stones, (ii) cushion and foam articles etc; (iii) vacuum flasks, (iv) China ware articles, etc. (V) perambulators etc. and (vi) ivory articles; (iv) to convert single point levy or cardamom into multipoint levy and to levy 8 per cent in case of jaggery purchased from outside the State at the point of first sale in the State and to levy 8 per cent in case of jaggery purchased locally at the point of first purchase, and (v) (a) to increase the rate of tax on (i) hand made matches at 3 per cent (ii) timbers and bricks at 8 per cent and (iii) welding rods and welding electrodes at 10 per cent and (2) to reduce the rate of tax at 2 per cent from 3 per cent on raw hides and skins.

24. *The Madras City Police (Extension to the City of Madurai and to the City of Coimbatore) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to introduce the Commissionerate system in the cities of Madurai and Coimbatore by extending the provision of Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1888) to these cities so as to organise police in urban areas in a self contained system of command which embraces the two basic functions of decision making and implementation.

25. *The Tamil Nadu Kidneys (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the use of Kidneys of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes.

26. *The Tamil Nadu Compulsory Censorship of the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908) in its application to this State by suitably amending the said Act.*

26. *The Tamil Nadu Compulsory Censorship of Publicity Materials Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the pre-censorship of the publicity materials other than publicity materials relating to cinematograph films like posters, materials which are likely to incite persons to commit offences involving violence or offend against decency of morality or promote hatred on grounds of religion, race, etc., among regional groups, caste or communities are on the increase.

27. *The Tamil Nadu (Compulsory Censorship of Film Publicity Materials) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to curb the unchecked display of indecent and obscene publicity materials relating to films by constituting a Board of Censorship for the purpose of examining the publicity materials whether they are free from obscenity and are suitable for public display.

28. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) so as to make the payment of current tax in respect of a transport vehicle as a pre-requisite for the grant renewal of fitness certificate not with standing the grace period allowed under section 8 of Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974 for payment of tax by the owners of such transport vehicle.

29. *The Tamil Nadu Medical University Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to establish a Medical University so as to make uniform standard of education resulting in improvement in the field of Medicine, Medical Education and Research with reference to the latest developments and achievements in the field of medicine.

30. *The Indian Stamp and the Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1987).* This Act has been enacted (i) to insert new sections 33-A in the Indian Stamp Act providing that the District Registrar may recover the deficit stamp duty upto a period of three years from the date of registration of the document and that the deficit duty may be recovered from the person liable to pay the duty as an arrear of land revenue ;

(ii) to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 suitably so as to provide for the levy and collection of stamp duty on instruments of rectification, that is, the amount chargeable on the rectification deed under Schedule I to Article 5 less the amount of duty, already paid in respect of such previous instrument which is sought to be rectified ;

(iii) to regulate the use of stamps and stamp papers by persons other than the ostensible purchase of the stamp and stamp papers by rule making powers of the Government by amending the Act ;

(iv) to provide that the duty on the agreements relating to construction of a multi-unit house or building on land held or to be held by several persons, be levied at the specified rate and to register such agreements compulsorily ; and

(v) to make provisions for listing out the touts inquiry and exclusion, arrest and trial may be made in

31. *The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1974) so as to include specifically the higher secondary schools within the definition of private schools so that the said Act may be specifically applied to regulate the private higher secondary schools and for giving grant or other financial assistance to private schools granted by the said Act.

32. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Act, 1987, (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954) to enhance the Crores of the Contingency Fund temporarily from fifty crores of rupees to one hundred crores of rupees for the period beginning on the 21st September 1987 and ending with the 31st March 1988 so as to meet the expenditure towards the drought relief operation and other unforeseen items of expenditure.

33. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.3) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted 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 1987 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund for the State for that period.

34. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for 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 1981-82 ; and

(b) The excess expenditure charged on the said Fund of this year,

35. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 43 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted 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 1982-83 ; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 44 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951) so as to enhance the telephone allowance given to the Members of the Legislative Assembly from Rs. 350 to Rs. 450 per mensem and to enhance the payment for transit by railway given to the Members of the Assembly from Rs. 4,600 to Rs. 5,600 per annum.

37. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Pension to Tamil Scholars and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to raise the pension payable to the Tamil Scholars under the Tamil Nadu Payment of Pension to Tamil Scholars and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1983) from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem.

38. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 1987. (Tamil Nadu Act 46 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to extend the term of office of the members of the Pudukkottai Market Committee appointed under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 and Special Officers appointed under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 for a further period of one year beyond 5th December 1987.

39. *The Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 47 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to make the punishment under section 15 of the Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1984) more deterrent so as to prevent the Commission of offences under the said Act and to entrust powers under section 17 of the said Act to Inspector of Police.

40. *The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Third Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 48 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act IX of 1955) so as to provide for

(i) taking into consideration by the licensing authority, the interest of cinemas going public and other sections of the public generally in granting or refusing a licence and to indicate the procedure to be followed in regard to transfer or assignment of licences ;

(ii) for making reference to certain enactments relating to local authorities enacted subsequent to the enactments referred to therein which shall not apply to the matters specified therein ;

(iii) for adopting reference to metric system of measurement ; and

(iv) for the revocation or suspension of licence in cases where the licensee has failed to pay any amount due under the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) and to provide therein other consequential matters.

41. *The Tamil Nadu Advocate Welfare Fund Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 49 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to constitute the Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund to provide for payment of retirement benefits to the advocates in the State of Tamil Nadu and for conferring on them the benefits connected therewith or incidental thereto.

42. *The Tamil Nadu Medical University (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Medical University Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1987) to name the Tamil Nadu Medical University as Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu.

43. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 51 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to include sub-section (3A) of section 36 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) under the purview of section 38 of the said Act so as to prefer a revision petition against the orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal and to provide for retaining the accounts, registers etc. for more than thirty days but not exceeding ninety days with the permission of the next higher authority.

44. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 52 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to replace the notifications issued under section 59 (1) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) amending the First Schedule to the said Act so as to

(i) bring tyres including pneumatic tyres and tubes ordinarily used for motor vehicles and trailers under item 3 ;

(ii) delete "Sodium Nitrate" from item 21 ;

(iii) recast item 59 so as to include Myrobalan, nuts, Babul bark and pods, Arjuna bark, Ghatbor nuts Mangroves or Goran Karada bark, Sal bark Dhawa leaves, Cashew testa, Tamarind seed test, Sain bark, Wattle extract or Mimosa extract, Quebracho extract, Myrobalan extract, Cutch extract, Cashew extract, Chestnut extract, Wasub, Tanulux Lycowat, Mortan-62 and Cashtan extracts ;

(iv) recast clause in item 103 so as to levy tax on goods registered under Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1958 (Central Act 43 of 1958), whether they are sold under the registered brand name or not

(v) recast item 164 so as to include feed supplements and feed concentrates ;

(vi) recast item 166 so as to include gur, jaggery powder and nattusakkarai ; and

(viii) delete item 166-A relating to nattusakkarai since the same has been included in item 166 with effect from 1st October 1987.

and to delete item 3 from the Fifth schedule to the said Act relating to the tyres and tubes of motor vehicles etc. as the same were brought under item 3 of the First Schedule to the said Act.

45. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Validation) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to validate the collection of registration fees made under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959).

46. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 54 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to replace the notifications issued under section 16-A (1) of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) amending schedules I and II to the said Act consequent on the changes in the status of Tirunelveli Municipality in Tirunelveli Kattabomman district and certain panchayat towns in Chidambaranar, Dharmapuri and Periyar districts.

47. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 55 of 1987).*—Section 37-B of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) enables the Government to grant permission whether prospectively or retrospectively in favour of public trusts, educational institutions and hospitals to hold or acquire land for educational and hospital purposes, subject to the conditions that may be imposed by the Government in the order granting such permission. It was decided that the permission to be granted under the said section 37-B should have only prospective effect and that such permission shall be given only to public trusts and that the expression 'hospital' occurring in the said section 37-B should be defined. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

48. *The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Second Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 56 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) for making it clear that the said Act shall apply and shall be deemed to have applied to all public trusts (including P.T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naickers' Public Trust) and endowments which were managed and administered by the Board of Trustees immediately before the 22nd December 1980 with retrospective effect from the 22nd December 1980.

49. *The Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Third Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted to extend the period of vest of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust and Public Trust and endowments specified in the schedule

to the Pachaiyappa's Trust and the scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) for a further period of one year beyond 21st December 1987 by amending sections 3 and 8 of the said Act.

50. *The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot-leggers Drug-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-grabbers (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot-leggers, Drug-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-Grabbers, Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982) so as to provide for the preventive detention of anti-social elements committing the offences of illicit cutting of trees and indiscriminate killing of wild animals.

51. *The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu State Housing Board Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1961) so as to appoint a full-time Managing Director, who shall also be a member of the Tamil Nadu State Housing Board and to vest in him the administrative, executive and financial powers under the said Act.

52. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Second Amendment) Act, 1987. (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982) for extending the time limit by a further period of one year beyond 23rd August 1987 to file applications by debtors for relief under the said Act.]

CHAPTER XXII.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT.
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Summary of Salient Features for the period from 1st June 1987 to 31st March 1988.

Tamil Nadu Assembly—Composition:

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly comprised of 234 elected Members and one nominated Member.

II. Sessions and Sittings:

During the period under Report, the Fifth and the Sixth Sessions of the Eighth Assembly were held, comprising of 10 days.

The following items of business were transacted:—

(i) Financial Business

	Date of Presenta- tion.	Dates on which discussion took place and the Demands were vote.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1987-88.	12th November 1987.	16th November 1987.
2. Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.	16th November 1987.	17th November 1987.

(ii) Legislative Business.—During the period under Report, 23 Bills were introduced in the Assembly and all the 23 Bills were considered and passed.

(iii) Questions.—One hundred and seventy-four Starred Questions were answered on the floor of the House and 1,100 unstarred Questions and Answers were placed on the Table of the House.

(iv) Statements made by Hon. Ministers on Calling attention Notices to Matter of Urgent Public Importance.—During the period, 25 statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called by Members under Rule 55 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

(v) Papers Laid on the Table of the House.—During the period 201 papers were laid on the Table of the House, details of which are given below:—

A. Statutory Rules and Orders	154
B. Reports, Notifications and other papers	47
Total	201

(vi) Special Function of the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence.—A special Function of the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence was held at 10.00 A.M. on the 9th August, 1987 in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras-9. At the conclusion of the function, a resolution paying homage to the martyrs who fought for freedom struggle was passed by the Members.

III. Governor's Address:

Thiru Sundar Lal Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly assembled in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras at 10.00 A.M. on Monday, the 25th January, 1988. The Motion of Thanks, to the Governor's Address could not be moved as the Eighth Assembly was dissolved with effect from 30th January 1988.

IV. Motion Expressing Confidence in the Ministry:

On the 28th January, 1988, the motion expressing Confidence in the Ministry was moved and put to vote of the House and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes	99
Noes	8
Neutrals	3

V. Dissolution:

The Eighth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from 30th January 1988 by a proclamation issued by the President of India under Article 356 of the Constitution of India.

CHAPTER XXIII

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Municipalities are constituted from Town Panchayats having a population of not less than 20,000 with an annual income of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

There are 98 Municipalities and 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 one Additional Director and Joint Director (Administration), Joint Director (Education). Under Technical side he is assisted by a Superintendent Engineer and Deputy Director (Planning). There are seven Regional Directors of Municipal Administration and seven Regional Engineers and they are the Inspecting Officers of the Municipalities upto first grades coming under their jurisdiction.

The Municipalities are classified into various grades according to their annual income. For the purposes of classification of Municipalities, Government have prescribed certain norms as detailed below :—

Grade of the Municipality.	Number.	Average total income under all accounts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Special Grade	8	1 00.00
Selection Grade	11	50.00
First Grade	35	25.00
Second Grade	31	10.00
Third Grade	13	5.00
	98	
Grade of the Township Committee.	Number.	Total annual.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Selection Grade	5	Above 10.00
First Grade	1	Above but below } 5.00
Second Grade	2	upto 5.00
Total	8	

The Municipal Councils and Township Committees have to spend from their funds for various purposes covering all obligatory and discretionary functions relating to safety, Health, conveyance and Education of the local inhabitants as well as to provide civic amenities like water supply, street, lighting, drainage roads, etc. and items incidental to the Municipal Administration. The purpose for which Municipal funds may be expanded include the following important items :—

(i) Obligatory Functions

1. Relief during famine or scarcity.
2. Maintenance of Public Roads, Streets, lanes, culverts and causeways.
3. Education other than secondary.
4. Maintenance of lodging rooms.
5. Maintenance of Parks and Gardens.
6. Maintenance of Playgrounds, Recreation Centres and Public Hall.
7. Cleaning of Streets, drains and scavenging.
8. Maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries.
9. Control of Epidemics and Erdemics.
10. Births and Deaths.
11. Maintenance of Avenues.
12. Maintenance of Street lights.
13. Water Supply.
14. Drainage.
15. Town Planning.

(ii) Discretionary Function :—

1. Secondary Education, Libraries and Museums.
2. Poor House Orphanages.
3. Housing.
4. Provisions of Veterinary Hospitals.

The Chief Executive authority of the Municipality is the Commissioner and he is assisted by the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer and Municipal Town Planning Officer.

In order to meet the various items of normal and capital expenditures the Municipal Councils and Township Committees largely depends upon the revenues from their tax and non-tax sources. The bulk of the revenue comes the Entertainment Tax and Surcharge thereon. The Remunerative Enterprises like markets, bus stands and rent on lands and buildings also yield considerable income every year.

The Government also sanctioned financial assistance to the Municipalities and Township Committee by way of loans and grants subsidies for taking various departmental schemes.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre—The Municipalities are maintaining 248 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 118 dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned as approved outlay in VII Five Year Plan. The Family Welfare Centres in Municipalities are successfully implementing the family Welfare programme.

High School and Higher Secondary School—Out of 106 Municipalities and Township Committees 23 Municipalities are maintaining 32 High Schools and 21 Municipalities are maintaining 34 Higher Secondary Schools. The number of students (females and males) studying in these schools are 18,494 and 51,291 respectively. With effect from 1st June 1986 all Teachers and Non-Teaching staff of the Municipalities and Townships, Corporation have declared as Government Servants. They are under the control of the Director of School education.

Various schemes such as accelerated slum Improvement Scheme, Integrated Development of Backward areas and Central and State Integrated Urban Development programmes, are implemented by the Municipalities with the Government assistance.

Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme—Under this scheme Government have provided Rs. 250 lakhs in the Seventh Five Year Plan for providing basic amenities to economically weaker sections. Under this scheme roads were formed with Storm Water drains on both sides for disposal of rain water. One public fountain for a minimum of 40 to 50 families and wherever public fountains could

not be provided bore-wells or tube wells are sunk. Public convenience, public latrines are constructed at the rate of one seat for two families with provision of adequate water supply. Pay and Use latrines were also constructed in places where there are drainage and water facilities. Street lighting - Tube lights are provided at convenient junctions to cover entire slums.

Integrated Development of Backward Area—Under this scheme the Backward areas are identified and amenities are provided at a cost of Rs. 76.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

Central integrated Urban Development Programme—Under this scheme the works pertaining to Development of (1) Sites and Services, (2) mandies and Markets, (3) Construction of Bus Stands and (4) Construction of latrines, are taken up in the VII th Plan and 5 Municipalities have been selected and projects have been taken up at an approved outlay of Rs. 527 lakhs during 1987-88:

Tamil Nadu Integrated Urban Development Programme. To augment Municipal finance the Government have come forward to assist the Municipalities by way of sanctioning loans or taking up works under remunerative enterprises schemes such as construction of shops, stalls, markets, bus-stands, taxi-stand and pay and use latrines etc., under Tamil Nadu Integrated Urban Development Programme.

During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 140.10 lakhs has been Sanctioned by Government to Krishnagiri, Sathyamangalam, Chidambaram, Tiruvatur, Rajapalayam, Srivilliputhur, Tuticorin and Nagercoil Municipalities for implementation of the above scheme.

The Chief Minister's Nutrition's Noon Meal Programme—This scheme was implemented under age group 2—to 4—in all the Municipalities and Township Committees. 2,35,556 childrens are being fed per day on this programme and 2,965 centres are functioning for this purpose. Similarly under School (5—to 9—) (—10 to 14) meal 1,104 centres are functioning with 2,84,000 children in the municipal schools. Rs. 530 lakhs have been spent for onstruction of 2,579 noon meal centres and the centres are maintained by the Municipalities, Township Committees.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Preamble—The Corporation of Madras was established on 29th day of September 1668 under the Charter issued by East India Company. The Parliamentary Act of 1972 empowered the Corporation to levy Municipal Taxes in the City. The Corporation derived its Statutory powers enshrined in the M.C.M.C. Act of 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919).

Objectives—The Corporation is primarily responsible for providing civic amenities such as road maintenance,

street lighting, Education, Storm Water Drain maintenance, Public Health, Sanitation and Hygiene, control of epidemic diseases, provision and maintenance of parks and play-fields, Stadia, Burial and burning grounds.

Resources—Property Tax is the main source of income to the Corporation. The other areas include Profession Tax, duty on transfer of property, Entertainment Tax, Additional Surcharge of Sales Tax, Trade and Building

Licence fees, etc. The details of taxes and fees collected during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are furnished below :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COLLECTION OF TAXES AND FEES UNDER VARIOUS HEADS.

(1)	1986-87. 1987-88.	
	(2) (RS. IN LAKHS.)	(3)
1. Property Tax	2,145.80	2,250.46
2. Profession Tax	147.76	119.94
3. Licence (L.O. and L.D. Only).	87.13	91.24
4. Timbers	3.50	4.06
5. Advertisement Tax	9.82	9.87
6. Market Fees	30.67	35.91
7. Contract Income	6.79	7.21
8. Fine for unauthorised buildings under section 244 A.	7.66	6.59
9. Advertisement on lamp post	8.94	2.20

Public Health—Health Department and its functions.—The regularising function of the Health Department involves the control of dangerous and offensive trades taking food sample under the P.F.A. Act and implementation of Central Act of Birth and Death Registration. The Health Department is maintaining 71 Dispensaries 44 Maternity and Child Health Centres and 29 Health posts. The incidence of Communicable Diseases has decreased compared to the incidence in the year of 1986-87 especially in the incidence of Cholera and Malaria. The universal immunisation programme was continued in this year in the City of Madras. The coverage of immunisation in the City of Madras is approximately 71 per cent and the coverage of T.T. injection is about 84 per cent as per the coverage study conducted by UNICEF.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The 44 centres in the City have conducted 20,748 deliveries during 1987-88. The weaker section of the society and slum dwellers are the main beneficiaries at these centres.

Maternity and Family Welfare.—Forty-four Corporation Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are functioning during the year 1987-88. Out of 44 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres 41 are ward-based centres having the bed strength 451. The remaining three are sub-centres. The services rendered here are free of cost to the public. The weaker section of the society and the slum dwellers are the main beneficiaries of this scheme.

The main activities during the year 1987-88 are given below :—

1. Total number of Deliveries conducted ..	20,748			
2. Number of Sterilisation actually got done:				
(i) (a) At Hospital	2,053			
(b) At Corporation Post-Partum centres.	5,063			
(ii) Number of IUCD done	10,777			
3. Number of A.N. cases booked	30,945			
4. Number of O.P. attendance	7,57,011			
5. Immunisation performance—				
	I	II	III	Br.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Polio	32,614	30,377	44,669	13,347
D.P.T.	27,853	25,373	37,088	9,875
T.T.	28,194	35,950	...	...
B.C.G.	14,987	..	...	...
Measles	27,756	..	...	...

Family Welfare.—The Re-organised Family Welfare Scheme was started by the Corporation of Madras on 18th February 1967 with One District Family Welfare Bureau functioning at Ripon Buildings. There are 78 Family Welfare Centres functioning in the City out of which 61 (32 Urban + 29 Health Posts) are under Corporation of Madras 4 under Government and 13 under Voluntary organisations and each covering about 50,000 population.

The expenditure on the Centrally-sponsored Family Welfare Scheme is initially met by the Corporation of Madras from its funds and is being reimbursed from Government of India periodically on the production of Audit certificate.

The target and achievement for the City of Madras for 1987-88 is as follows :—

Method.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage of achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sterilisation	60,000	64,519	107.5
I.U.D.	86,700	79,290	91.4
Oral Pill users	6,000	5,319	88.6
C.C. users	23,000	22,809	99.2

Maintenance :

7. *District Office—Conservancy.*—During the year under report, 1,572 Kilometres of roads and streets in the City were conserved daily by a complement of 4,049 conservancy workers and about 1,092 metric tonnes of garbages were removed daily.

A total quantity of 7,214 tonnes of compost was manufactured during the year in the two compost yards at Ottari and Korukkupet with garbages, night soil collected from the extended areas of the City and cow dung collected from the Corporation Cattle Depots. 18,780 M. Tonnes compost at Rs. 10 per tonne and 710 packets of compost at Rs. 0.75 per packet was sold in the year and a sum of Rs. 1,93,175 was realised on the above sale.

Transport facilities was provided for transporting compost in Corporation lorries to places within a radius of 35 Kms. from city limit, by collecting hire charges at the rate of Rs. 5 per kilo metre. This facility has been stopped from 1st December 1987 due to shortage of vehicles.

Out of 541 Public conveniences located in various divisions of North District, 58 were Pay and use P.C. were allotted on lease to private parties who are members of weaker section as pay and use P.Cs. and awarded for a total lease amount of Rs. 7,74,700. These lessees of P.Cs. were required to collect 10 paise per head for use of the P.Cs. from the public.

Night conservancy was first introduced during the year 1979 in the busy areas of George Town and other congested and Market areas where day conservancy was not possible and sufficient, and the same as being continued.

Bell conservancy was introduced last year, 1986-87 by this system while the bell of Rubbish cart rings in front of the house, the inmates of house holds will have to bring the garbages which was kept in the buckets in their houses and empty the same in the rubbish cart.

In the year 1932, Rajaji Salsi and Kamraj Salai from Reserve Bank to All India Radio was declared as "Litter Free Zone" and the area was kept as Litter Free Zone from 6.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. every day. The arrangements is being continued during the year.

The veterinary dispensaries attached to 'B' and 'G' cattle depots under the supervision of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, treat the sick bullocks of the Corporation as well as the cattle belonging to general public.

Massive Intensive Conservancy Programme.—During the visit to the Corporation of Madras, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu has instructed the Corporation of Madras to take up the special intensive campaign for a "Cleaner and Healthier Madras". The

Corporation of Madras has launched the Massive Intensive Conservancy Programme by which 30 divisions will be covered for an intensive work every day with a complement of 60 to 80 workers. The programme was launched in March 1988.

During the year the total length of 23.93 K.M. of roads were relaid, metalled and formed and the total expenditure incurred for these works was Rs. 1,19.67 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 15.22 lakhs was also spent towards repair to footpath. 32 numbers of Bus route roads to a length of 16.51 K.M. were relaid at a total cost of Rs. 98.29 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 11.33 lakhs was spent towards footpath and pavement works. 2.44 K.M. of Bus route roads was widened.

There are 707 private streets in North district of these 75 streets to a length of 9.77 K.M. were taken over for improvement by Block topping and laying with water Bound Macadam. 96 streets are under various stages of improvement works.

All roads in North district were maintained by attending to patch work with hotmix as well as Gravels, overburden etc. Total area of patch works done in the year was 14,000 Sq. metre at a cost of Rs. 0.70 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 73.55 lakhs was spent towards annual improvements to Corporation institutions such as buildings of school, dispensaries, division offices etc., of North district during the year 1987-88.

District Office(s).—The South Madras (Divisions 76 to 150) were conserved daily by a complement of 3,063 Sanitary workers by removing 1,393 M.T. of garbages. The 101 Conservancy Inspectors supervised the Sanitary workers. There are 363 Public conveniences located in various places and 8 Pay and Use P.Cs. were leased at various places. The leases of the P.C. were authorised to collect 0.10 paise from the user. (i.e.) Pay and Use P.Cs. During the night times 17 lorries were working and bell conservancy were introduced in certain places of South Madras.

Private conservancy were made to certain public institution in South Madras by collecting fees i.e., for a lorry load Rs. 60 one D.D.R.C. Rs. 10 and S.D.R.C. at Rs. 7.50

The Veterinary dispensaries attached to D.E and H Cattle depot under the supervision of Assistant Veterinary Surgeons and treating the sick bullocks of Corporation of Madras and also the sick bullocks belonging to the general public.

During the year the building belonging to Corporation, Corporation Middle Schools, Corporation Primary Schools, Health Department Buildings, Cattle Depots and other buildings maintained and also attending repairs to the above said buildings were also attended.

Bridges.—The Details of Bridges/sub ways works executed during 1987-88 are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the work.	Rs. in lakhs Establishment cost. (2)
(1)	(RS. IN LAKHS)
1 Construction of a limited use subway in Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras-8.	130.00
2 Construction of Bridge across Otteri Nullah at II Main Road, Anna Nagar.	20.00
3 Widening of Anderson Bridge, Madras-6 ..	70.00
4 Construction of a Limited use subway in lieu of existing level crossing, at Madley Road, Mambalam, Madras-17.	155.00
5 Major repairs to Light house subway near Reserve Bank of India.	50.00
6 Construction of Steel foot bridges across B. Canal connecting C.P.T. campus and Indira Nagar II Avenue, Adyar.	6.50
7 Construction of pipe culvert at Koolungaiyur Dumping grounds.	4.90
8 Widening of culvert at Velachery	4.80
9 Repairs to Bridges/Subways causeways affected during heavy floods in November 1985.	85.32

Street Lighting.—There are 53,319 street lights in the City of Madras including those in the added areas of 12 Erstwhile Panchayats. The split up figures in respect of each category of lamps is given below :—

1. Tube lamps	43,839
2. S.V. lamps (Sodium Vapour)	4,805
3. M.V. lamps (Mercury Vapour)	2,850
4. Focus and other lamps	1,825

IMPORTANT WORK ON THE PART OF MAINTENANCE DURING 1987-88.

1. Electrification work a 8 numbers of Corporation institutions were completed.
2. Hundred and fifty numbers of rust eaten lamp post were removed to avoid any accident and after due repairs, 75 numbers have been refixed in the same location.
3. One thousand seven hundred and fifty numbers of lamp post were painted during this year on part of maintenance. On lamp posts cleaning of luminaires have also been carried out periodically.
4. Sixty numbers of the lamp posts were shifted in various places in the city of Madras on request made by various agencies without dislocation of lighting norms

Special Projects.—During the previous years, the Electrical Department, Corporation of Madras have been assigned with the execution of prestigious schemes of lighting the main roads falling outside the Madras City Limit and also the responsibility of maintenance of these lights after installation—

G.S.T. Road from Kathipara, Guindy upto the National terminal of Meenambakkam Airport.

Education.—The Madras Corporation maintained 300 Primary and Middle Schools during the year 1987-88. 1,49,529 pupils studied in all these schools during the year. As usual, facilities were made available to impart Elementary Education to the children in their mother tongue like Tamil, Urudu, Telugu, Gujarathy and Malayalam. Crafts like carpentry, weaving, net weaving, tailoring, embroidery, printing and book binding were also taught to the children in the Middle Schools.

Besides Primary and Middle Schools, 25 Secondary and 10 Higher Secondary Schools were also maintained during the year and 31,950 pupils studied in all these schools during the year.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme was carried on in 361 self cooking centres.

87,053 Children were benefitted by this scheme during the year.

A sum of Rs. 5.40 Crores was spent on education during the year 1987-88.

The M.M.D.A. has granted a sum of Rs. 13.11 lakhs as advance to Madras Corporation for relocation of the storm water drains in Gengu Road sub-way under Non I.D.A. Scheme under this deposit works for construction of storm water drain in two reaches were taken up at Gengu Road subway. One work has been completed and the balance is in progress.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40.27 lakhs for carrying out repairs to 24 existing Storm water drains in various places in the Madras City. Out of 24 works, 4 works have been completed, one work was dropped and balance 19 works are in progress.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the construction of 7. Storm water drains various places in Madras City. Out of 7 works, 3 works were completed and remaining 4 works are in progress.

The Corporation has constructed in total 43 Storm water drains to a length of 9.82 kilometres and carried out repairs to existing storm water drain in 21 streets to a length of 4.86 kilometres at a total cost of Rs. 180.00 lakhs. Now the length of existing net work of storm water drainage system will be 453.19 kilo metres. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has handed over storm water drains in their colonies and slums to a length of 90 kilometres.

Council. The term of office of the elected Councillors expired on 30th November 1973. The ordinary Election was not held since then. 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 in Council and of the Various Committees, except Taxation Appeals Committee

The details of the number of subjects received and disposed off by the various committees and council during the year 1987-88 are furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the committee.	Number of Subjects pending as on 1-4-87	Number of Subjects received during the year.	Disposed.	Pending
1.	S.C. (Accounts)	Nil	14	14	Nil
2.	S.C. (Education)	1	10	11	Nil
3.	S.C. (Taxation & Fin)	13	465	477	1
4.	S.C. (Health)	4	140	141	3
5.	S.C. (TP & I)	Nil	2	2	Nil
6.	S.C. (Works)	11	704	705	10
7.	Council	49	1121	1162	8

PUBLIC RELATION :

The main function of the Public Relations Department is to promote Public good-will by instilling responsible performance in the Corporation of Madras. It bridges the gulf of difference between the public and the various departments of the Corporation.

VIGILANCE CELL—

The Vigilance Cell was created in the Corporation of Madras to checkup the illegal activities of the various corporation employees and to back the offenders for their commissions and omissions and also to do liaison work between the Corporation of Madras and the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption.

The main object of the Vigilance Cell is to enquire and detect malpractices and irregularities committed by the staff of the various departments in the corporation of Madras and suggest departmental action against the erring officials under the provisions of the

Madras Corporation Discipline and Appeal by laws 1983 and Classification Control and Appeal Rules 1979

During the year under review 427 complaints were received and disposed of. Apart from this 95 Surprise inspections were made in the various departments and action have been taken and suggestions were given to tone up the administration. 88 unauthorised constructions have been detected and brought to the notice of the Commissioner and to sent the concerned Dist. offices for taking necessary action as per orders of the Commissioner. 64 unlicensed trades and 22 under assessment of property tax have been detected and brought to the notice of the Commissioner and sent to the Revenue Officer and Health Officer for taking follow up actions.

Removal of encroachments and cattle nuisance have also been attended to by the Vigilance Cell with the assistance of the Special Police Squad. 558 such encroachment removal duties were attended by the police squad. 368 Health raid duties including cattle raid un whole some food raid and closure of trades were attended.

CORPORATION OF COIMBATORE.

The former enlarged Coimbatore Municipality was upgraded into a Municipal Corporation with effect from 1st May 1981 by virtue of Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act 1981.

The area of the Municipality before inclusion of added areas was 23.5 Sq. Km. With reference to G.O. Ms. No. 1771 Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 17th November 1978 the areas of Singanallur, Kumarapalayam, Telungupalayam, Sanganur, Coimbatore Rural, Velankurichi and Ganapathi Town Panchayats were added and the area was increased from 23.5 sq. Km. to 105.60 sq. km. The population as per 1981 census is 7,04,514.

The Corporation is under the Administrative control of the Special Officer and is under the Executive Control of a Commissioner. The administration is divided with seven sections i.e. General, Accounts, Education, Engineering, Public Health, Town Planning and Revenue with the Supervision Control of respective Officers.

Corporation Dispensaries.—The Corporation is maintaining 11 Allopathic, 3 Siddha and 1 Ayurvedic dispensaries and the average attendance per day is 2,795 Numbers. The total expenditure for this was Rs. 14.25 lakhs during the year 1987-88.

Engineering Section.—Communication.—The roads to a length of 450–108 km. were maintained by the City Municipal Corporation Council. The roads and streets in the City are generally good and well planned. The details of length of road, maintained by the Municipal Corporation Council as on 31st March 1988 are furnished below :—

	Kms.
(1) Black topped surface roads including C.C. roads and lanes, etc.	410.650
(2) Metalled road	33.678
(3) Earthen and unmetalled road	5.780
	450.108

The length of roads formed, renewed and drain works carried out during the year 1987–88 from the Corporation funds are furnished below :—

Roads.	Expenditure.	Length in Km
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)	
(1) New roads (including pavements)	109.12	82
(2) Maintenance of existing roads	40.46	41
Drains :		
(1) Storm water drains	78.79	64
(2) Providing hand rails	13.18	2.75

During the year 1987–88 totally 459 works have been taken up and completed with an expenditure of Rs. 256.55 lakhs as detailed below :—

	Nos.
(1) Road Works	253 (Length in Km. 123.00)
(2) Drain Works	143 (Length in Km. 64)
(3) Building Works	32
(4) Water Supply	27
(5) School Buildings	4
	459

Part II Scheme for 1987–88.—The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 599, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated 18th June 1987 have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for bituminising the roads in added Panchayat areas. Under this scheme, 29 works to a length of 15.19 Kms. have been taken up and all the works have been completed and the amount sanctioned was fully utilised.

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Revolving Fund.—A revolving fund has been constituted for execution of road works, drainage works, etc., in the approved private layouts. During the year, 7.59 Km. of roads was metalled and the drains have also been constructed for these roads.

Water Supply.—The Corporation has already undertaken major water supply scheme under the caption of Siruvani Water Supply Scheme. Original cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 16.16 crores, and it has been revised to Rs. 21.65 crores subsequently the Scheme is executed with loan assistance from Life Insurance Corporation and the Government through the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board as a Deposit Work. Under the above scheme, the areas like Singanallur, Peelamedu, Sowripalayam, Uppilipalayam, Nanjundapuram, Krishnarayapuram, Ganapathi Rathinapuri, Kavandampalayam, Kuppakonampudur, Pappanaickenpudur, Telungupalayam, Kumarapalayam and Saramedu have been taken up and the protected water supply extended to the above areas.

The maximum quantity of water drawn per day is increased to 630 lakhs litres from 340 lakhs litres per day. This can be increased to 1,014 lakhs litres per day depending upon the requirement. There are 45,440 house service connections and 784 public fountains in the City limit.

For laying of water supply main in omitted streets to a length of 35.180 M. a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs has been remitted to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board for executing the works and administrative sanction has been accorded by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, World Bank Project Circle, Coimbatore, and the works are under progress.

In view of the drought, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 32 lakhs of half grant and half loan. Under this scheme, water mains have been extended in many residential localities and slums to a length of 30 Kms. 46 submersible pumpsets have been purchased for the replacement of wornout pumpsets, and as standby. In addition 37 numbers ready made HDPF tanks have been purchased and erected in slums and in thickly populated areas to facilitate easy distribution of water through tankers. The entire amount of Rs. 32 lakhs has been fully utilised.

Under Ground Drainage.—The Corporation has undertaken a comprehensive drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.77 crores. The work is executed with loan assistance both from Life Insurance Corporation and from the Government by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board on behalf of the Corporation as a deposit work. There are 3 stages of works. All works in 1 zone was completed and are in use. Works in the II and III zones are under progress.

Under the Maternity and Child Health Programme, Immunisation Programme was carried out as follows :—

1. D.P.T.	12,739
2. Measles	9,613
3. D.T.	12,481
4. T. T. 10 years	5,824
5. T. T. 16 years	3,904
6. Polio	10,773
7. T. T. (Pregnant Women)	9,489

Maternity Homes.—In the Corporation Maternity Homes 17,007 clinics at tests held and 5,419 deliveries conducted during the period.

Urban Family Welfare Centres.—This Corporation is running 6 Urban Family Welfare Centres. The following sterilisation were made under Family Welfare Programme :—

1. Vasectomy operations ..	75
2. Tubectomy operations ..	6,148
3. Laparoscopic	873
4. Copper 'T' was issued ..	6,067
	13,163

481 food samples were taken by the food Inspectors and the same were forwarded to the laboratory for analysis report.

Out of the 26 adulteration informed by the Food Analysts Prosecutions were launched for 26 cases. Result were received for 6 cases. Out of six, four were acquitted and two persons were fined to a tune of Rs. Rs. 1,200.

During the year 1987-88, 30 rubbish carts were purchased for a sum of Rs. 2,91,000 to remove the rubbish in the Corporation area, and also bullocks were purchased for the bullock carts.

In the compost yard 17,906 metric tonnes of Compost was produced. Out of the 1,494 metric tonnes were sold for Rs. 10,458.

Education.—The Corporation is maintaining 101 schools including one Deaf and Dumb School. A total number of 59,887 children are studying in the corporation schools. 2,028 teachers are serving in these institutions. The pay and allowances of teachers and non-teaching staff are Rs. 360 lakhs. 35,957 children are benefitted by the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme and 345 persons are provided job opportunities and 349 Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme Centres have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 91 lakhs.

Thirumathi T. Samboornam, Headmistress, Corporation Elementary School, Tatabad has been awarded a prize for best teacher by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1987-88.

Corporation Revenue.—Property tax is the Chief source of revenue to the Corporation. The rate of tax is being levied in Old Coimbatore at 18 per cent in Singanallur at 15 per cent and in added areas at 10 per cent to 12-1/2 per cent.

There are 1,42,000 assessments in property tax and 1,70,000 assessments in Profession Tax. The annual income from tax resources is Rs. 5,14,00,000 and in non tax resources Rs. 1,72,00,000. This Corporation is maintaining two Bus stands and 7 markets 2 shopping Complexes and 4 Slaughter houses.

Town Planning.—There are 120 Detailed Development Plans notified under Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act within the jurisdiction of Coimbatore Corporation of which 9 Detailed Development plans were already sanctioned and they are under execution.

Detailed Development plan matters are attended by the Coimbatore Local Planning Authority.

Encroachments.—During the year 1990 road side encroachments like bunks, sunshade and advertisement boards, etc., have been removed.

Layout—Development Charges.—A sum of Rs. 29.42 lakhs has been collected from the Layout owners and individual plot owners for providing amenities such as formation of road, construction of culvert and drain etc.

Land Acquisition.—A sum of Rs. 97,724.70 has been remitted during the year acquisition of land for various public purposes.

Corporation Financial Position.—The total receipts and expenditure under ordinary and capital are as per Revised Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

	Ordinary.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Total receipts ..	8,50.72	4,52.00	13,02.72
Total Expenditure ..	8,39.50	4,39.00	12,78.50

The main source of receipt is from property tax, profession tax, Revenue from Markets, Bus Stands, Entertainment tax, Stamp duty and from Government Education grants.

Though there is deficit in budget it is expected to be wiped off when the deficit grant under Elementary Education is sanctioned by Government. In this connection the Government have already been addressed for the deficit grant of Rs. 2.50 crores from 1981-82 in this Office letter Roc. No. 41420/82/B3, dated 17th February 1983 and the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 123, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated 27th January 1985 have informed this Corporation that the matter is under active consideration of the Government. A sum of Rs. 7,04.33 lakhs is incurred towards Pay and Allowances for the Staff including Teachers and Public Health Mazdoors.

Electrical Undertaking.—This Council held a Licence for the distribution of Electrical Energy in G.O. Ms. No. 193, dated 24th January 1933.

The Electric energy required for distribution is purchased in bulk from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and distributed to about 62,000 consumers at different tariff rates.

The Coimbatore Municipal Corporation is maintaining 8,336 Street lights in the Coimbatore Old Town Area. Out of which 946 are sodium vapour lamps, 1,274 are mercury vapour lamps and 5,982 are tube lamps and 179 are other lamps.

5,800 Street lights are existing in the added area of this Corporation. There are 6 sodium vapour lamps, 100 mercury vapour lamps, 5,694 tube lamps and 4,668 ordinary lamps. Street lights in added area are maintained by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

Council.—Council Meetings and other Committee meetings were convened by the Special Officer during the year 1987-88 —

Number of meetings held—			
(a) (i) Ordinary	.. ..	12	
(ii) Urgent	.. ..	12	
(b) Adjourned	.. ..	Nil.	
Special	.. ..	2	

Number of subjects discussed and disposed of—

(a) (i) Ordinary	.. ..	358
(ii) Urgent	.. ..	223
(b) Adjourned	.. ..	29
Special meetings	.. ..	2

Details of Committees constituted, the number of meetings held and the number of subjects disposed of by each of them during 1987-88—

1. *Accounts Committee*—

Number of meetings held	..	12
Number of subjects disposed of	..	42

2. *Education Committee*—

Number of meetings held	..	12
Number of subjects disposed of	..	60

3. *Health Committee*—

Number of meetings held	..	12
Number of subjects disposed of	..	87

4. *Taxation and Finance Committee*—

Number of meetings held	..	13
Number of subjects disposed of	..	449

5. *Town Planning and Improvement Committee*—

Number of meetings held	..	12
Number of subjects disposed of	..	87

6. *Works Committee*—

Number of meetings held	..	12
Number of subjects disposed of	..	537

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Historical Temple City of Madurai as praised by the poets in those days as "The City where elephants were utilised to threshhold the paddy from the corns instead of bulls" now has increased its population to 9,95,200 (Ex. Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras). Under the able leadership of the Corporation Commissioner, Corporation health Officer and with the guidance of Assistant Health Officer, activities are being carried out to solve the Health problems in both the curative and preventive aspects efficiently and effectively throughout the night and day.

Maternity and Child Welfare services are being carried out properly in 13 Corporation Maternity Homes and 2 Maternity Centres. Apart from that the Corporation is rendering medical services as curative measure to the community by running 11 (eleven) Allopathic dispensaries, three Siddha dispensaries and two Ayurvedic dispensaries at various places in the City. Moreover a 'mobile van' (Mayor Muthu Mobile Dispensary) is functioning to provide medical facilities to the people living in the extension areas without dispensary facilities. A laboratory is functioning to have blood, motion and urine examinations. For the treatment of Sexual Transmitted Diseases a separate V.D. Clinic is being run by the Corporation.

EDUCATION.

Higher Secondary Education.—There are 8 Higher Secondary Schools in the Madurai Corporation, of which 3 Higher Secondary Schools are for Boys and 5 for Girls. In the academic year 1987-88, the number of students are as follows:—

Boys	.. ..	4,980
Girls	.. ..	7,398
Total	..	<u>12,378</u>

It is appreciable to see the results of 12th Standard during 1987-88—

Appeared for the examination	1,126
Passed	.. .. 751
Percentage	.. .. 74.5

High School Education.—Under the Madurai Corporation there are 12 High Schools, 7 for Boys and 5 for Girls. The strength of the schools during the academic year 1987-88 was 14,673. The details showing the result of the S.S.L.C. Examination held during 1987-88 are furnished below:—

Appeared	.. ..	1,964
Passed	.. ..	1,147
Percentage	.. ..	58

Book Bank and Small Savings.—There are book banks in all the Corporation High Schools and the books are given to the poor needy students who are unable to continue their studies and thus help them to continue their higher education.

Vocational Education.—Besides academic education, vocational subjects such as Carpentry, Weaving, Drawing, Tailoring, Typing, Commerce, Nursing and Home Science are taught in the schools.

Library.—To meet the needs of the mental development and to improve the knowledge of the students all the High Schools have their own libraries and books are issued to the students.

Free Library for Corporation Staff.—In the ground floor of the Corporation, building "Anna Maligai" the library is kept open from 9-00 to 10-00 a.m. in the morning and 5-30 to 6-00 p.m. in the evening for the benefit of the staff of the Corporation and the public who come to the office in connection with the Corporation work.

TAX DETAILS FOR THE YEAR 1987-88.

Serial number and details. (1)	Demand. (2)	Collection. (3)	Balance. (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Advertisement Tax.	4,85,728.25	4,34,920.08	50,808.17
2. Encroachment and Thatties.	2,17,269.00	1,21,591.00	93,678.00
3. Vehicles and Animals.	50,994.50	50,994.50	..
4. Market Collection.	2,53,20,000.00	89,90,000.00	2,63,30,000.00

SUIT SECTION.

Suit Section.—In the year 1987-88, there are 290 (Two hundred and ninety only) civil cases have been filed by the property owners against the levy of Property Tax by the Madurai Corporation, Madurai Corporation have not filed any suits during the year.

Engineering (Water Supply and Drainage Section).—Details of works completed by the Corporation under different categories are as follows:—

1987-88 :

1. **Laying Well Water Supply Mains (Borewell).**—10,820 metres length of borewell water mains have been laid at a cost of Rs. 4.9 lakhs.

2. **Sinking of Borewells.**—39 Numbers of 8" dia. deep borewells at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs and 9 Nos. of 6" dia. deep borewells at a cost of Rs. 1.6 lakhs were also sunk.

3. **Platforms for Public Fountains.**—164 numbers of platforms for public fountains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 0.5 lakh.

The following drainage works have been completed by the Corporation during the year 1987-88:—

(1) 9,293 metres length of open drains have been completed to a value of Rs. 15.4 lakhs.

(2) 2,119 metres length of under ground drains have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.1 lakhs.

Roads.—During the current year various types of the roads maintained by the Corporation is given below:—

	Kms.
1. Black top roads	259.58
2. Metal roads	76.314
3. Gravel roads	44.529
4. Cut stone slab roads	52.764
5. Cut stone slab pavement	41.450
Total	474.635

During the current year 8.405 Kms. black top roads, 4.364 Kms. metal roads, 2.268 Kms. cutstone payment have been done newly. Every effort has been taken to convert the metal and gravel roads into black top roads. During the current year 15.108 Kms. new roads have been formed. For the formation of new roads and for the maintenance of the existing B.T. roads, Rs. 70.64 lakhs has been spent during the current year.

During the current year 159 road estimates have been prepared. The scheme road connecting Arupukottai road and Thirupparankundram road under Madurai South-east Extension Scheme has been completed.

Buildings.—The Corporation is maintaining 62 primary and middle schools, 20 High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools, 15 Maternity Homes, 15 Dispensaries, 488 Public toilets and 68 urinals in the City.

The Corporation is also maintaining markets, commercial complexes and Kalayana mandapam. All these buildings are maintained in good condition. New buildings are constructed wherever necessary.

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.

1. **Elementary Schools.**—Additional school buildings have been constructed at Krishnapuram and Lakshmi-puram. Compound walls have been constructed to the Thideer Nagar and West Gate Elementary Schools.

2. *Public Health.*—New urinals have been constructed near Meenakshi Park; inside the Bharathiar Shopping complex; and at Palam Station road. A new cremation shed has been constructed in Thathaneri burial ground. Compound wall also has been constructed for this burial ground. Lorry weighing bridge has been constructed at the compost yard. A new sanitary inspector office has been constructed beneath the Andalpuram Over Bridge.

3. *Remunerative Enterprises.*—Two shops in the Ground floor and bill collection centre in the First floor has been constructed at Thamaspalayam. A new fish market has been constructed at Old Kuyavarplayam road, over the Anuppanady channel. One shop at Kamarajar Street and eight shops near the slaughter house has been constructed.

During the current year Rs. 17.30 lakhs has been spent for construction of new buildings and Rs. 5.37 lakhs has been spent for the maintenance of the buildings.

TOWN PLANNING SECTION.

1. Receipt and disposal of fresh building plan—

(1) Number of plans received	797
(2) Number of plans approved	444

2. Lay outs—

(1) Number of Layouts received	97
(2) Number of Layouts approved	18

3. Disposal of appeals and unauthorised constructions—

(1) Unauthorised constructions booked during the year.	1,960
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(2) Appeals pending during the year ..	418
(3) Appeals pending with the Director of Town and Country Planning.	77
(4) Appeals pending with the Government.	13

4. Land acquisition, alienation, assignments—

(1) Land acquisition cases	135
(2) Land alienation cases	183
(3) Land assignment cases	63

5. Removal of encroachments—

Number of cases of encroachments removed during the year.	1,985
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(i) During this year encroachments along the northern side of the Sivaganga Road from Anna Bus Stand to Corporation limit have been removed with the help of Revenue and Highways Departments and this portion of road has been developed as a park.

(ii) The encroachments on the Vandiyur channel from Anna Bus Stand to Vandiyur Kanmoi have been removed with the help of Revenue Department.

(iii) The encroachments on the platform and other road portions of Dindigul road have been removed completely and the road have been put into safer use of the public.

(iv) Permitted bunk stalls in the important road junctions and road margins have been shifted to other places in order to avoid disturbances to the road users throughout the city. Besides, the above all, the objectionable temporary encroachments on the roads have been cleared off.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

Objectives.—The objectives of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board are to provide for “exclusively attending to the growing needs of and for planned development and appropriate regulation of Water Supply and Sewerage Services in the Madras Metropolitan Area with particular reference to the protection of Public Health and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”. The jurisdiction of the Board is presently confined to Madras City and to certain industries outside the City.

Water Supply and Sewerage Systems.—The City of Madras has an area of 172 sq. Kms. with a population of 3.75 million. The main source of water supply is the surface storage systems of reservoirs at Poondi, Cholavaram and at Red Hills connected by means of open channels in services. Apart from this, wells at Porur, Virugambakkam, Sembiam and shallow aquifer are also utilised for supplying water to the City. The ground water aquifer located in Minjur, Panjetty and Tamaraiyakkam well fields North of Madras City Augment has City supply, apart from catering to the needs of Industries in Manali area

Under 12 MGD Project, 30 new wells have been commissioned in Flood Plains Kannigaipet and Poondi during April, June and July, 1987 respectively.

There are 1,454 Km. of water mains of sizes ranging from 100 mm to 1,200 mm dia. in the City. There are 1,49,089 House Service connections in the City. The daily water supply of 55 MGD. which was reduced to 40 MGD from 1st February 1987 was further reduced to 40 MGD on alternate days from 1st July 1987. When the storage position was improved, this quantity has been increased to 50 MGD on alternate days from 1st November 1987 and further increased to 60 MGD on alternate days from 1st December 1987.

During this year, locations having chronic defective water supply problem have been identified and remedial measures have been taken and improvements made by way of adjustments of distribution system valves and lowering of mains, etc. In Kondithope, Korukkupet and Wall Tax Road, Water Supply has been improved by implementing the bypass connection to the distribution system from

the Trunk Feeder Main. In West Mambalam Area, Water Supply has been arranged in the evening hours with a view to increase the delivery pressure from 17 Psi to 30 Psi, thereby improving water supply in the tail end areas to considerable extent. In Indira Nagar, the water from Southern Coastal aquifer have been raised to the overhead tank through the temporary ground level sump constructed. By this arrangement supply from Indira Nagar Overhead Tank has improved considerably in and around Indira Nagar areas due to increased pressure. To cater the needs of tail end defective areas and slums where no distribution net works are available, the number of static tanks have been increased from the existing 809 tanks to 2,556 during the peak period of drought and supplied with water. In addition, for the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centres, 343 Water Tanks are supplied with water. To supplement the mains supply 2,093 tubewell pumps and 3,341 India Mark-II Pumps have been added during this year with the existing 3,493 Tubewell pumps and 1,121 India Mark-I Pumps for uses of water, other than cooking and drinking.

Sewerage Operations.—The water carriage system of sewers in Madras City consists of 1,463 Km. of sewers varying from 150 mm. to 1,200 mm. covering 79 micro collection areas. There are 31 Ht Pumping stations and 41 LT Pumping stations which convey the sewage collec-

ted from the above areas to the disposal sites. In addition to this, 7 Nos. of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, pumping stations were taken over by the Metrowater. The removal of obstructions from street sewers and house sewers connection is a major task and these are attended by mechanical means, deploying "Vacator and Monstor Rodding Machines" and "Snake" or "Krait" for House Service obstructions. The regular cleaning in the street sewer works is done by bucket cleaning machines in the intercepting sewers. Recently Metrowater introduced pneumatic Manhole Disilting Machines to desilt the Manholes and thereby avoid the conventional method of divers getting into the manhole.

Quality Control.—Quality control wing monitors the quality of water supply from the source upto the consumer and including control over quality standards of chemicals used in the treatment processes. In the sewerage sector, the standard of treatment is closely monitored till it reaches the disposal point.

4. Planning and Design.—During the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 the planning and Design Wing has formulated and finalised 136 Estimates both under water supply and sewerage sector to the value of Rs. 758,5245 lakhs as per details given below:—

NUMBER OF ESTIMATES SANCTIONED AND VALUE OF ESTIMATES.

Sl. No and Name of the Scheme.	Nos.	Estimate Sanctioned.		Total Nos.	Total amount (Rupees in Lakhs).
		Water supply	Sewerage		
		Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)	Nos. Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)		
1. State Plan Schemes and Board Fun' Schemes.	36	260.770	23	59	608.944
2. Deposit	3	13.27	73	76	132.0005
3. Drought Relief Fund.	1	17.58		1	17.58
				136	758.5245

The following items are important among the several proposals sanctioned :—

Water Supply.—Under loan and grant scheme from the Government an estimate for extending the water mains to 14 unserved streets for a length of 1,940 metres was technically sanctioned for Rs. 2.34 lakhs under Phase-I. Further under Phase-II, estimate for laying water mains in 69 streets for a length of 8,905 metres were also technically sanctioned for Rs. 19.26 lakhs.

Estimates for the scheme of augmentation of water supply from 5th Km. to 9th Km. of Mahabalipuram Road in Southern Coastal Acquirer were technically sanctioned for Rs. 89.65 lakhs, the details of which are as follows :—

1. Construction of 8.5 lakh litres capacity of underground tank at Thiruvanmiyur Head Works (Estimated Cost Rs. 9.76 lakhs).

2. Laying 500 mm. C.I. conveying main for 410 metres and 450 mm C.I. delivery main for a length of about 470 metres. (Estimate cost Rs. 15.83 lakhs.)

3. Construction of Sump, Pump House, M.E.S. Room, D.G. Set Room and construction of compound wall. (Rs. 11.36 lakhs).

4. Supply, delivery and erection of 3 Nos. of Clear Water Pumpsets at Thiruvanniyur Head Works. (Rs. 17.58 lakhs.)

5. Construction of 6 lakh litres underground tank at Pallipattu Head Works (Rs. 8.35 lakhs).

6. Construction of Pump House at Pallipattu Head Works (Rs. 3.53 lakhs).

7. Supply, delivery and erection of electrical driven pumpsets for Pallipattu Head works. (Rs. 6.19 lakhs).

8. Construction of 7.5 lakh litres capacity O.H.T. at Pallipattu Head Works. (Rs. 17.05 lakhs).

Estimates for the scheme of Villivakkam and Kolathur Water Supply were technically sanctioned for Rs. 68.33 lakhs, for—

1. Construction of elevated service reservoir of 15.20 lakhs litres capacity for Villivakkam Head Works. (Rs. 21.90 lakhs).

2. Construction of Underground Tank of 1.75 lakh litres capacity for Kolathur Head works. (Rs. 3.40 lakhs).

3. Construction of 7.6 lakh litres capacity underground tank for Villivakkam Head works. (Rs. 11.65 lakhs).

4. Construction of Pump House at Villivakkam East for Villivakkam Head Works (Rs. 2.22 lakhs).

5. Supply, delivery and erection of Electrical Driven Pumpsets for Villivakkam Head Works. (Rs. 4.3 lakhs).

6. Construction of 3.5 lakh litres capacity service reservoir for Kolathur Head Works. (Rs. 8.66 lakhs).

7. Construction of pump house for Kolathur Head Works (Rs. 2.03 lakhs).

8. Supply, delivery and erection of Electrical Driven Pumpsets for Kolathur Head Works. (Rs. 2.27 lakhs).

9. Extending 700 mm C.I. main and interconnecting the Zone-8A inside Kilpauk Pumping Station for Anna Nagar West Villivakkam and Kolathur Water Supply Scheme (Rs. 4.67 lakhs).

10. Construction of Compound wall around Villivakkam Head Works. (Rs. 4.18 lakhs).

11. Construction of Compound Wall around Kolathur Head Works. (Rs. 1.25 lakhs).

Estimates for the scheme of Thirumangalam, Anna Nagar West and Western Extension Water Supply were also technically sanctioned for Rs. 26.94 lakhs for—

1. Conveying main of 48" from Underground Tank to the proposed suction well inside Kilpauk Pumping Station. (Rs. 7.90 lakhs).

2. Installation of pumpsets for Anna Nagar West Head Works. (Rs. 12.95 lakhs).

3. Construction of suction well and pump room inside Kilpauk Pumping Station. (Rs. 6.09 lakhs).

Under Board Funds.—Estimates for providing water supply to Ekkattuthangal from the existing gallery at Ekkattuthangal Head Works were technically sanctioned for Rs. 21.73 lakhs for—

1. Improvement to the existing pumphouse and infiltration gallery at Ekkattuthangal Head Works. (Rs. 0.67 lakhs).

2. Installation of Electrical Driven pumpsets at Ekkattuthangal. (Rs. 1.01 lakhs).

3. Laying 250 mm, 200 mm and 150 mm C.I. Feeder main from Ekkattuthangal Head Works. (Rs. 11.96 lakhs).

4. Laying 110 mm PVC distribution mains in Ekkattuthangal. (Rs. 7.45 lakhs).

5. Construction of Chlorination Room at Ekkattuthangal Head Works. (Rs. 0.64 lakhs).

The above scheme while implemented will add 250 mm size water main for a length of 430 mm., 200 mm. size main for a length of 1,410 mm, 150 mm for 120 mm and 110 mm size for 3,660 mm to the existing city distribution system.

Under Deposit Fund—Estimates for.—

(1) Providing water supply to Linear Alkyl Benzene Project of Tamilnadu Petro Products Limited, for Rs. 6.33 lakhs; and

(2) Diversion of 4 inches C.I. water main at North Saidapet Staff Colony for Rs. 0.33 lakhs were sanctioned.

Drought Relief Fund.—Under this, an estimate for inter connecting the proposed ten numbers of new Borewells in Tamaraiakkam well Field was sanctioned at a cost of (Rs. 17.58 lakhs).

Sewerage.—Under the Government Funds, the following estimates at a cost of Rs. 276.128 lakhs were sanctioned for—

1. Periyar Nagar Sewerage Collection System (Rs. 78.10 lakhs).

2. Forcemain from Periyar Nagar Pumping Station to Jawahar Nagar Pumping Station Main. (Rs. 8.20 lakhs).

3. Construction of a Sewage Pumping Station for Periyar Nagar (Rs. 23.85 lakhs).

4. Improvements to Thiruvanniyur Sewage Pumping Station (Rs. 28.11 lakhs).

5. Various works relating to Villivakkam Sewage Scheme such as forcemains, collection system and construction of pumping station, etc. (Rs. 117.118) lakhs.

6. Construction of compound wall around the Sewage Treatment Plant for Zone-I and II at Kodungaiyur (Rs. 20.75 lakhs).

The Periyar Nagar Sewerage Scheme and Villivakkam Sewerage Scheme when implemented would add about 23.53 Km., of Sewers to the existing sewerage collection system of City.

Board Funds.—Under the Board Funds, the following estimates were technically sanctioned for Rs. 12.066 lakhs for—

(a) Construction of RCC elevated channel, RCC Siphon Wells for providing effluent disposal arrangement for Kodungaiyur Sewerage Treatment Plant for Zone I (Rs. 7.78 lakhs).

(b) Providing sewerage facilities to Inter-connecting the left over portion between Part-I and II of Jawahar Nagar (Rs. 0.900 lakhs).

(c) Diversion of existing 150 mm. C.I. force main from Sharma Nagar to Erukkancherri Pumping Station. (Rs. 1.656 lakhs).

(d) Extension of sewerage facilities to Govindan Road Saidapet (Rs. 1.73 lakhs).

Deposit Works.—Under this estimates for providing sewers in 63 Private streets for Rs. 94.933 lakhs were

technically sanctioned from the amount deposited by Corporation of Madras.

In addition, ten estimates at a cost of Rs. 23,7975 lakhs were technically sanctioned for various agencies like Corporation of Madras TNSCB and TNHB.

For providing sewerage facilities in Slums including Adi-Andhra colonies 14 estimates were prepared for Rs. 40 lakhs and sent to the Government for administrative approval.

Estimates for providing sewerage facilities in 17 Public Streets were prepared for Rs. 32.258 lakhs and sent to Government for administrative approval.

5. Contracts Wing.—During 1987-88, the Contracts Wing has finalised 14 numbers of Contracts under water supply and 17 numbers of Contracts under Sewage sector for a total value of Rs. 293.11 lakhs (Water Supply Rs. 16.603 lakhs and sewage Rs. 127.08 lakhs).

CONSTRUCTION WING.

Water Supply—Capital Works.—

1. A portion of the scheme of construction of III Masonry Conduit from Redhills to Kilpauk Water Works has been carried out for an expenditure of Rs 11.77 lakhs and the work almost completed.

2. Under the scheme of provision of water supply to extended areas for the 12 Panchayats included within the City limits spill over works were carried out for Rs. 5.09 lakhs.

3. Mains were laid for 4,466 M. under the scheme of distribution system to unserved areas in the city limits for Rs. 2.87 lakhs.

4. The work of construction of additional Lab. Building for Quality Control Organisation was completed for an expenditure of Rs. 503 lakhs during the years.

5. Construction of 90 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Kilpauk was in progress.

6. An amount of Rs 33.25 lakhs was spent for the work of enlargement and replacing the pumping capacity at Kilpauk Pumping Station.

7. The work of replacement of old and corroded house service connections were carried out for Rs. 9.46 lakhs and the work has been completed.

8. Additional borewells, laying mains, providing pumping machineries work carried out under the scheme of extraction of groundwater from Coastal Acquirer South of Thiruvanniyur for Rs. 49.16 lakhs.

9. Mains were laid for 7,376 mm. and for conveying water from Kilpauk Water Works to the areas of Villivakkam and Kolathur. Construction of overhead tanks under ground tanks and pump rooms are in progress. For Villivakkam and Kolathur Head Works, an amount of Rs. 98.19 lakhs has been spent for this scheme during 1987-88.

10. Pipelaying works were carried out under comprehensive scheme for conveying water from Kilpauk Water Works to Anna Nagar West and Western extension for Rs. 50.50 lakhs for a length of 7,552 m.

11. Distribution mains were laid for a length of 36,850m in Kodungaiyur Area under MTDS for an expenditure of Rs. 74.27 lakhs.

12. The balance works of replacing the old 48 inches Steel Pumping Main from Kilpauk to shaft was partially completed for Rs. 2.1 lakhs.

Apart from the Capital Works, Construction Water Supply Wing has carried out several works with Board Funds by Market Borrowing for Rs. 52.53 lakhs and Deposit Works for other Agencies for a value of Rs. 29.78 during 1987-88.

Cloud Seeding Operations.—Cloud Seeding Operations were continued during the Year 1987-88 in the monsoon period. During this year, 75 sorties were carried out covering 90.25 flying hours during the period from April, 1987 to October 1987.

Further Cloud Seeding Operations were carried out for a period of 3 days over Idikki Hydel Project Area for the Kerala Electricity Board.

The expenditure on the Cloud Seeding Operations during the year is Rs. 12.5 lakhs.

8. Krishna Water Supply Project.—Under the Krishna Water Supply Project, Land acquisition work is in process. Simultaneous action was also taken for commencement of certain works contemplated within the city under Krishna Water Supply Project. In terms of this policy, detailed estimates for providing water supply system in the left out areas in Kodungaiyur and Erukkancherri for the benefit of a population of 1,11,250 was got technically sanctioned for Rs. 127.02 lakhs and execution commenced. Likewise, detailed estimates for Arumbakkam West

Sewerage Scheme benefitting a population of 67,800 was got technically sanctioned for Rs. 221.03 lakhs and execution commenced.

IV. *Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project*.—This project costing Rs. 150.803 crores was proposed to the World Bank for fund assistance. Negotiations took place in April 1987 and agreement for this Project was concluded on 21st December 1987. The World Bank would be extending a loan of 53 millions U.S. dollars and a credit of 16 million U.S. dollars which is about 62 per cent of the total project cost. The works under the project commenced before the formal clearance by the bank and a sum of Rs. 11.318 crores was spent up to 31st March 1987. During 1987-88 a further sum of Rs. 242.71 lakhs was spent on this project. Development of source in 3 new well fields has been completed and about 55 mld. of groundwater was made available to the city to tide over the acute drought situation in 1987-88. The balance of works are under progress as scheduled in the documents approved by the World Bank.

V. *U.N.D.P. Phase-II—Studies—Activities of the Project I-N.D. 86/11*.—

1. 15 favourable sites were selected in Parivakkam area for supplying 1.5 MGD of groundwater to H.V.F. Factory, Avadi.

2. 4 additional sites were selected for production wells in Panjatty Well Field under World Bank Scheme.

3. Periodical geophysical survey, quality analysis in existing tubewells are in progress in Palar and A.K. Basins.

4. 2 Injection wells were developed and 4 observation wells have been constructed for sea water intrusion studies in Minjur area and injection test is in progress.

5. 37 slim holes and 2 test wells have been drilled for confirming lithology, aquifer characteristics in Palar Basins.

6. Monitoring of water levels being done in the observation wells in A.K. Palar and Coovum basins continuously.

7. Monitoring and periodical re-assessment of surface water resources including operation and maintenance of the existing Hydrological Metrological Stations being done continuously.

VII. FINANCE :

1. *Capital Budget*.—Metrowater has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,426.06 lakhs on schemes under water supply and sewerage sector during the year 1987-88—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Water supply	—	852.14
(2) Sewerage	— — —	573.92

The board has received a loan of Rs. 719.82 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 718.72 lakhs in respect of Plan Schemes.

So far the board has received Rs. 5,560.65 lakhs as loan and Rs. 4,434.07 lakhs as grant. The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 1,022.57 lakhs towards drought relief work for the year 1987-88 and the progressive total for drought relief works Rs. 1,633.56 lakhs, which includes the Government grant of Rs. 29.90 lakhs for issue of plastic kudams. The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 12.55 lakhs for Cloud Seeding Operations for the year 1987-88.

2. *Revenue Budget*.—The income and expenditure for the year are given below. The figures given are provisional and subject to audit.

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Revenue income	.. .. .	1,843.30
Revenue expenditure	.. .. .	1,805.80

The revenue income includes an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs as Government grant for maintenance of stand pipes.

The demand collection and balance statement for the current year is as hereunder :

	Opening Balance.	Demand.	Adjust- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Charges	274.03	1,180.84	0.048
Tax	901.55	545.01	..
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Closing.</i>
(1)—cont.	(5)	(6)	(7)
Charges	1,454.39	998.14	456.25
Tax	1,446.56	599.19	847.73

VII. 3. *Water Supply Charges*.—Demand for Rs. 1,180.84 lakhs towards water supply charges has been raised during the year 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 as against the demand of Rs. 681 lakhs during the year 1986-87. This increase is mainly due to the revision of tariff with effect from 1st January 1987. Due to the drought prevailing in the City, during the year the Board proposed to waive the flat rate charges in the case of domestic unmatred residential category for the period from April 1987 to December 1987 resulting in a loss of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Board. The collection for 1987-88 of Rs. 627-50 lakhs is Rs. 998.14 lakhs as against the previous year collection.

4. *Water and Sewerage Tax*.—The water and sewerage tax demand of Rs. 545.01 lakhs has been raised during the year 1987-88 as against the demand of Rs. 539.20 lakhs raised during 1986-87. The collection for the year is Rs. 599.19 lakhs as against the previous year collection of Rs. 580.85 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes.—In Tamil Nadu State there are 753 towns (excluding Madras Corporation) covering two Corporations, 98 Municipalities, eight Municipal Townships, 17 Panchayat Townships and 628 Town Panchayats. The total urban population of all these 753 Towns as per 1981 Census is 165 lakhs.

Urban Water Supply.—During the year 1987-88, 14 water supply schemes were physically completed and brought into beneficial use covering a population of 1.19 lakhs.

As on March 1988, water supply schemes are under operation in 336 Towns which include 2 Corporations, 93 Municipalities, 5 Municipal townships, 9 Panchayat Townships and 227 Town Panchayats. The total urban population benefitted by these scheme is 118.80 lakhs.

Water supply schemes are under execution in 100 Towns covering 3 Municipalities, 1 Municipal Township and four Panchayat Townships and 92 Town Panchayats. Also 40 water supply improvements schemes are under execution.

Urban Sewerage.—Underground sewerage schemes have been provided in 16 Towns covering 2 Corporation, 12 Municipalities, one Municipal Township and one Panchayat Township benefitting a population of 29.38 lakhs. Underground sewerage scheme are under execution in 4 Towns covering one Corporation (unserved area) 2 Municipalities and 1 Town Panchayat. Also low cost sanitation scheme is under execution in 14 Town under World Bank assistance.

During 1987-88 an expenditure of Rs. 2,704 lakhs has been incurred (excluding World Bank Schemes) on the execution of urban water supply and sewerage schemes.

Rural Water Supply.—As per the survey conducted to assess the status of water supply as on 1st April 1985 in Rural areas based on 1981 census, 64,083 habitations are available in Tamil Nadu of which 20,642 habitations are fully covered, 27,356 habitations partially covered and 16,085 habitations are yet to be provided with water supply.

It has been proposed to cover 10,900 habitations during the 7th five-year plan period with a state allocation of Rs. 17,500 lakhs under Minimum needs Programme and an anticipated Government of India allocation of Rs. 10,000 lakhs under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

During the first two years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87) schemes for a total of 6,671 habitations have been completed (1,082 habitations under ARP+5589 habitations under MNP) benefitting a population of 26.29 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during this period is Rs. 9,112.14 lakhs (Rs. 4084.65 lakhs under ARP+Rs. 5027.49 lakhs under MNP).

Programme for 1987-88 and Achievement made.—During the year 1987-88 it was programmed to cover 4,200 habitations (1,100 habitations under ARP and 3,100 under MNP) at a total cost of Rs. 4,358 lakhs (Rs.1,810 lakhs under ARP+Rs. 2,548 lakhs under MNP).

During this year schemes for a total of 3,168 habitations (901 under ARP + 2,267 under MNP) have been completed and the total expenditure incurred during 1987-88 is Rs. 6,554.02 lakhs (Rs. 1,987.62 lakhs under ARP + Rs. 4,566.40 lakhs under MNP).

Integrated Tribal Development Programme.—During 1987-88 a total of 114 habitations have been proposed for completion at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.00 lakhs. Ninety-nine habitations have been provided with water supply at a cost of Rs.32.145 lakhs. The works in the other 15 habitations are in progress.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—The Government have provided Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the provision of water supply in 28 habitations in Western Ghat areas. Twenty-one habitations have been provided with water supply at a cost of Rs. 6.07 lakhs. The works in the balance habitations are in progress.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste.—As against the target of 670 habitations at cost of Rs. 823.70 lakhs fixed under this programme 529 habitations were completed during 1987-88 incurring an expenditure of Rs. 372.81 lakhs.

DROUGHT RELIEF WORKS, 1987-88.

(RURAL AND URBAN.)

A. Drilling of Borewells in Rural and Urban Areas.—During the year 1986 both South-West and North-East monsoons failed in almost all the Districts of Tamil Nadu. Due to the failure of monsoons, water level in the underground sources has gone down and surface water sources have dried up. This created condition to take relief measures for providing drinking water facilities under war footing during 1987.

The Government reviewed the prevailing drought situations and accorded sanction for sinking of 6,500 bore wells in both rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu.

Serial number and Description.	Allotment.		Bores drilled.
	Bores.	Amount.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(IN CRORES)			
1 I Phase ..	2,000	5.00	2000
2 II Phase ..	2,000	5.00	1997
3 III Phase ..	1,500	3.75	1315
4 IV Phase ..	1,000	2.50	989
	6,500	16.25	6381

To tide over the drought situation and provide relief to the people within the shortest possible period, the Government have also permitted TWAD to engage other Government Departmental rigs and if necessary to hire private rigs for completing the works. The expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1988 is Rs. 13.95 crores.

Urban Water-Supply Under Drought Relief Programme.— Besides sinking of borewells in urban towns the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 616, Revenue Department, dated 13th April 1987 have sanctioned allotment of funds for the improvements of the comprehensive water supply schemes in urban towns to the tune of Rs. 200 lakhs for 36 Municipalities and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 16 Town Panchayats under the Drought Relief Programme for

1987-88. A sum of Rs. 184.49 lakhs was deposited by the Municipalities and a sum of Rs. 18.80 lakhs was deposited by the Town Panchayats with the funds allotted to them for execution of Drought Relief Works in 1987-88. Against this, the total expenditure (including liabilities) incurred up to the end of March 1988 is Rs. 134.28 lakhs in Municipalities and Rs. 22.35 lakhs in Town Panchayats. Besides this Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1765, Revenue, Department, dated 19th November 1987 have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 73.57 lakhs for 17 Municipalities and Rs. 31.43 lakhs for 14 Town Panchayats under Drought Relief Programme for 1987-88. On this a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was deposited by the Town Panchayats with the funds allotted to them for the execution of drought relief works for 1987-88.

E.E.C. AIDED PROJECT IN FLUORIDE AFFECTED HABITATIONS OF COIMBATORE AND PERIYAR DISTRICTS OF TAMIL NADU.

In certain districts of Tamil Nadu the Water supply sources contain fluoride more than the permissible limit of 1.5 mg./litre. This phenomenon was observed in 726 habitations mainly in Coimbatore and Periyar districts wherein a population of 0.45 million suffer due to excess fluoride in drinking water.

In September 1983, the Government of India concluded an agreement with the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) to provide protected water supply free from excess fluoride content to these 726 habitations (199 in Coimbatore District and 527 in Periyar District). After detailed investigation, it was assessed that only 417 habitations (79 in Coimbatore and 338 in Periyar) can be covered with the agreed aid of 17 MECU. (Appx. Rs. 15 crores.) The updated project report prepared during May 1985 for this curtailed programme was approved by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board in B.P. Ms. No. 14, dated 6th January 1986.

Between the date of signing the agreement (15th September 1983) and preparation of updated project report (during May 1985), works in 125 E.E.C. habitations have already been completed utilising the funds under Rural Water Supply and Urban Water Supply Programme.

Investigation and collection of data for these 417 habitations, formulation, sanction of sub-project reports and execution have been simultaneously taken up from June 1984. This revealed that some more habitations can also be covered by the savings met with. Hence, 41 habitations based on the source available, were included bringing the total beneficiaries to 458 habitations (86 in Coimbatore District and 372 in Periyar District).

The target fixed for the year 1987-88 was to effect water supply to 110 habitations (23 in Coimbatore and 87 in Periyar) at a cost of Rs. 475.77 lakhs. Out of this 21 habitations (4 in Coimbatore and 17 in Periyar) were completed in all respects with an expenditure of Rs. 439.127 lakhs.

Since commencement of the project 219 habitations at a total cost of Rs. 1,073.340 lakhs, were provided with protected water supply under this programme. Total reimbursement claim for Rs. 848.143 lakhs for the period up to 31st March 1988 has been sent of which a sum of Rs. 593.694 lakhs has been released by the Government of India.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT WITH WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE.

The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 483, R.D. and L.A., dated 31st March 1983 have approved a project with World Bank Loan Assistance to execute (i) augmentation of water supply schemes in the three major towns of Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem; (ii) New Water Supply Schemes to 75 medium/small towns and (iii) Low Cost Sanitation schemes for 14 towns. The project will also provide bulk water supply to 740 wayside rural habitations.

The total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 149.42 crores. The proportionate cost of providing water supply and low cost sanitation facilities to Urban areas will be Rs. 135.28 crores and the proportionate cost of providing

water supply to Rural habitations will be Rs. 14.14 crores. The total population to be benefited as per 1981 census will be 38.90 lakhs. The population that will be benefited in Urban areas by Water Supply Schemes and low cost sanitation schemes will be 26.93 lakhs and 6.24 lakhs respectively. The population to be benefited by providing water supply to rural habitations will be 5.73 lakhs.

An agreement in respect of this World Bank assisted project was signed at Washington on November 14, 1984 and the agreement became effective from February 22, 1985.

The period of implementation of the above project is five years.

One separate Chief Engineer, Four Superintending Engineer and other subordinate staff have been posted for implementing the project.

During the year 1987-88, acquisition of about 470 acres of land for the three major sub-projects of Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem and preparation of detailed designs, plans and estimates were taken up.

The following water supply sub-projects and Low Cost Sanitation Programme were taken up for execution during the year 1987-88.

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Group I	.. Water Supply to Coimbatore—20 Towns and 476 Rural Habitations.	4110.54
2. Group II	.. Madurai water supply scheme.	3251.45
3. Group III	.. Water supply to Salem 11 towns and 264 rural habitations.	2939.13
4. Group IV	.. Water supply scheme to 75 small/medium towns.	2131.79
5. Group V	.. Low Cost Sanitation Project to 14 Municipal towns.	709.55

6. Group VI .. Training Consultancy and Equipment. [350.00

7. Group VIII .. Revolving Fund for House Service connection in Coimbatore. 100.00

During 1987-88 an expenditure of Rs. 2,484.56 lakhs has been incurred on World Bank Assisted Project. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1988 since commencement is Rs. 3,024.68 lakhs.

During 1987-88 Pilot water supply was effected to 19 towns under group IV benefiting a population of 1.71 lakhs. Also under Group V 10,200 low cost Sanitation units have been completed, out of a total of 29,000 units up to March 1988 in the 14 Municipalities.

As against a cumulative target of 13.70 million U.S. dollars upto 31st March 1988, the Cumulative disbursement is 10.35 million U.S. dollars upto 31st March 1988.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Elections to all Municipal Councils in the State were held on 23rd February 1986. The three year term of office of the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipal Councils began at noon on 3rd March 1986 and it will expire at noon on 3rd March 1989.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

Personal and Administrative Reforms.

The Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department which was bifurcated from public Department early in 1976, gives advice on all service matters and relating to Administrative Reforms and other office procedures. It also deals with the matters relating to manpower development, namely planning and execution of various Training Programmes for Government Servants and Inspections of all Government Departments. It also conducts organisation and methods study at various Government Departments, State Government undertaking, etc., to effect systematic improvements and also redress Public Grievances and pensioner's grievances. This Department also function as the administrative Department for Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Tamil Nadu Vigilance Commission, Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Office of the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and office of the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Anna Institute of Management, Civil Service Training Institute, Bhavanisagar, State Administrative Tribunal and Commissioner of Statistics. The Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government and Agricultural Production Commissioner is in overall charge of the Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department.

Organisation and Methods.—The Committee for Economy and Reorganisation constituted in 1970, under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government, recommended that O & M techniques should be applied to studies relating to rationalisation of procedures and enforcement of economy in the various departments of the Government. In pursuance of this recommendation, O & M Cell was created in the Finance Department with effect from 1st July 1970 and transferred to the Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department on 1st October 1979 which is directly under the control of the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department and comprises six teams, of which one is an Engineering Team.

During the year 1986-87, the following studies were completed by the various teams of the O & M Cell :—

(a) Administrative Wing.—

- (1) Work Study in Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation.
- (2) Method Study in Home Department.
- (3) Work Study Report on the 31 (Thirty one) Departments of Secretariat.
- (4) Work Study in Municipal Offices—Part II—work norms for clerical and outdoor staff.

(b) Engineering Wing.—

- (1) Work study in various soap units of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board
- (2) Study on Work load and man power assessment in Radio and Television Maintenance Organisation in Rural Development Department.
- (3) Fixing norms for Inspection Bungalows Circuit Houses M.L.A.'s Hostel, Secretariat Building for Maintenance in Public Works Department.
- (4) Study in Delegation of enhanced powers to various officers in Port Department.

Apart from fixing work norms for various levels of functionaries and assessing and manpower requirements of various Government Offices, the O & M Cell has in the above reports, made a number of recommendations. Some of the more important recommendations are given below :—

- (i) A study of Khadi and Village Industries Board highlighted that it was possible to increase the productivity of six labourers from the existing eight tonnes to ten tonnes of soap per month.
- (ii) Rational norms were evolved for the annual maintenance of Inspection Bungalows, Circuit Houses and Secretariat Buildings and also for judicious distribution of grants among the various beneficiary departments.
- (iii) Rational norms have been suggested for the maintenance of radios and televisions provided by Government in rural areas, etc.

TRAINING.

The Civil Service Training Institute, is now functioning. There is a proposal to shift the Institute from Bhavanisagar to Peramanur Village, Maraimalainagar in Chengalpattu District.

The Government have issued instructions in regard to selection of candidates by the T.N.P.S.C. for various Services (i.e.) State and Subordinate Services for which selection is made by the Commission. The posts are classified as Technical and Non-Technical for the purpose of recruitment to various services.

3. The standard for each such examination and then maximum marks shall be fixed by the Commission.

FUNCTIONING OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES MACHINERY AND PENSIONERS' GRIEVANCES CELL.

In order to redress the grievances of public and Government Servants expeditiously, a complaint Cell in each Department of Secretariat was set up in addition to the common complaints cell already functioning in Public Department. The Deputy Secretary shall be the 'Cell Officer'.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1514, Revenue, dated 18th November 1986, Government have ordered that the procedures followed in Salem District, be extended to all the Districts, Divisional Offices, Taluk Offices to ensure successful conduct of Grievance Day and adoption of uniform procedure in dealing with grievance petitions. According to the present procedure a white card is given to the petitioner indicating there in the details of the grievance the officer to whom the petition is being forwarded and date by which the reply will be sent to the petitioner. The petitioners should be given a light green card indicating therein the date on which they should visit the office again to know the results with specific instructions not to present any more petitions on the same subject.

Detailed instructions for setting up of a Complaint Cell in the Departments of Secretariat and for processing the petitions received by the Cell have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 304, P. & A.R. (Per. A), dated 6th April 1987. Time limit for disposal of the petitions has also been prescribed, for setting up of a Complaint Cell in Heads of Departments detailing the procedure for processing the grievance petitions promptly.

With a view to attend to the day-to-day problems and grievances of the retired officials of Tamil Nadu a "Pensioners" Grievances Cell" has been set up in the Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department of the Government with staff consisting of an Accounts Officer, Two Assistant Section Officers and one Typist with effect from 1st October 1986.

4. A Co-ordination Committee with the Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department as Chair person and Commissioner and Secretary, Finance, Director of Treasuries and Accounts and Deputy Accountant-General (Pension), Office of the Accountant-General (Pension), Office of the Accountant-General (A & E) has been formed to discuss about the bottlenecks and difficulties in implementing the pension Rules. The Public Sector Banks Scheme has been introduced from 1st October 1988.

Department of Statistics.—The Department plays a vital role in collecting consolidating and interpreting statistical data for formulating programmes in various sectors of economy in Tamil Nadu.

The Department is also in charge of agricultural census and the Commissioner of Statistics acts as the Commissioner of Agricultural Census.

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING.

The Civil Service Institute, Bhavanisagar was started on 1st December 1974 for imparting training to the Junior

Assistants, selected and appointed by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission through examination conducted during 1973 and after, and who commenced their probation on or after 3rd July 1974.

Gradually the training was extended to the State Service Officers also from 1976, in two courses, i.e. one or non-technical officers [A course, and the other for technical officers (B.Course).]

A refresher course of 28 working days was also conducted for Junior Assistants selected through the Special Qualifying Examination conducted by T.N.P.S.C. during 1977 and 1981. Condensed foundational training for Junior Assistants, whose services were regularised as per G.O. Ms. No. 996 Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Placement) department, dated 22 September 1984, was also conducted.

Total number of trainees trained so far is furnished below category wise :—

Serial number and Courses.	Number of trainees before 31st March 1987.	From 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Foundational Training for Junior Assistants (2 months).	8,657	2,578	11,235
2 Refresher course for Junior Assistants (28 working days) ..	4,807	Nil.	4,807
3 Condensed Foundational Training (23 working days).	7,292 1,159	in district centres Bhavanisagar). Nil. in CSTI,	
4 Foundational Training for State Service Officers (A course)	724	179	903
5 Foundational Training for State Service Officers (B Course)	1,376	275	1,651
6 In Services Training for Deputy Tahsildar (4 weeks)	707	62	769
7 Refresher Course for Commercial Tax Officers (15 days)	463	As separate Institute was started at Madras, these courses are not conducted here now.	
8 Refresher course for Junior Assistants of Commercial Tax Department.	201		
9 5 days training for AO/AAO of E.B.	370		
10 Training for Ministerial staff of Panchayat Union Madurai District (15 days)	79	229	
11 Training for Taluk Nutrition Project Officer (3 weeks) ..	56	223	

Cultural Programmes.—Cultural Programmes are now conducted in the Secretariat Training Institute. Courses are now conducted in the Secretariat Training Institute.

Tamil Development Class.—“One day training Class in Tamil Development is conducted in each intake by the Directorate of Tamil Development, to encourage the trainees to write notes and drafts in Tamil.

Family Welfare Class.—Family Welfare/Family Planning Class is also conducted by the District Family Planning Officer.

News Letter.—News letter of this institute is published bi-monthly carrying the activities of this institute.

SECRETARIAT TRAINING INSTITUTE.

A Training Institute has been set up in 1975 in Secretariat, for imparting Foundational Training to Assistant Section Officers, Assistants, Typists and Steno-Typists of Secretariat and other officers. The following Training

(i) Two months Foundational Training for Assistant Section Officers, Assistants, Typists and Steno-Typists.

(ii) Two weeks Inservice Training for Assistant Section Officers and Section Officers.

(iii) Five days training on Short Course on Disciplinary Procedures for A.S. O.s of Secretariat.

(iv) One week Inservice Training on Disciplinary procedures for Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries in Secretariat and Second level Officers in Government Departments.

(v) One week training on Disciplinary Procedures I.A.S. Officers in the Cadre of Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries.

(vi) On the job Training for typists and P.Cs. for 3 half days.

A provision of Rs. 45,000 has been made in the Budget for 1987-88 for running the institute.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom, came into vogue as per G.O. Ms. No. 3300, Public (Services) Department, dated 31st October 1955 and its first meeting was held on 15th September 1956. The constitution of the Joint Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 1118, Public (Services) Department, dated the 2nd April 1957. As on date, the Joint Council consists of twenty two 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.

2. The ordinary meetings of the Council are to be held as often as necessary and not less than once in three months. The annual meeting is held in the month of December every year. Amendment to the Constitution of the Council, if any, has to be made only at the annual meeting.

3. The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of Cooperation 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 these 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.

4. 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 the minutes of its proceedings.

5. In G.O. Ms. No. 717, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-K) Department, dated 20th June 1978, the Government have issued orders requesting all Secretaries to Government to convene the periodical meetings of the representatives of the recognised Service Associations, and Heads of Department to discuss all outstanding day today problems concerning subordinate Services except policy questions such as relaxation of rules or major schemes. In G.O. Ms. No. 1134, Personnel and Administrative Reforms dated 6th October 1979, Government have issued instructions to convene the meetings once in three months.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

6. The Joint Civil Services District Councils on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council came into vogue as per G.O. Ms. No. 2386, Public (Services-A), dated 9th December 1968 with effect from 1st January 1969. The Constitution of the District Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 2386, Public (Services-A) dated 9th December 1968. The District Council will meet once in a quarter. The Chairman of the Council will send periodical report to the Government in regard to the convening of the District Council.

7. 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.

8. District Joint Council consist 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 Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council.

9. During the year from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988, Civil Services Joint Council met once. As many as 13 subjects were discussed in the meeting.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the period under report, the Commission advertised four notifications comprising 234 vacancies of posts under different services of the State. In direct recruitment, selections were made to fill up 206 vacancies in 9 categories of posts classified as technical and selections were made to fill up 763 vacancies in 8 categories of posts classified as non-technical (includes 531 vacancies filled from Group IV Services-Supplemental list). Totally 969 candidates were recommended for appointment under different services of the State in the year.

Due to paucity of qualified and suitable SC/ST candidates 15 vacancies were not filled up. These vacancies are being carried forward to the next recruitment. Those unfilled vacancies are one in Assistant Geo-Chemist, seven in Assistant Geologist, two in Assistant Geophysicist and five in Forest Apprentice posts. Selections were made to the following posts classed as 'Technical'

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the post.</i>	<i>Department/service.</i>	<i>Number admitted oral.</i>	<i>Number selected.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Handloom Inspector	Handloom and Textiles	225	75
2	Assistant Geo-Chemist	Public Works Department/Engineering	15	5
3	Assistant Geologist	Public Works Department/Engineering	40	33
4	Assistant Geo-Physicist	Public Works Department/Engineering	16	14
5	Radio Supervisor	Public Works Department/Engineering	18	9
6	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Public Works Department/Engineering	82	41
7	Motor Vehicles Inspector, Grade II.	Transport	46	25
8	Dietician	Medical	6	2
9	Assistant Inspector of Boilers ..	Boiler	6	2

Selections were made to the following posts classified as non-technical.—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Group service.</i>	<i>Name of the post.</i>	<i>Number selected</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Group III	Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies	134
		Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies	75
2	Group IV (Supplemental)	Junior Assistants	258
		Typist/Steno Typist	273
3	Group VI	Forest Apprentices	10
4	Group VII	Executive Officer, Grade I	5
		Executive Officer, Grade III	4
5	Group VIII	Executive Officer, Grade IV	4

The Commission issued Notification inviting applications for appointment to 65 posts under Group I Services. Of the 12,721 applicants, 10,446 candidates appeared for the preliminary examination conducted on 9th September 1987. Of the 432 candidates admitted to the main written examination, only 399 appeared.

For posts under Group III Services, 418 candidates were admitted to oral test. Among them, 209 were selected. The oral test was held from 28th September 1987 to 3rd November 1987.

The Commission conducted main written examination from 1st December 1987 to 4th December 1987 for selection of 15 candidates for the post of Forest Apprentice under Group VI Services. The oral test was conducted on 11th December 1987. Ten candidates were selected.

The written examination for Group II Services was conducted in March 1987. The valuation work was completed by May 1987. At that stage it was found that a sizable number of candidates from Ramanathapuram centre have indulged in mal-practice of copying. For that, second and third valuation was resorted to. There was difference of opinion in the Commission to adopt the first or Second valuation marks for finalising the ranking list. Now that the matter has been finalised after referring the matter to the Government and the ranking list is being prepared by adopting first valuation, the selection will be finalised shortly.

A total number of 138 vacancies were noticed in the month of May 1987 for recruitment to the different posts included in Group V Services. 18,398 candidates appeared in the preliminary examination conducted on 23rd August 1987 at 16 centres. Since there was difference of opinion about fixing the centre for written main examination in the Commission, there was delay in taking final decision and that now final decision is taken in this regard. Action is being pursued to conduct the Written Main examination shortly.

For 16 vacancies of Store-Keeper posts under Group X Services, the Commission conducted the preliminary examination for selection of candidates for admission to the Main Written examination at six centres on 13th September 1987. 4,733 candidates have appeared for the preliminary examination. Since there was difference of opinion about fixing the centres and on the mode of preparation of question papers for the conduct of written main examination, in the Commission, there was delay in taking final decision and that now the Commission have taken a decision in this regard and action is being pursued to conduct the written main examination shortly.

The Commission framed the syllabi for written examination for selection to 84 technical posts under direct recruitment in consultation with the Heads of Departments concerned.

The Commission conducted written examination for recruitment to the post of Assistant Surgeon on 20th December 1987 and 27th December 1987. 3,216 candidates have appeared for this examination.

During the period under report, the Commission dealt with 44 proposals relating to recruitment by transfer to State services and by promotion within the State Service in respect of 9 services. Lists of 31 qualified and suitable

candidates for appointment were drawn up and recommended to the Government/Appointing authority.

The Commission accorded its concurrence for the permanent transfer of 405 personnel from one departmental unit to another departmental unit in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 173 cases of appeals 80 cases of petitions/review petitions and 168 cases of proposals for disciplinary action.

There were 108 cases in which statutory rules relating to age and/or educational qualification, as the case may be, were relaxed by the Government.

During the period under report, the commission accorded its concurrence under the latter part of Regulations 16(b) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for the regular appointment of 607 persons for posts included in the Tamil Nadu State and Subordinate Services.

The Commission refused to accord its concurrence under the latter part of Regulation 16(b) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for the regular appointment of 80 persons in posts included in the Tamil Nadu State and Subordinate Services.

The request of the Government to conduct special examination for 1,900 candidates who were working as Draughtsman and Surveyors on contract and daily wages basis, was negatived by the Commission.

The Commission has accorded its concurrence for the continuance of temporary appointment in different posts included in Tamil Nadu State/Subordinate/Ministerial Services beyond the periods as noted below :—

Period.	Number of cases in which concurrence has been accorded	
	State Service.	Subordinate/Ministerial Service.
(1)	(2)	(3)
3 Months and above	521	179
12 Months and above	678	234
18 Months and above	594	133
24 Months and above	614	226

The Special and Departmental tests were conducted in May and November 1987. The number of candidates who applied for these tests were—

(1)	1987.	
	May.	November.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Special Tests	29,513	21,503
Departmental Tests	19,079	16,671

The Half-yearly examinations and Language tests for Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September 1987 and March 1988. The number of candidates who appeared in those examinations was 44 and 77 respectively.

None of the candidates applied to the proficiency test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. Officers whose mother tongue is not Tamil held in July 1987.

The Commission conducted the qualifying examination for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military

College, Dehra Dun during August 1987. The details are given below :—

	August } 1987. }	
Number applied..	37	February 1988 Examination
Number appeared	31	was not conducted as per
Number selected ..	1	orders of Government of
		India.

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' Group investigated by the Director 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 of 'C' and 'D' Groups (N.G.G.Os.) where they are jointly involved with the officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups (Gazetted Officers) as under items (i) and (ii) above.

Administrative Reforms (Personnel. N) Department, dated 23rd September 1977 are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings as the case may be under rule 17(b) (i) of the said rules 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 report, received and disposed of by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below :—

	Serial number and Details.	Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.	Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.
		(2)	(3)
<i>Cases that are dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.</i>			
(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups investigated by the Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred by the Government.	1 Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1987.	88	132
(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.	2 Number of cases received during the year 1987-88 (1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988).	65	27
	3 Total for disposal	153	159
	4 Number of cases disposed during the year 1987-88.	20	45
The cases referred to under 17-A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, introduced in G. O. Ms. No. 1171, Personnel and	5 Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1988.	133	114

VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

The salient features on the working of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption during the year 1987-88 are furnished below :—

1 Number of petition received during the year from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	..	3,382
(i) Received from Government/Vigilance Commission.	127	..
(ii) Received from the Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers of Public Undertakings, etc.	100	..
(iii) Direct from General Public.	3,155	..
Total ..	3,382	

2. Preliminary Enquiries

(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1987.	..	183
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year.	..	206
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year.	...	389
(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year.	...	237
(a) Converted into Detailed Enquiries and Regular cases.	108	
(b) Referred for departmental action.	56	
(c) Action dropped ..	73	
	237	
(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year.	..	152

3. Detailed Enquiries :

(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1987.		388
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year.		247
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year.		635
(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year.		202
(a) Converted into Registered cases.	2	
(b) Referred for Tribunal / Departmental action.	182	
(c) Action Dropped ..	18	
	202	
(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year.		433

4. Regular Cases (Other than Traps)

(i) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e. on 1st April 1987.		68
(ii) Number of new cases registered during the year.		31
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year.		99
(iv) Number of cases/ finalised during the year.		18
(a) Charge sheet filed in the Court during the year.	1	
(b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which orders awaited charges yet to be filed in court.	7	
(c) Referred for Tribunal/ Departmental action.	10	
(d) Action Dropped ..	..
	18	
(v) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year.		81

5. *Trap Cases :*

(i) Number of trap cases pending at the beginning of the year, i.e, as on 1st April 1987.	31
(ii) Number of new cases registered during the year.	68
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year.	99
(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year.	46
(a) Charge sheet filed in the Court.	9
(b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which sanction order awaited/charge sheet yet to be filed in courts.	14
(c) Referred for Tribunal / Departmental action.	22
(d) Action dropped ..	1
	46
(v) Number of cases pending investigation at the end the year.	53

6. *Court Trials :*

(i) Number of cases pending trial at the beginning of the year, i.e, as on 1st April 1987.	64
(ii) Number of cases charged during the year.	30
(iii) Total number of cases dealt with in court during the year.	94
(iv) Total number of cases disposed of in Courts.	17
(a) Conviction	10
(b) Acquitted	7
	17
(v) Number of cases pending at the end of the year.	77

7. *Tribunals :*

(i) Number of enquiries/cases pending before the Tribunals at the beginning of the year/final orders awaited at the beginning of the year.	316
(ii) Number of cases remitted to the Tribunal during the year.	54
(iii) Total number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal during the year.	370
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year.	19
(a) Punished	11
(b) Action dropped ..	8
	19
(v) Total number of cases/enquiries pending before the Tribunal pending for passing final orders at the end of the year.	351

8. *Departmental Action :*

(i) Number of enquiries/cases pending before departmental authorities at the beginning of the year.	689
(ii) Number of cases/enquiries remitted to departmental authorities during the year.	163
(iii) Total number of cases/enquiries dealt with by departmental authorities during the year.	852
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year.	122
(a) Punished	94
(b) Action dropped ..	28
	122
(v) Total number of enquiries/cases pending before the departmental authorities at the end of the year.	730

9. *Conviction :**Persons.*

(i) Imprisonment	6
(ii) Imprisonment and fine.	5

10. *Punishment Awarded in Departmental Disciplinary Proceedings :*

	Persons.	
	(1)	(2)
(i) Dismissed from service	10
(ii) Removed from service	4
(iii) Compulsorily retired..	..	2
(iv) Reduction in rank	2
(v) Reduction in pay	19
(vi) Increment postponed	104
(vii) Censure and other lesser punishments		37
(viii) Cut in pension	1

11. Petitions against public servants of the following departmental undertaking were predominant during the year under review :

- (1) Police
- (2) Revenue
- (3) Rural Development
- (4) Education
- (5) Local Boards
- (6) Forests
- (7) Medical
- (8) Public Works
- (9) Agriculture
- (10) Co-operation.

DIRECTORATE OF VIGILANCE AND ANTI CORRUPTION AND OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption was set up in 1964 and is headed by a Director in the rank of Director-General of Police. The Directorate Co-ordinates all aspects of Anti-corruption work and supervises the enquiries.

In addition to the above, the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules contemplate the constitution of Tribunal for Disciplinary proceedings for conducting enquiries in cases of corruption and also in cases of corruption combined with other charges.

At the following places, the Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner have been appointed.

(1) Commissioner for Disciplinary proceedings, Madras.

(2) Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary proceedings, Madras.

(3) Commissioner for Disciplinary proceedings, Coimbatore.

(4) Special Commissioner for Disciplinary proceedings, Madras.

As regards the disciplinary cases pending with the departments, a Committee consisting of the following Officers viz. Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Law Department, Commissioner and Secretary to Government in the Administrative Department concerned has been constituted for ensuring speedy disposal of the pending cases.

ANNA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT.

Anna Institute of Management (AIM) has been sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu in order to focus on development of new concepts applicable to the problems specific to the 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 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.

Activities for the year 1987-88.—During the year 1987-88, the AIM conducted 49 Training Programmes for Government Departments/Undertakings in which 1,219 officers were trained and benefitted. Out of the 49 programmes, 24 were specially designed for Government Departments / Undertakings. The 49 programmes include the seven programmes sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.

The detailed activities for the year 1987-88 are given below :—

I. Programmes sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.—

Name.	Duration.	Number of participant
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Zero Base Budgeting	10th August 1987 to 12th August 1987	33
2 Poverty Alleviation	13th October 1987 to 15th October 1987.	28
3 Education Administration	16th November 1987 to 20th November 1987.	22
4 Programme Implementation for I.A.S. Officers ..	7th December 1987 to 2nd January 1988.	17
5 Management Information System	18th January 1988 to 22nd January 1988.	33
6 Management of Training	17th January 1988 to 29th January 1988.	33
7 Project Management	14th March 1988 to 18th March 1988.	28

II. Programmes sponsored by Government Departments, Government Undertaking Autonomous bodies :

Name	Duration.	Number of participant.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Developing consumer Orientation (Co-optex) ..	1st April 1987 to 3rd April 1987.	20
2 MDP for Directorate of Industries and Commerce.	20th April 1987 to 30th April 1987	27
3 Managerial effectiveness (Industries and Commerce Department).	25th May 1987 to 27th May 1987.	27
4 Accounting Methods and Procedures (TAPCO) ..	1st June 1987 to 5th June 1987.	25
5 MDP for Directorate of Industries and Commerce	1st June 1987 to 12th June 1987.	28
6 Managerial effectiveness	15th June 1987 to 19th June 1987	35
7 Do.	22nd June 1987 to 3rd July 1987	28
8 Do.	29th June 1987 to 3rd July 1987.	31
9 MDP for Sugar Directorate	27th July 1987 to 31st July 1987	17
10 MDP for TNEB	14th September 1987 to 25th September 1987.	25
11 Performance Oriented Internal Audit	16th September 1987 to 26th September 1987.	36
12 Three days conference for the Chief Accountant of Co-operatives and Public Sector Sugar Mills ..	28th September 1987 to 30th September 1987.	16
13 EDB for TNEB	5th October 1987 to 16th October 1987.	25
14 MDP for TANDEM (Ariyalur)	2nd November 1987 to 4th November 1987	19
15 MDP for TANDEM (Alangulam)	5th November 1987 to 7th November 1987.	31
16 MDP for H.R. and C.E. (A) Department	9th November 1987 to 13th November 1987	34
17 Do.	23rd November to 27th November 1987.	36
18 Salesmanship for Co-optex, Tiruchirappalli	22nd February 1988 to 24th February 1988.	24
19 Do.	25th February 1988 to 27th February 1988.	24
20 Salesmanship for Co-optex, Coimbatore	29th February 1988 to 2nd March 1988.	25
21 Do.	3rd March 1988 to 5th March 1988	25
22 Salesmanship for Co-optex, Erode	7th March 1988 to 9th March 1988	25
23 Do.	10th March 1988 to 12th March 1988.	25

II Programmes Organised by AIM :

	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Number of participant.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Motivating for Improved Performance	22nd April 1987 to 24th April 1987.	25
2	Financial Planning and Control	10th June 1987 to 12th June 1987	18
3	Seminar on creativity	24th July 1987.	40
4	Executive qualities	3rd / August 1987 to 5th August 1987.	28
5	Finance for Non-finance Executives	7th September 1987 to 11th September 1987.	16
6	Creativity and Innovation	28th September 1987 to 30th September 1987.	34
7	Materials Management	18th January 1988 to 22nd January 1988.	33
8	Cash Management and Working Capital control in Public Sector enterprises	7th March 1988 to 9th March 1988.	14
9	Personal computer and its applications	23rd March 1988 to 25th March 1988.	23

IV. Programmes sponsored by Food and Civil Supplies Department, Government of India.

	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Number of participant.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Public Distribution System	25th May 1987 to 29th May 1987.	28
2	Do.	15th June 1987 to 19th June 1987.	35

V. Programmes Sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu :—

	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Number of participant.</i>
1	Commercial Accounting	26th October 1987 to 13th November 1987.	17
2	Financial Management	16th November 1987 to 4th December 1987.	20

VI. Programmes sponsored by Government of Pondicherry :

1	Zero base budgeting	1st February 1988 to 3rd February 1988.	27
2	Motivating for improved performance	8th February 1988 to 10th February 1988.	25
3	Management Information Systems	28th March 1988 to 30th March 1988.	25

VII. Programmes Organised for the benefit of Probationary IAS Officers/Deputy Collectors :

1	Socio Economic Data Collection	11th August 1987.	6
2	Preparation of Socio Economic Survey report on Villages.	6th February 1988.	7
3	Programme for probationary Deputy Collectors	19th February 1988.	12

The Institute had undertaken and finished the following consultancy programmes during the year :

1. Selected Dairy Equipments—a market survey for FANSI.

2. Inventory Control for the Directorate of Stationery and Printing.

Post Graduate Diploma in General Management.—The fourth PGDM course was successfully completed in August 1983 benefiting 28 candidates.

The fifth batch of the PGDM course was commenced in September 1987 with 31 young supervisors working in various undertakings in and around Madras City.

General.—During 1987-88 the Institute conducted a training programme for I.A.S. Officers from 7th December 1987 to 2nd January 1988. The name of the programme was 'Programme Implementation' and this was sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India. 17 Officers participated in the programme. The programme was well received.

In G.O. Ms. No. 514, P.&A.R. (Trg. III) Department, dated 3rd October 1988 it has been ordered that the reconstituted Committee should complete the work within two months and submit its report to the Government.

CHAPTER XXV.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

This is the 14th year since the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research came into being as a separate department.

The functions of the Department include undertaking of Evaluation and Special studies, Project Formulation, Adhoc and Special Studies and preparation of two Annual Publications—(i) Tamil Nadu: An Economic Appraisal and (ii) Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Tamil Nadu Budget.

Selection of Schemes.—The department undertakes evaluation studies at the instance of the Government based on the recommendations of the State Evaluation Committee which consists of—

1. Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administration Reforms Department—Chairman.
2. Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department—Member.
3. Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department—Member.
4. Commissioner and Secretary to Government, whose schemes are evaluated—Member.
5. Director, Evaluation and Applied Research Department—Member.
6. Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission—Member.
7. Joint Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department—Member-Secretary.

Evaluation and Special Studies.—In addition to undertaking evaluation studies allotted by the Government, this Department also carries out special/adhoc studies assigned by various Government departments from time to time. By and large the evaluation studies involve three stages of work namely, preparation of Methodology, field study and drafting of reports.

EVALUATION AND OTHER SPECIAL STUDIES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 1987-88.

The following evaluation and special studies were completed during the year under review and reports sent to Government :—

(A) Evaluation Studies :

1. Evaluation of National Rural Employment Programme-II Round.

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2. Universal Immunisation Programme.
3. Rehabilitation of Rural Blind.
4. Sub-Sector Evaluation Study on Tanks.
5. Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Loan Scholarship Scheme.
6. Cluster Development Programme.
7. Maraimalai Nagar and Manali Schemes implemented by M.M.D.A.
8. Sub-Sector Evaluation of Mechanisation of Marine Fishing.
9. Evaluation of Soil Conservation Scheme.
10. Evaluation of Percolation Ponds.
11. Massive Programme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production.
12. Evaluation of DANIDA Project located at—
 - (ii) Salem ; and
 - (iii) Cuddalore.

(B) Special Studies :

1. Technical Auditing of 5 Irrigation Projects.
2. Evaluation of Training and Visit System in Thanjavur, Madurai and Coimbatore.
3. Report on evolving maintenance staff norms for Tamil Nadu State Tube well Corporation.
4. Evaluation of Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme.

(C) The following on-going schemes are in different stages of progress during the year 1987-88.

1. Sub-Sector Study on Industrial Complexes.
2. Monitoring the trend in Commercial Taxes.
3. Regional Imbalances ; compilation of Key Economic Indicators for all the districts in Tamil Nadu.

In addition to the above evaluation and special studies, comments and remarks have also been offered to certain specific schemes and proposals referred to by the Government. They are—

1. Offered remarks on the proposal of Chief Engineer (Ground Water), P.W.D. for fixation of water rates and collection from the beneficiaries in the 36 Borewell Scheme in the new delta area of Thanjavur district.

2. Offered remarks on the proposal of Director of Fisheries for revision of rates on analysis of samples of fish products in the Technological Research Station, Tuticorin.

3. Prepared a Project profile on the Intensive Sanitation Scheme in Periyar District with the assistance of UNICEF.

4. Analysed the monthly progress of the Director of Sericulture and sent of report to Government on the performance of the Government Reelings Unit.

5. Evaluation Committee Meetings are convened and follow up actions on the recommendations of the State Evaluation Committee in respect of Evaluation reports are pursued. During the year 3 meetings were convened and six evaluation reports were discussed.

6. The sectoral and overall performance of State Economy for the first-two years of the th Plan was studied and the report sent to State Planning Commission for mid-term appraisal.

7. Projecteted estimates of the revenue from State Taxes were made and submitted to Government in the contest of 9th Finance Commission.

8. Sales Tax—compendium is being updated

9. A bulletin known as monthly "Economic Information" has been introduced since November 1987 bringing out important articles and summaries of economic nature.

Progress achieved during 1987-88.—1. A report on the Base Line Survey in Extension-II area has been produced.

2. An interim report on the Impact and Process Evaluation study has been produced.

3. A methodology for mounting the special study on OPED works has been prepared. The field study is in progress and the draft report will be brought out by May 1988.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

(1) A review of the Sixth Five-Year Plan was completed and the document is under print. The document highlights the achievements of the Plan in financial as well as physical terms, including resource mobilisation, central assistance to Plan effort etc.

(2) A Mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five-Year Plan was undertaken and completed. For this exercise, the financial requirements for the remaining two years were assessed for each development sector based on the information furnished by the Development Heads of departments, the progress made in each sector during the first two years, and the capacity of the individual sectors to absorb funds, supplemented by discussions with implementing Heads of Departments. The Physical targets were kept in view in deciding investment allocation for the last two years, particularly in regard to the core sectors and Minimum Needs Programmes. An overview of the Tamil Nadu Economy highlighting the achievements in the key sectors of development has been incorporated in the report. The document has been printed and distributed.

(3) The draft annual plan for 1988-89 was formulated for this purpose, plan part II proposals were obtained from the Development Head of Departments and they were examined by the Sub-Committee and High Level Committee constituted by the State Planning Commission. The Plan Part II allocations for programmes/schemes for each Secretariat department were finalised by the High Level Committee, and fitted into the sectoral allocations. The Part I allocations for each Head of development were also examined and finalised. The sectorwise allocation for the annual plan, 1988-89 were developed and Computed outputs were generated for use of Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments. The narrative notes on programmes included in the draft Plan, were also developed and incorporated in the Plan. In addition, the Minimum Needs Components

Scheduled Caste Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan component, and twenty point programme components were identified separately and exhibited. The physical programmes under each development sector for the year 1988-89 were also identified. The draft Annual Plan was printed and distributed, to the Union Planning Commission, Central Ministries, Secretary's to Government, and Heads of Departments for reference, and discussions with the working groups of the Planning Commission, Government of India.

(4) District Planning Cells have been constituted in three districts viz., Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Pasumpon muthuramalingam and The Niligiris. The Cells have, started functioning under the control of the Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency. The Collector is the Chief Coordinator. The cells have been entrusted with the task of formulating District Plans. As a first step Planning Cells have been entrusted with the task of undertaking a Resource Survey of the district. For this purpose, a detailed proforma has been designed by the State Planning Commission. The District Planning Cells at the three districts have completed the District Resource Survey. The Planning Cells are engaged in collection of data at the block level and in the exercises connected with the formulation of district budget.

(5) As suggested by the Governor of Tamil Nadu, and Chancellor of the Universities in Tamil Nadu, to look at the content of the curriculum of the various universities to see how immediately relevant they are to the emerging needs of the State, a Committee to assess the Man Power Needs of Tamil Nadu was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, State Planning Commission. To discuss various issues that flow from this status paper was prepared in the State Planning Commission. The Committee examined the various issues involved in the task and has remitted its suggestions to Government.

Adhoc Studies/Preparation of Technical Notes.—(i) A note on the economy of the State since the beginning of the Seventh Plan, highlighting the growth factors was prepared for incorporation in the Governor's address.

(ii) To assess the extent of the investment in Central Sector Projects in Tamil Nadu, an analytical note was prepared on the investment pattern since 1969-1970 upto 1983-84 in Tamil Nadu viz-A-viz., other States.

(iii) A note giving details of expenditure on defence at the national level viz-A-viz. total expenditure of the Government of India, and defence expenditure as percentage to Gross National Product covering a period from 1964-65 to 1987-88, was prepared for use by Chairman, State Planning Commission for a panel discussion.

(iv) A note on investment for the VIII Plan was prepared giving details of the present size of the Central Sector Projects, State Plans, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, etc., and projections to estimate Public Sector Investment for the VIII Plan in Tamil Nadu.

(v) Plan schemes were identified under certain sectors, and the allocations for such schemes were suggested for slowing down of the schemes during 1987-88, in order to keep the sectoral outlays within the approved outlay of the Union Planning Commission.

(vi) A note on housing shortage upto 2031 was estimated. This projection was based on basic data thrown up by N.S.S. results, requirements of housing, replacement of old and dilapidated houses, conversion of katcha houses and present addition to housing stock, etc.

(vii) A statement showing plan expenditure sector-wise from first plan to Seventh Plan and the share of each sector to total was prepared for use by the Chairman and Officers of Planning and Development Department and State Planning Commission. Another exercise converting the plan expenditure from 1951-52 to 1989-90., to 1970-71, constant prices was done, for use in Plan exercise.

(viii) Notes on "Development Perspectives in Tamil Nadu" highlighting the strategy of the State to strengthen the basic infrastructure for economic development and

its support to the vulnerable sections of the society was prepared, for incorporation in the articles, to be published under the name of the Chief Minister in the Hindu News Paper.

(ix) A paper on water resources in Tamil Nadu giving details of water resources available in Tamil Nadu, per capita availability, water utilisation per sq.km. of geographical area, water utilisation per hectare irrigated etc., viz-a-viz. All-India was prepared for reference in Planning exercises.

(x) A study on Transport facilities available in Rural Tamil Nadu was done.

(xi) A note on the State of Rural Roads in Tamil Nadu in pre-independence period and during the five year plans was prepared.

(xii) A report on the fuelwood situation in Tamil Nadu was prepared, giving suggestions for developing alternate sources of energy.

(xiii) A critical note on the Project Report on reclamation of Saline and Alkaline affected area in the Krishnagiri Reservoir Ayacut of Dharmapuri District Development Corporation was prepared.

(xiv) Based on the article on "Sugar-units" "criteria for location" published in the Financial Express, a note indicating the situation in Tamil Nadu in terms of area under sugarcane, production of cane, productivity, water requirements, etc., was prepared and the situation compared with Punjab.

(xv) A draft report on Integrated Long Term Plan for Cauvery Delta was prepared.

(xvi) The feasibility of starting a new agricultural college in Tamil Nadu proposed by Government was examined with reference to the output of agricultural graduates from the existing institutions, their placements in public, private, Government undertakings and banking institutions. A note highlighting the possibilities were prepared.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Tamil Nadu was the first State in India to introduce total prohibition step by step commencing from the year 1937 to 1947. In August 1971 the enforcement of prohibition laws was suspended enabling the sale of IMFS, arrack and toddy in the State. After a lapse of three years total prohibition was again introduced from 1st September 1974. The prohibition policy was modified in May 1981 and IMFS, Arrack and Toddy were ordered to be sold against Personal permits. The sale of Arrack and Toddy was however prohibited from 1st January 1987 onwards leaving only the IMFS for consumption by permit holders.

The Prohibition and Excise Department has played a predominant role as one of the main revenue earning departments which shouldered the financial burden of the State Government. The Excise revenue is derived mostly from licence fees, Excise duty, Vend Fee and Additional Vend Fee etc., levied and collected on alcohol, Rectified spirit, Denatured spirit, IMFS and Beer etc. utilised or manufactured or consumed against various licences issued and administered under Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and Medicinal and Toilet preparation Act, 1955, etc. Though, more than 286 crores was collected as revenue during 1986-87 only Rs. 120 crores was collected during 1987-88 due to closure of Arrack and toddy shops. The revenue collected through various sources are as detailed below :—

Details. (1)	Amount. (2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Country spirit	69.84
2. Country fermented liquor	48.08
3. Malt Liquor	2,86.11
4. Foreign Liquor and Spirit	1,04,51.87
5. Commercial Denatured spirit and Medicated wines.	4,73.67
6. Medicinal and toilet preparations	2,03.18
7. Opium Hemp and other drugs	0.71
8. Fines and confiscations	4.25
9. Service and Service Fees	5.27
10. Other Receipts	4,73.02
Total	1,20,16.00

Manufacture of IMFS and Beer Mass Wines.—There are five manufacturing units to produce IMFS in the State—besides one Beer Manufacturing unit and two mass wine manufacturing units. The system of affixing the excise labels in each bottle of IMFS and Beer is in existence to prevent malpractices and to curb illicit movement.

Wholesale Trade of IMFS.—The Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation a wholly State owned Government undertakings has been licensed to do exclusive wholesale trade in IMFS since 1983.

Retail Trade of IMFS.—There are 2012 retail licensees for selling IMFS and Beer in the State during 1987-88.

Molasses Control.—Molasses is a by product in the manufacture of Sugar and it is the basic raw material for manufacture of Rectified Spirit. The Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is the State Molasses Controller who controls the storage, movement and utilisation of Molasses. There are 25 Sugar Mills in the State. Due to abolition of production and sale of Arrack in the State, the demand for the Rectified Spirit has been reduced and this resulted in surplus of 1.15 lakh tonnes of Molasses at the end of the Sugar year 1987-88 against the production of 3.64 lakh tonnes during the year and carry over stock of 0.76 lakh tonnes from previous year.

Rectified Spirit.—There are eight distilleries in the State with an installed capacity of 919.30 lakh litres of rectified spirit per mensem, 723.31 lakh litres of spirit were made available inclusive of carry over stock of 75.28 lakh litres from the distilleries during the year 1987-88, against 686.54 lakh litres during the previous year. Due to prohibition enforced on manufacture and sale of Arrack there was surplus of Rectified Spirit in the State and this has been allotted to various alcohol based industries.

Other Licences.—DL series licences are being issued for the use and manufacture of Denatured spirit based products viz., Varnish, French Polish and Pesticides etc. Licences have also been granted for the manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparation and other products using Rectified Spirit.

Administrative Set up.—As head of the Prohibition and Excise Department the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, exercises various powers vested on him under Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937 and the various, rules and notifications issued thereunder.

At the district level the administration of the Prohibition Department is under the control of Collectors assisted by one Assistant Commissioner with supporting staff in each district.

Work of the Prohibition Enforcement Wing.—The Prohibition Enforcement Wing of the Police Department under the control of one D.I.G. of Police is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder.

The main work of the enforcement machinery is to effectively prevent the distillation of illicit arrack, its movement and sale, illicit tapping and sale of toddy and also smuggling of IMFS and Rectified spirit, etc., to neighbouring States. As a result of the effective action taken by this wing the number of prohibition offences detected has increased from 90,079 cases in 1986 to 2,29,014 cases in 1987. The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities and Bootleggers Drug Offenders, forest offenders, Goondas, Immoral traffic offenders and slum grabbers Act 1982 are also effectively enforced to prevent the illicit distillation and sale of Arrack 223 persons were detained under the Act during 1987

Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation.—It is a fully state owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is the only wholesale agency of the State Government to deal in IMFS and Beer. The Corporation was incorporated on 23rd May 1983 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a company wholly owned by Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Corporation was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores consisting of 50 thousand equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each. In addition, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. three crores as ways and means advance during the year 1987-88 and the amount was repaid to Government with interest within the year. The sale of IMFS production and the consequent revenue generated for the State during the year is as follows:—

	<i>Amount.</i> (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Sale of IMFS during 1987-88 ..	28,153.10
<i>Other items.</i>	
2. Excise duty on IMFS and Wines ..	6,129.76
3. Excise duty on Beer	150.91
4. Vend Fee on IMFS and Wines ..	672.23
5. Vend Fee on Beer	60.94
6. Additional Vend Fee in IMFS and Wines.	2,276.88
7. Additional Vend Fee on Beer ..	413.59
8. Import licence fee on IMFS and Wines..	52.73
9. Import licence fee on Beer	50.58
Total ..	9,807.62
Grand total ..	383,20.72

TAMIL NADU STATE MARKETING CORPORATION.

1. *Administrative Set up.*—While the number of regions continued to be served ten more depots were opened in the following places increasing the total number to 30:—

- (1) Nanganallur.
- (2) Tiruppur.
- (3) Pollachi.
- (4) Coimbatore-II.
- (5) Madurai-II.
- (6) Tiruchengode.
- (7) Gopichettipalayam.
- (8) Tiruvannamalai.
- (9) Thanjavur.
- (10) Tollgate, Madras-81.

2. *Business Activities.*—The details of the sales, etc., achieved during the year and the previous year (1986-87) are as follows:—

Serial (1)	Details. (2)	1986-87. (3)	1987-88. (4)
1	Sale of IMFS (in cases) ..	2,116,613	3,738,423
2	Sale of Beer (in cases) ..	1,587,102	1,980,595
3	Turnover (Rupees in crores).	165.91	285.00
4	Discount earned .. (Rupees in lakhs)	125.81	194.72

3. *Label Printing Unit.*—With a view to take over the printing of excise labels from the private printers, the Government imported two Label Printing Machines, at a cost of Rs. 27,22,000. They subsequently ordered this Corporation to install the machines and print Excise Labels according to the specification of the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise. These machines were installed in the premises of this Corporation and the printing of Excise Labels commenced from 1st September 1987. Now on an average, 7 lakhs of Excise Adhesive Labels are being printed per day in two shifts. 10.88 crores of Excise adhesive labels have been printed and supplied to the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, upto 31st March 1988.

A sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs towards the capital cost plus Rs. 30 lakhs towards the working capital have been invested for this purpose.

4. *Financial Structure.*—There is no change in the shareholding of the Government in this Corporation and it stands at 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each

whose paid up value is Rs. 1 crore. Efforts are afoot to get the cash credit accommodation provided by the State Bank of India increased from Rs. 3.75 crores to Rs. 5 crores. This Corporation has paid Rs. 5,00,000 as dividend at 5 per cent to the Government during the year from out of the profit earned during 1986-87.

The sale of IMFS and Beer and consequently the revenue generated for the State have been steadily increasing year after year. The details of revenue receipt to Government from this Corporation for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows:—

Serial number. (1)	Details. (2)	Year, 1986-87. (3)	Year, 1987-88. (4)
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)			
1	Excise Duty	37.43	62.77
2	Vend Fee (IMFS)	4.47	7.32
3	Vend Fees (Arrack)	8.32	..
4	Additional Vend Fee on IMFS+Beer.	17.06	37.67
5	Sales Tax	7.88	36.07
6	Vend Fee on Arrack retail ..	36.12	..
7	Import Licence Fee .. ..	..	1.04
		1,11.28	1,44.87

As the income earned by the Corporation is not sufficient to meet the commitment arising from the present level of additional vend fee on IMFS and Beer, the Corporation has sent proposals for the reduction of the additional Vend Fee on IMFS and Beer for the quarters ended 31st December 1987 and 31st March 1988 as follows:—

(1)	Existing. (2) RS. P.	Revised. (3) RS. P.
IMFS	7.25	6.00
BEER	2.95	2.50

The Corporation has paid the additional vend fee at the existing rate up to the quarter ended 30th September 1987 and in the reduced rate proposes by it for the rest of the quarters of the year 1987-88 (1st October 1987 to 31st March 1988). The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

CHAPTRE XXVII
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT
CHIEF MINISTER'S CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell was formed in 1974 with the sole subject of redressing the grievances of the public. The Special Cell is headed by a Special Officer in the cadre of Deputy Secretary to Government with three sections. The nomenclature of the Special Cell has been changed as Governor's Special Cell during the President's Rule with effect from 31st January 1988.

(2) The petitions containing grievances of the public addressed to the Chief Minister/Governor and those received by the Special Officer in person at the Cell are sent to the concerned officers for redressal of the grievances. The Special Officer has been authorised for this purpose to correspond direct with any officer under the State Government dispensing with the usual channel of communications.

(3) Petitions with some specific grievances and matters that are pending for years without settlement such as delay in obtaining pension, gratuity of retired Government Servants, harassment of weaker sections, grievances of widows, old age pension, compensation for accident, etc., are registered separately and regular follow-up action is taken on them till the receipt of final report or till the grievances are retrieved.

(4) To have effective follow-up action, the Cell has introduced the following special registers, during the President's Rule :—

- (1) Governor's Follow-up Cases Register.
- (2) Governor's Petitions Register.
- (3) Physically Handicapped Petitions Register; and
- (4) Sensitive Petitions Register.

(5) For disposal of these petitions, a special format has also been prescribed.

(6) Number of petitions received during the year under reference is given below :—

	Chief Minister's Special Cell.	Governor's Special Cell.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1st April 1987 to 31st January 1988.	103,598	..
1st February 1988 to 31st March 1988.	..	58,131
Total number of petitions.	161,729	

Number of follow-up cases registered during the same period is given below :—

	Chief Minister's Special Cell.	Governor's Special Cell.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1st April 1987 to 31st January 1988.	7,251	..
1st February 1988 to 31st March 1988.	..	3,151
Total number of petitions followed-up.	10,402	

Out of total number of petitions i.e. 161,729 received from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988, 160,951 have been disposed of. Number of cases pending for want of final reports is 778.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

With a view to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the public as well as the Government servants, a " Complaint Cell " is functioning in Secretariat.

The following types 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 Travelling Allowance, General Provident Fund, etc.

Petitions from general public are also received in this cell. They relate to issue of pattas, assignment of poramboke lands, house site, protection for life, request for employment opportunities, grant of financial assistance, sanction of political pension, etc. Complaints from

Government servants on the above subjects; and from public other than those addressed to the Governor and Chief Minister are dealt with in 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 claim settled or grievances redressed. Altogether about 80 to 100 petitions per day are received from various sources. To speed up the disposal of the petitions, instructions have been issued to all Cell Officers/to all departments in this department's D.O. Lr. No. 8590/88-3, Public (C.C. &A), dated 23rd February 1988.

The following statistics will show the number of grievances, petitions received in Public (C.C. & A) Department and disposed of during the year 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
		Number of cases received.	Number of cases disposed.
State Petitions		17,741	17,741
Central Petitions		14,888	14,888

ELECTIONS.

1. *Revision of Electoral Rolls.*—The electoral rolls for 18. Villivakkam Assembly Constituency was intensively revised from 15th October 1987 to 29th February 1988. The total electorate in the Assembly Constituency as on 29th February 1988 is 3,24,347.

In October 1987, the Election Commission of India ordered Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls for all the remaining Assembly Constituencies in Tamil Nadu State with 1st January 1988 as the qualifying date. The following is the programme originally announced in October, 1987 for this purpose :—

	From	To
(1) House to house enumeration.	1st January 1988.	1st February 1988
(2) Preparation of manuscript rolls and printing of draft rolls.	30th April 1988	
(3) Publication of Draft rolls.	2nd May 1988	
(4) Period for filling of claims and objections.	2nd May 1988	1st June 1988
(5) Last date for disposal of claims and objections.	30th June 1988	
(6) Preparation and printing of supplements.	30th July 1988	
(7) Final publication of electoral rolls.	1st August 1988	

As the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved and President's Rule introduced in the State from 30th January 1988, it was considered necessary to complete the intensive Revision of electoral rolls as early as possible, so as to hold the elections as practicable as possible. Accordingly, the following revised programme was adopted :—

	From	To
(1) House to house enumeration.	1st January 1988.	1st February 1988.
(2) Preparation of manuscript rolls and printing of draft rolls.	2nd February 1988.	31st March 1988.

	From	To
(3) Publication of draft rolls.	2nd April 1988.	
(4) Last date for filling of claims and objections.	29th April 1988.	
(5) Last date for disposal of claims and objections.	7th May 1988.	
(6) Preparation and printing of supplements.	8th May 1988.	18th May 1988.
(7) Final publication of electoral rolls.	19th May 1988.	

The house to house enumeration work was under taken from 1st January 1988 to 1st February 1988. The draft electoral rolls were printed during the month of March 1988.

As the Intensive Revision of electoral rolls of all the Assembly Constituencies in the State has been taken up with 1st January 1988 as the qualifying date special staff for attending intensive revision work had been sanctioned to all the election branches in the State. Taking into account the increase in the number of claims and objections, additional special staff in the form of one Deputy Tahsildar for each Taluk Office in the districts and one Tahsildar each to the Collector's Office had also been sanctioned for the Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls, 1988.

II. *Settlement of Printer's Bill.*—After the Proclamation of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu the programme for Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls was revised as stated above and the final publication was made on 19th May 1988. To ensure proper and speedy settlement of private printer's bills for printing the electoral rolls, necessary instructions were issued to all the District Election Officers, Electoral Registration Officers and Assistant Electoral Registration Officers. Further, to ensure speedy payment of 87½ advance to the printers, the Electoral Registration Officers were given suitable instructions.

III. *Service Voters' Revision.*—Based on the directions from the Election Commission of India that the existing last parts of the Electoral Rolls may be finally published

after incorporating pending statements which were received after the last revision. The statements received from the Record Offices after the last revision (i.e. 16th September 1985) and upto 31st December 1987 have been forwarded to all Collectors for necessary action.

II. Conduct of Elections.—(i) Presidential Elections, 1987.—The Election Commission of India fixed the following poll programme to hold the Presidential elections following the expiration of term office of Thiru Zail Singh:

- (i) Date for filling of nominations.—10th June 1987 (Wednesday)
- (ii) Last date for filling of nominations.—24th June 1987 (Wednesday).
- (iii) Date for the scrutiny of nominations.—25th June 1987 (Thursday).
- (iv) Last date for withdrawal of candidatures.—27th June 1987 (Saturday).
- (v) Date of poll.—13th July 1987 (Monday).

The Election Commission's notifications and the Returning Officer's Form-I notice were republished in the State Gazette on 10th June 1987.

The following three candidates contested in the Presidential Elections, 1987 :—

- (1) Thiru Krishna Iyer Rama Iyer.
- (2) Thiru Mithilesh Kumar.
- (3) Thiru Venkataraman (Ramasamy).

The list of contesting candidates was republished in the State Gazette on 2nd July 1987. The poll was held on 13th July 1987 between 10-00 a.m. and 5-00 p.m. at New Delhi and all the State Capitals. The Members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu and few Members of Parliament cast their votes at Madras. The votes polled in Madras were taken to New Delhi on 13th July 1987 itself. The counting of votes was taken up at 11-30 a.m. on 16th July 1987 at New Delhi. After the completion of counting, Thiru Venkataraman (Ramasamy) was declared elected to the Office of President of India by the Returning Officer.

(ii) Vice-Presidential Elections, 1987.—The Election Commission of India fixed the following poll programme to hold the Vice-Presidential Elections to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thiru R. Venkataraman (Ramasamy) on 25th July 1987 :—

- (i) Date of filing of nominations.—4th August 1987 (Tuesday).
- (ii) Last date for filing of nominations.—18th August 1987 (Tuesday).
- (iii) Date for the scrutiny of nominations.—19th August 1987 (Wednesday).
- (iv) Last date for withdrawal of candidatures.—21st August 1987 (Friday).
- (v) Date of poll.—7th September 1987 (Monday).

The Election Commission's notifications and the Returning Officers Form-I Notice were republished in the State Gazette on 4th August 1987. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was the only candidate who filed nominations and hence he was declared elected unopposed to the Office of Vice-President of India on 21st August 1987 by the Returning Officer.

(iii) Dissolution of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 30th January 1988 and the President's Rule was imposed in Tamil Nadu with effect from 30th January 1988.

(iv) Vacancies in the Lok Sabha.—Thiru A.G. Subbaraman, Member of Lok Sabha elected from 24. Madurai Parliamentary Constituency expired on 7th February 1988. Thiru A.R. Murugaiah, Member of Lok Sabha representing 26. Karur Parliamentary Constituency expired on 9th April 1988. Consequently, there are two vacancies at present in the Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu.

III. Election Petitions.—(1) Election Petition No. 1 of 1936 relating to elections to the Council of States from the Legislative Assembly Constituency of Tamil Nadu held on 28th June 1986 has been dismissed by the High Court of Madras on 24th April 1987.

2. Election Petition No. 5 of 1985 relating to Saidapet Assembly Constituency has been dismissed by the High Court, Madras on 14th March 1988.

3. Election Petition No. 1 of 1982 relating to Periyakulam, Parliamentary Constituency has been dismissed by the High Court, Madras on 17th March 1988.

(ii) Civil Appeals.—(1) Civil Appeal No. 1577 (NCE) of 1987 has been filed in the Supreme Court of India relating to elections to the Council of States from the Legislative Assembly Constituency of Tamil Nadu held on 28th June 1986 against the Judgment of the High Court of Madras, dated 24th April 1987 in Election Petition No. 1 of 1986. It is pending in the Supreme Court of India.

(2) Civil Appeal Nos. 69 (NCE) of 1987 and 70 (NCE) of 1987 filed in the Supreme Court of India relating to the elections held in 1984 from 135 Andipatti Assembly Constituency against the judgment of the High Court of Madras, dated 17th December 1986 in Election Petition Nos. 3 of 1985 and 4 of 1985. They are pending in the Supreme Court of India.

(3) The Civil Appeal Nos. 290 (NCE) of 1984 in Election Petition No. 7 of 1980 relating to 140. Sholavandan Assembly Constituency is pending in the Supreme Court of India.

IV. Computerisation of Election Results from 1952 to 1984.—During the period 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988, the results of General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1984 were computerised. The work on the results of Lok Sabha elections is being attended. Simultaneously, materials for elections to Legislative Council, Rajya Sabha, Office of President and Vice-President of India are also being collected.

(ii) Electronic Equipment.—The facilities of electronic equipment in this Section, viz., Electronic Typewriter with Floppy Disk Drive Attachment, Electronic Stencil Cutter and Modi Xerox Plain Paper Copier are also being used by other Departments of Secretariat.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE.

The Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare is one of the departments in the Government of Tamil Nadu and is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Extra Servicemen and their dependents in the State. All welfare measures for the benefit of Ex-servicemen and their families are being implemented/extended through the offices of the Deputy/Assistant Directors of Ex-servicemen's Welfare located in each district and the Directorate co-ordinates the welfare activities of the Offices of the Deputy/Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare besides administering the two welfare funds, i.e. Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund and Amalgamated Funds for reconstruction and rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.

Flag Day.—Flag Day is organised each year and collections are being made on the day as per policy and procedure laid down by the Tamilnadu Standing Flag Day Committee presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Tamilnadu. For the Flag Day 1986 a sum of Rs. 81.13 lakhs was collected against the target of 73.25 lakhs and Tamilnadu retains maximum collection trophy and also won best collection trophy. The collection for Flag Day 1987 as on 31st July 1988 is Rs. 65.95 lakhs against a target of Rs. 88 lakhs.

Tamilnadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund.—Tamilnadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund is a state Benevolent Fund meant for rendering assistance exclusively to the Ex-servicemen and their dependents by means of various kinds of grants. Assistance given from this fund during the period 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 by way of various grants and other schemes amounting to Rs. 58.13 lakhs. The administration of the Fund is controlled by the Committee constituted for the purpose with the Additional Secretary, Public (Ex-Servicemen) Department and Ex-Officio, Director of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare as its Chairman.

The following is the brief on the assistance rendered out of the fund during the period 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

<i>Serial number and nature of assistance rendered.</i>	<i>Number benefited.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs. p.
4 Immediate relief grant to ex-servicemen their dependents who were required spot assistance.	2,376	2,65,090.00
6 Funeral grant on the death of ex-servicemen.	951	4,61,000.00
7. Scholarship to the children of Ex-servicemen studying in schools/Colleges.	1,560	1,03,353.80
7 Pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/Leprosoria.	302	20,886.10
8 Old Age Pension to the destitute ex-servicemen widows.	190	1,98,821.40
9 Flood/Fire Relief to the affected ex-servicemen Widows.	12	3,710.60
10 Artificial limbs to the ex-servicemen.	69	9,506.80
11 Financial assistance to Blind Ex-servicemen.	23	25,707.30
12 Financial assistance to Ex-Servicemen Leprosy patients.	34	51,572.30
13 Tailoring training to widows and women dependents of ex-servicemen in Tailoring Units in district offices.	268	5,04,245.60
14 Typewriting and Short-hand institutes.	120	7,600.00
15 Presentation of clothes of ex-servicemen widows during Independence Day and Pongal Festival.	200	12,000.00
16 Pre-examination training class for Banking Services Recruitment Board to Ex-servicemen.	177	17,350.00
17 Jai Jawan Stalls for Ex-servicemen.	28	1,82,842.00
18 Construction of Jawan Bhavans, district Ex-Services Centres.	..	19,85,683.00
19 Publicity chart	..	694.00
Total	8,230	52,68,601.95

<i>Serial number and nature of assistance rendered.</i>	<i>Number benefited.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs. P.
1 Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen and widows who have no other source of income.	792	3,18,590.10
2 Lump sum for grant starting petty shops of other business trades, etc. to Ex servicemen/widows to check out their livelihood.	174	80,968.95
3 Marriage grant for the daughters of ex-servicemen.	954	10,19,000.00

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 dependants by way of sanctioning interest subsidy on loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks, Scholarship, Annual Maintenance Grants to War Widows, etc. The assistance rendered out of the fund during the period 1987-88 is set out below:—

Serial number and nature of assistance.	Number of beneficiaries.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS. P.
1 Interest subsidy released under Bank loan interest subsidy scheme.	514	1,19,591.02
2 Scholarships/Stipends to dependants of Ex-Servicemen for school uniform/book allowances.	554	1,82,526.95
3 Housing Grant to War Widows.	7	22,500.00
4 Annual Maintenance Grants.	34	17,000.00
5 Annual Maintenance Allowance.	130	78,000.00
6 Pre-cum-Post Release training.	14	16,000.00
7 Financial Assistance to widows of Ex-Servicemen who retired prior to 1st January 1964 received service pension and died subsequently.	437	1,27,274.50
8 Presentation of sarees to the widows of pensioners who retired defence services whose ordinary family pension have been rejected by the Government of India.	92	10,080.00
Total ..	1,782	5,72,973.47

Schemes implemented by this department.—The Tamil Nadu Soldier's Sailor's and Airmen's Board (Rajya Sainik Board) with the financial resources from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel benevolent Fund implemented the following schemes:

(1) **Tailoring Units.**—The women dependents to deceased/retired/released service personnel are given training in tailoring for a period of six months to enable them to learn tailoring and there by to supplement their families income. Tailoring units are functioning in all the districts where adequate number of women dependants come forward to learn the trade. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem. In addition to supply of raw materials at the rate of Rs. 50, the Tailoring unit at Guindy (Chengalpattu district) Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Krishnagiri (Dharmapuri) have been recognised by the Director of Employment and Training and these institutions are running one year courses in order to facilitate the trainees to receive Industrial School Certificate on successful completion of the course to secure employment as tailoring instructress. The trainees who are undergoing one year course are getting a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem from the Amalgamated Funds/Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund in addition to the supply of raw materials at a cost of Rs. 50 per month. So far, 5,688 candidates were trained and 268 are undertakings.

In order to help these trainees to earn substantive income, the Directorate of Social Welfare, Adi-Dravidar Welfare have been requested to place orders for stitching their uniforms with these tailoring units. Accordingly, 1,46,698 sets of uniforms were stitched worth of Rs. 4.28 lakhs and 300 women dependents had benefited.

2. **Jai Jawan Stalls.**—As a measure of rehabilitation of the disabled Jawans, War Widows, deserving ex-servicemen and their widows under self employment scheme, 305 stalls have been established so far. The allottees are able to earn ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 per month.

3. **Jawans Bhavan (Shopping Complex).**—There are seven Jawans Bhavans constructed at Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai and Sivakasi and one shopping centre with 72 shops at Vellore at a total cost of Rs. 73 lakhs. An approximate sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is earned from these Jawans Bhavan and the amount is credited into the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund. A Jawans Bhavan at a cost of Rs. 31.25 lakhs is under construction at Cuddalore, South Arcot district. A rest house at a cost of Rs. 5.7 lakhs is under construction at Kodaikanal. Proposals for construction of Jawans Bhavan at Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs. 22.65 lakhs has been approved by the Government.

4. **District Ex-services Centre.**—In all the District except Kanniyakumari, Pudukkottai, Periyar, Ramanathapuram and Anna there are district ex-services Centre for providing amenities to ex-servicemen and their dependants to visit the district headquarters for various purposes. Lodging facilities are also available at a nominal rent. The offices of the Deputy/Assistant Director of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare are housed in these centres. There are recreation facilities, Television sets and a reading room for the ex-services population. It functions as an information Centre to them by making available all the benefits and concessions extended to them and they are enlightened with the procedure for applying sanction of various grants, etc.

Construction of an Ex-services Centre at Chengalpattu district at Saidapet at a cost of Rs 19.25 lakhs is under progress. Construction of an ex-services centre for Paspumuthuramalingam district at a cost of Rs. 15.65 lakhs is to be commenced shortly.

Typewriting and Shorthand Institutes.—Three institutes are functioning at Madras, Thanjavur and Nagercoil for the benefit of Ex-servicemen and their dependents. These institutes have been recognised by the Government. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 120 per month per course during their training period from Amalgamated funds. So far 1,200 candidates were trained and 120 are under training.

12. Bedded Wards for Ex-servicemen in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.—In addition to the existing 17 twelve-bedded wards for Ex-servicemen in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals for which a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was contributed from the Tamil Nadu Ex-service Personnel Benevolent Fund, one more ward has been completed at Ramnathapuram Headquarters Hospital.

Training for preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment (Pexsem).—Under an Indian Scheme for resettlement training called as "Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment (Pexsem)" sponsored by the Directorate General Resettlement, New Delhi, the Tamil Nadu is the only southern State out of 6 States, selected. So far 382 ex-servicemen and 10 serving soldiers have been trained in the trades of Motor Rewinding, Welding, Dairy farming Poultry Farming, Two wheeler, T.V. Mechanism, etc. under this scheme at Vellore, North Arcot district in Rural Extension Training Centre, Ani and in RUSHA K.V. Kuppam, Gudiyatham. 380 trainees have applied for loan from Nationalised Banks, 128 were sanctioned loan and 125 have setup self-employment ventures. Based on the enthusiasm shown by the ex-servicemen on the above scheme, the Government have extended the scheme to two more districts, viz., Dharmapuri and Nellore Kattabomman Districts with effect from 1988-89.

Self Employment for Ex-Servicemen (Semfex I).—Under the newly introduced scheme for self-employment for Ex-servicemen by the Director-General, Resettlement, the Ex-

Servicemen Widows below the age of 57 years are eligible to avail loan to a maximum of Rs. 12 lakhs without any collateral security and with a minimum contribution of 10 per cent of the total cost of project. Under this scheme, so far 191 ex-servicemen have applied for the loan and 89 ex-servicemen have been sanctioned with a loan of Rs. 139.77 lakhs.

Self-Employment for Ex-servicemen (Semfex-II).—This scheme is introduced to encourage ex-servicemen, disabled defence personnel and widows of ex-servicemen to undertake agriculture and allied activities or to set-up non-farm units in rural areas. The ex-servicemen would avail a maximum loan of Rs. 5 lakhs under this scheme. So far four ex-servicemen have applied loan on the above scheme.

Special Employment Cell for Ex-servicemen.—The special employment cells in the Offices of the Deputy/Assistant Directors of Ex-servicemen's Welfare and in the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare started functioning from 1st April 1982. So far 6,696 ex-servicemen have been placed in various jobs and 14,278 are on the Live Register.

Banking Service Recruitment Board.—With the Co-ordination of the Banking Service Recruitment Board, South Zone Coaching Classes for Clerical Cadre Examinations were conducted during 1988 by the Nationalised Banks. During the period of training 177 ex-servicemen were paid stipend of Rs. 13,162.50 from the Ex-service Benevolent Funds.

Land/House-site Assignment.—In pursuance of the Government requesting the District Collectors to convene grievance day exclusively for ex-servicemen and also to send periodical reports and the nature of request of the ex-servicemen, 334 ex-servicemen have been allotted house-sites at the rate of 3 cents in the Districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli, South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

110. INFANTRY BATTALION (TA) COIMBATORE

General.—Training for the year 1987-88 was based on the Training Directorate issued by TA Group Headquarters, Southern Command, with special emphasis being laid on Collective/Operations oriented training. The aim of the training during the year was to achieve a highly motivated combat oriented Territorial machine which could further develop battle and operation oriented sub-units, capable of accomplishing their allotted tasks with high degree of witness and accuracy.

2. The conduct of training was divided into three parts, viz.—

(a) Voluntary training,

(b) Recruit training,

(c) Annual training.

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3. **Voluntary Training.**—The following voluntary training attachment vacancies were allotted and utilised during the year under report :—

	Officers.	JCOs.	Other Ranks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) 1 month .. ..	..	1	115
(b) 2 months .. ..	..	4	188
(c) 3 months	2		105

4. **Recruitment and Recruit training.**—A total of 59 recruits were enrolled during the year.

5. The newly enrolled personnel were imparted 12 weeks continuous Recruit Training in accordance with Training Syllabi laid down by the TA Directorates. A good standard in training was achieved by all recruits.

6. *Annual Training Camp*.—Due to the recent concept, of holding annual training camps throughout the year annual training were conducted as under :—

(a) One company—1st May 1987 to 30th June 1987.

(b) Two companies—10th August 1987 to 12th October 1987.

(c) Two companies—1st October 1987 to 4th December 1987.

(d) One Company—15th January 1988 to 14th March 1988.

7. *Territorial Army Day—9th October 1987*.—The 38th Anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated at Coimbatore in the most befitting manner from 8th October 1987 to 10th October 1987. Wide publicity were given to the Territorial Army by means of Cinema slides, the Press and All India Radio. Bilingual slides depicting terriers in various military actions were screened in English and Tamil in all the leading theatres of Coimbatore district from 25th September 1987 to 7th October 1987. The medium of press was given utmost importance to cover the TA Day activities. On 1st October 1987 the District Public Relation Officer along with the press reporters were briefed about the TA Day Celebrations in the country in general and about 110 Infantry Battalion (TA) in particular. This resulted in wide press coverage in various news papers.

8. The TA Day Celebrations commenced with Special Pooja at Unit Mandir at 07-30 hours on 8th October 1987. The function was attended by all ranks and families. Prayers were offered for the well being of the unit and all ranks. Later at 09-00 hours a Special Sainik Sammelan was held. Colonel A. N. Jaganathan, Commanding Officer addressed all ranks of the battalion at a special Sainik Sammelan, congratulating them for their hard work in all spheres of military activity in the last one year. The Adjutant read out TA Day messages received from the President, the Prime Minister, Chief of Army Staff, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Southern Command, General Officer Commanding Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala Area, Commander TA Group Headquarters Southern Command and Commandant the Madras Regimental Centre, Wellington. Outstanding personnel were awarded prizes for their performance on Army Courses, Central Cadres and other unit activities. In the afternoon sports and fancy dress cheered one and all at the Pagal Gymkhana events.

9. An impressive and colourful flag march marked the morning of 9th October 1987 through main thoroughfares of Coimbatore City. The Second-in-Command the march with the Madras Regiment Band in atten-

dance. Another novel feature of this year was tableau depicting the Madrasi Soldier down the ages, in their ancient costumes, forming part of the flag march.

10. In the evening the Terriers were given a civic reception by the Citizens' Committee of Coimbatore under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Govindan, I.A.S., District Collector in the presence of senior Civil Government officials and prominent citizens of Coimbatore. The Collector also presented a colour TV to this unit on behalf of the Citizen's committee of Coimbatore. A cultural show was presented by the senior students of Krishnammal College for the entertainment of Terrie s followed by the Cheran Orchestra of Coimbatore with their melodious music programme. The programme concluded with the music concert presented by the Madras Regimental Centre Brass Band.

11. On 10th October 1987 in the evening a Barakhana was organised in the unit which was attended by leading military and civil officials and other dignitaries of Coimbatore. All ranks of the unit with families, personnel of the other two services i.e. Air Force and Indian Navy and Ex-Territorial Army personnel were also invited for the Barakhana.

Sports Activities :

12. The performance of the unit in various inter-battalion competitions has been satisfactory. The Battalion shooting team participated in the Inter Infantry Battalion (TA) Skill-at-Arms Competition. Our LMG team stood second in the TA Group.

13. The unit participated in the Southern Command Inter TA Units Volley Ball Competition 1987-88, emerged on top to win the coveted Volley Ball Championship.

14. All personnel who took part in the Inter-Infantry Battalion TA Endurance (3.2 Kms. run and monkey rope) competition completed the same comfortably within the allotted time limit.

15. The achievements in various spheres of training and sports were highly commended by military and civil dignitaries and senior officers.

Publicity :

36. The activities and achievements of the unit were given due publicity in the Radio and Press. Visit of VIPs, recruitment and TA Day Celebrations received extensive coverage.

Conclusion :

17. The overall performance standards in administration, training, interior economy and sports events achieved during the year have been highly satisfactory and commended by all visiting officers,

117. NFANTRY BATTALION (TA) TIRUCHIRAPALLI

Introduction:—The year 1987-88 commenced amidst enthusiasm amongst the officers, JSOs and OR. Emphasis during the year was on further improving the standard of individual and Collective training. The training was aimed of developing highly efficient and cohesive Sub-Units. Due attention was paid to celebrate TA Day and sports activities planned for the year.

Recruitment and recruit training.—70 recruits were enrolled by this Unit during December 1987 and March 1988. 30 recruits were given 30 days recruits training from 16th December 1987 to 15th January 1988 followed by 2 months annual Training and 40 recruits were given 30 days recruit training from 2nd April to 30th April 1988 followed by annual training from 1st May to 30th June 1988.

The recruits were made to fire on the short range with rifle 7.62 mm 2A1. The results obtained were satisfactory.

Annual Training.—The annual training camp of all Units have since been revised throughout the year. The annual training camp for the year 1987-88 was conducted as under :

- (a) 1st May to 30th June 1987—A Coy.
- (b) 17th August to 19th October 1987—B & C Coys.
- (c) 1st October to 4th December 1987—D & E Coys.
- (d) 16th January to 15th March 1988—F Coy.

The following personnel including permanent staff attended annual training—

(a) Officers	6
(b) JCOs	25
(c) OR	595
Total ..	626

in 97.5 per cent.

Activities.—One Platoon of this Unit was embodied under Rule 33 with effect from 8th February 1988 to 15th March 1988 to participate Inter Command exercise 'Hammer Blow' and provided ground defence of SU at operation location.

Annual Range Classification.—All personnel of the Battalion have completed annual range classification at long range Pasumalai patti Range and Field firing at Chengalpattu Field Firing Range.

Inter Battalion (TA) Competition.—Inter Inf. Bn. (TA) competitions were held as under—

- (a) Central Competition
- (b) Competition in the unit.

Employment.—Despite vigorous efforts, the response from public and private sectors was negligible. The public needs to be made aware of the potentials of the 'Territorials' and the advantages that would accrue to them by employing such disciplined, hard working and energetic personnel in their organisations.

Territorial Army Day Celebrations.—Territorial Army Day Celebration for the year 1987 was celebrated from 8th October 1987 to 11th October 1987. The celebration was given wide publicity through local Newspapers, Television, All India Radio and distribution of leaflets. The celebration included—

- (a) Special Pooja at Unit Mandir.
- (b) Grand Sainik Sammelan.
- (c) Cinema show.
- (d) Ceremonial Parade/Flag March.
- (e) Barakhana.
- (f) Pagal Gymkhana.
- (g) Variety Entertainment by Schools/Colleges.
- (h) Special Gathering at Officer's Mess.
- (i) Presentation of Merit Certificates to participants.
- (j) Inauguration of Garuda Gate.
- (k) Advertisement and publicity.

Recruitment into Defence Service Corps.—One individual from this Unit was recruited in DSC. This may mean loss of good material for this unit, but as the same time earns permanent means of livelihood to the otherwise unemployed part time soldiers. Interest of the Unit was always given priority.

Conclusion.—Close liaison exists with the Civil Administration at the District level. Wide publicity is being given to the role of the Territorial Army. A number of local firms/factories have been approached to popularise the Territorial Army among its employees. The response has not been positive. To sum up, the state of morale of the Unit is very high.

CENSUS ORGANISATION.

The activities of the Census Directorate (a Department falling under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India) for the year 1987-88 are briefly given below :

1. In addition to the release of the important 1981 Tables relating to Economic, Social cultural and Fertility aspects (in four volumes, viz., Part III, IV, V and VI), a variety of Households Tables (in two volumes) giving details on materials of wall, roof, floor of houses, house-

holds by size, number of livingrooms, cultivating families and availability of household amenities like drinking water, electricity and toilet etc., were also published during 1987.

2. Another useful publication relating to mother tongue data based on the language mainly spoken in the final stages of printing and is expected to be released soon.

3. Most of the 1,981 District Census Handbooks were released during the year only three out of the 27 volumes remain to be brought out. Good progress has been made in the processing of data and the drawing of maps for the 1981 census Atlas volume of Tamil Nadu.

4. Of the three special studies on towns undertaken by the Department, the field survey for Madurai which remained to be taken up was done during the year. Draft report relating to a study of the "Manufacture of Musical instruments in Tamil Nadu" was finalised. A project on "wood carving in Tamil Nadu" was also taken up and field survey completed.

5. Work pertaining to the sample Registration system in Tamil Nadu, in 180 out of the total of 330 sample units in the State, was looked after by this Directorate as in the past years.

The system includes a continuous recording of births and deaths in the sample units as and when they occur by part-time enumerators, followed by an independent half yearly enquiry by supervisors (census staff) and subsequent desk matching and field reverification with the objective of estimating reliable birth and death rates at state and national level.

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the *Ex-Officio* Pay Master Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector of Madras is the *Ex-Officio* Assistant Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends. The Office consists of one Manager (Assistant cadre) One Record Clerk and one Office Assistant. The Office of the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras is one of the Heads of Departments under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (PP. II) Department. The Accounts of this Office are audited by the Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu triennially.

2. The Carnatic Stipends are being paid monthly to the family members and the descendents of the first Prince of Arcot since 1855 without any change or revision.

3. There are two kinds of carnatic stipends. They are 1. Perpetual stipends and 2 Non-Perpetual Stipends.

(1) Perpetual stipends are developed on the legal heirs of the stipendiary in case of death of the stipendiary.

(2) The non-perpetual stipends as fixed by Government cease on the death of the Stipendiary and will lapse to Government.

4. There are 110 perpetual stipendiaries as on 31st March 1988 and the annual payment made for the financial year ended 31st March 1988 is Rs. 1,40,901.68.

5. There are 5 non-perpetual stipendiaries as on 31st March 1988 and a sum of Rs. 1,133.58 was paid to them for the period 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

6. The perpetual and non-perpetual male stipendiaries and non-perpetual female stipendiaries are mustered twice in a year i.e. 1st January and 1st July. The perpetual female stipendiaries are mustered once in a year i.e. 1st July of every year. The male stipendiaries are mustered by the Assistant Pay Master while the female stipendiaries are mustered by the 'Lady Superintendent' appointed by the Government. Tmt. Rahmath Unissa Begum is the present Lady Superintendent (Non-Official) and she is paid a carriage allowance of Rs. 300 per annum.

7. The Prince of Arcot, draws his title allowance of Rs. 6,096 and tomb allowance of Rs. 444.08 p.m. direct from the State Bank of India, Thiru G. M. Abdul Kader has been recognised as the present prince of Arcot as per G.O. Ms. No. 2415, Public (Political) Department dated 22nd October 1969.

8. The Carnatic Stipends are paid out of the perpetual annuity of Rs. 1,50,000 allotted by the Government of India for every financial year.

9. The cost of establishment of the Office of the Pay Master is met by the Tamil Nadu Government for agency union and reimbursed by the Central Government as per G.O. Ms. No. 1013, Public (Political) Department, dated 25th June 1960.

10. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 42,000 to Government of Tamil Nadu for its agency function carried with staff of Tamil Nadu Government for the year 1987-88.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS).

The Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department is in charge of planning, designing and execution of all Government buildings of various departments.

This branch is also undertaking the construction of buildings for quasi Government organisations, local bodies and other statutory organisations such as ESI, IUDP, etc., on agency basis by collecting centage charges. The buildings branch has adequate infrastructural facilities to plan and design any type of buildings by adopting latest techniques with mini computer. The Building Centre Laboratory is engaged in the development of new materials in the construction practice for special applications.

Financial Outlay.—An amount of Rs. 796.05 lakhs has been allotted in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 for buildings branch of Public Works Department for the constructions and maintenance of Government buildings of various departments. Out of which an amount of Rs. 342.58 lakhs has been allotted under 37 demand for the improvements, maintenance and repairs of buildings of various Government departments. A sum of Rs. 453.57 lakhs has also been allotted in the Budget estimate under various demands for which the P.W.D. is the controlling authority for expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 4,677.44 lakhs has been allotted in the get estimate, under Demand 53 towards the construction of buildings for various departments as detailed below :—

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
1. Public Works	1,554.07
2. Education	401.38
3. Medical	1,141.36
4. Family Welfare	44.25
5. Housing	1,057.91
6. Information and Publicity ..	34.51
7. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes ..	66.80
8. Social Security and Welfare ..	5.17
9. Agriculture	265.27
10. Animal Husbandry	32.31
11. Community Development ..	16.00
12. Hill Area	57.91
Total ..	4,677.44

The details of activities for each department are narrated below :—

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of Court buildings and other facilities to the Public and staff of the Judicial Department in various places of Tamil Nadu. Among them construction of Bar room in Metropolitan Magistrate Court at Saidapet and provision of false ceiling in sub-court at Uthagamandalam have been completed. The work of construction of combined court buildings at Chengalpattu is nearing completion. Similarly the work of construction of party shed and toilet facilities in the District Court Campus at Dindigul, construction of legal aid centre at Karaikal, construction of property room in first Class Judicial Magistrate Court, at Kancheepuram; construction of lunch room and cycle shed in the District Court at Sattur and construction of 40 Law Chambers at Palayamkottai are in progress. Further the work of construction of combined Court Buildings at Pattukottai, Virudhachalam and construction of additional block of buildings for High Court at Madras are to be taken up.

HOUSING.

In order to provide better residential accommodation and better amenities in more number of places in the State to the officers of P.W.D. VIP's officers of Revenue Department, Police Personal, Fire Service, Agriculture Department, Commercial Tax Department, Jail Department and Animal Husbandry Department, etc., the Government have sanctioned various schemes.

Training and Visit System.—This is a World Bank aided project.

The training and visit information centres are wide spread in the entire State of Tamil Nadu. Out of this 80 Centres, 65 Centres have been completed. The works in the remaining 15 Centres are in progress under different stages. A sum of Rs. 445 lakhs has been spent so far towards this scheme construction. The World Bank also had applauded P.W.D. for the completion of the above centres in a record time.

Nutrition Project.—Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project with World Bank assistance is being implemented in the State in a phased manner the unspent International Development Agency Credit assistance, among others it has been proposed to establish a communication Centre at Madras at a total cost of Rs. 87 lakhs to provide continuous training in communications in the project area and elsewhere in the State.

Animal Husbandry.—The Government have sanctioned various building works for the Animal Husbandry Department to develop the live stock in the State.

Backward Classes Welfare.—The Government has accorded sanction for building works for the Welfare of the Backward Class people in the State.

Hill Area Development.—The Government under Hill Area Development Programme have accorded administrative approval to a tune of Rs. 1,27.875 lakhs for 20 works in Nilgiris District during 1987-88 in various sectors like Public Health, Medical, Animal Husbandry, Tourism, Sports and Culture and Horticulture, etc. In addition the spill over works under Hill Area Development programme sanctioned during previous years were also executed. During 1987-88 ten works sanctioned under HADP were completed.

Tribal Welfare Scheme.—The Government have accorded approval for various sectors like public Health Medical, and Siddha Medicine and Homoeopathy departments in various Tribal areas under Tribal Welfare Scheme during 1987-88.

Registration Department.—To provide sufficient facilities to the Registration Department, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of Sub Registrar Office buildings in various parts of the State.

Jail Works.—The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of building for additional accommodation of prisoners in various Central prisons and sub jails and also to provide better amenities like water supply and sanitary arrangements.

Deposit Works.—The building branch of P.W.D. undertakes up the execution of a number of works on behalf of Municipalities and Town Panchayats under Integrated Urban Development programme.

Among them, the works relating to construction of Bus Stand, shopping complex and weekly shandy, etc. at Arakkonam, Tiruchengode, Thammampatti, Kallakurichi, Arani in North Arcot District, Kurinjipadi, Panruti, Ranipat, Karur, Pudukottai, Sivaganga for Rs. 237.19 lakhs have been completed.

Memorials.—The Government have sanctioned some development scheme for the improvement of Tamil Culture and building up of memorials and erection of statues.

E. S. I. Works.—In order to have a close supervision over the construction and for better maintenance of E.S.I. buildings, a separate E.S.I. Engineering cell under the control of a Superintending Engineer is functioning.

Construction of 50 bedded Hospital with staff quarters at Salem and Sivakasi have been completed. Also local office with staff quarters at Palani, Tuticorin, Egmore, Kumbakonam and Singanallur have been completed.

Further construction of E.S.I. Dispensary and staff quarters at Korattur and construction of three Doctor-Type Dispensary and staff quarters at Hosur are under progress.

Maintenance and repairs.—The maintenance and repairs of the state Government buildings are rested with the building branch of P.W.D. Maintenance of Parks, Lawns, Memorials and Swimming Pool is also being carried out by this department.

IRRIGATION

Modernising Thanjavur Channel.—The number of works completed up to 1986-87 and that in progress during 1987-88 of Seventh Plan are as under :—

Serial number.	Category of work.	Number of works completed up to 1986-87.	Works in progress during 1987-88.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Works completed.	
1.	Improvements to Lower Anicut		
2.	Improvements to Grand Anicut		
3.	Improvement to Channels.	486	Nil.
4.	Lining of Channels ..	16	49
5.	Regulators	50	1
6.	Improvements to rivers (in miles).	177	Nil.

During the current plan these categories of works are being continued and the progress is being accelerated.

Lining of channels are now in progress in a phased manner. Out of 1505 of 'A' Class and its branches, lining of 65 channels has now been taken up. It is programmed to complete lining in these 65 A Class Channels including its branches by 1990-91. So far lining in 16 channels have been completed. During the current year 1987-88 it is programmed to complete seven channels.

Drainage Schemes in Cauvery Delta.—Under the Scheme it is proposed to improve the existing drainage rivers by providing straight out wherever possible and remodelling the existing course with a view to dispose off the drainage quickly and providing submersion relief to the affected lands. This is covered by the Scheme estimate for Modernisation of the Cauvery Delta System.

Six hundred and ninety-six Major and Minor drainages have been identified and were proposed to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 crores.

Up to 1986-87 420 drainage schemes were taken up of which 329 schemes have been completed.

During 1987-88, besides 109 spillover schemes 61 new schemes have been taken up bringing the total number of drainage schemes in progress during 1987-88 to 170.

Sathanur Right Bank Canal. The original proposal was approved by the Government for an extent of 12,000 acres to benefit both North Arcot and South Arcot District. Subsequently, the scope of the scheme has been changed by converting the ayacut as irrigated dry and to increase the ayacut from 12,000 to 20,000 acres as the soil profile met with in the Command area has been found suitable for raising dry crops. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 465 lakhs. The scheme has been completed.

Vembakottai Reservoir Scheme.—The scheme was sanctioned by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 489, P.W.D., dated 20th March 1979 for Rs. 296 lakhs.

The scheme contemplates the formation of a Reservoir of capacity 398 m.c.ft. across Vaippar near Vembakottai 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. respectively. The scheme benefits an extent of 3,278 hectares of dry lands. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 167.00 lakhs.

The work was taken up for execution during June 1979 and completed.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Ayacut Extension Scheme.—Based on the representations received from the agriculturists, M.L.As. and M.Ps. of Coimbatore District the Government have accorded approval in three different stages to extent the ayacut under Parambikulam-Aliyar Project by a total extent of 175,000 acres in the following taluk of Coimbatore and Periyar districts:—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Name of district.	Area to be extended.
(1)	(2)	(3) (IN ACRES.)
1 Poilachi	Coimbatore ..	25,800
2 Udumalpet	Coimbatore ..	35,700
3 Palladam	Coimbatore ..	28,700
4 Dharapuram	Periyar ..	84,800
5 Kangayam	Periyar ..	
	Total ..	175,000

Works pertaining to the extension of 175,000 acres in the first stage have been completed works pertaining to the extension of 25,000 acres in the second stage nearing completion. Works pertaining the extension of 35,000 acres in the third stage which lies in Dharapuram and Kangayam taluks of Periyar district are in progress.

Kodaganar Reservoir Reconstruction.—The original scheme consists of formation of a reservoir 434 m.c.ft. capacity across Kodaganar river in Alagapuri village of Vedasandur taluk of Madurai district and excavation of two canals, viz., Left side canal (9.40 km.) and Right side canal (48 km.) to benefit a new extent of 1,482 hectares in Madurai district and 2,160 hectares of new ayacut in Triohi district besides bridging gap of 144 hectares and stabilising 331 hectares in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district.

The earth dam and regulator works were almost completed. But due to the cyclonic storm in November 1977 and consequent cloud burst in the catchment area there was a heavy breach in the earth dam.

Government decided to reconstruct the dam and ordered this Department to prepare a detailed project report considering the following aspects. Accordingly the reconstruction project report of estimate for Rs. 920 lakhs

was sent to Government. The Government accorded approval to the estimate in December 1984 and the works are in progress. The restoration works in earth dam have been completed. For the breached portion, works have almost been completed. 30 per cent of the additional surplus regulator works are completed and the balance are in progress. 95 per cent of the work in L.M.C. completed. In the R.M.C. 55 per cent works completed.

Strengthening of Periyar Dam.—The Periyar Dam across the west flowing Periyar river in Mudumalai Sanctuary, Kerala State was constructed in the year 1896, to divert the flows towards east through a tunnel. This is considered to be the first attempt of a trans basin diversion and was done to benefit the dry areas in Madurai, Pasumpun Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar Districts. This dam is a masonry structure built in surki and lime mortar.

As per the decision at the joint meeting of Engineers and other officials of the Kerala and Tamil Nadu State under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. C. Thomas, Chairman, G.W.C. on 20th November 1979, the works of Strengthening the Periyar dam have been taken up in the following three stages:—

(i) **Emergency measures.**—Reinforced concrete capping was done on top of dam so as to increase its weight and thereby reduce tension developed in masonry. This work was taken up and completed at a cost of Rs. 131 lakhs.

(ii) **Medium Term Measures.**—High tensile prestressed cables were inserted from top of dam anchoring the dam to the foundation rock. This work also has been completed at a cost of Rs. 48 lakhs.

(iii) **Long Term Measures.**—(a) The scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 655 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 782, P.W.D., dated 15th April 1982. As a permanent measure concrete backing has been proposed to be done. Though the work was sanctioned in April 1982, works could be started in July 1983 after completing the formalities.

The Kerala State Forest Department raised objection for conveying the materials through the Forest which is the only way to the dam site. Intimidation from Kerala Labour, repeated strikes and the consequent law and order problem during the period from September 1983 to July 1984 resulted in further delay. Some landslips also occurred during rains between June 1985 to July 1985. These delays have been made up and the backing work up to +75 have been completed. Tenders for the backing works above +75 to 145 are under finalisation.

(b) **Additional Three Vents.**—This part of the work has been sanctioned by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1287, P.W.D. dated 18th June 1983 for Rs. 320 lakhs. The works are under progress and it is in full swing.

There is no additional irrigation potential created by this work.

Noyyal 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 river as well as the return flows from Lower Bhavani Project, through a feeder canal of 10.50 km. long to a proposed reservoir near Anpalayam in Harur taluk of Trichy district. The capacity

of this reservoir will be 235 m.c.ft. A lined main canal for a length of 30.78 km. is proposed from 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 Rs. 1,295 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1981-82 and it is targetted to be completed in 31-3-1987. All works are completed except Muthur Bridge and other finishing works.

Anaimaduvu Reservoir Scheme.—The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of capacity 262 m.c.ft. 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. This scheme will benefit to 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 Rs. 829.00 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is programmed to be completed in 1987-88, 67 per cent of earth dam work and 85 per cent of spillway works have been completed. In the right main canal excavation has been completed for 13 km. and lining for 11 km. whereas in the left main canal the excavation has been completed by 6 km. and 3 km. respectively. Besides, 117 cross masonry works are also completed. The remaining works are in progress.

Kudhiraiyar Reservoir Scheme.—The scheme envisages formation of reservoir of capacity 252 m.c.ft. across Kudhiraiyar river, a tributary of Amravathi river in Pappanpatti village in Palani taluk of Madurai district. A main canal for length of 6.87 kms. proposed to be excavated to benefit an extent of 3,250 hectares (Irrigated dry crops) besides bridging a gap of 82 hectares of wet ayacut and stabilising the wet ayacut of 891 hectares under the five anicuts situated lower down. The latest estimated cost of this scheme is 900.23 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted to be completed in 1988-89. 66 per cent of earth dam 88 per cent of spillway works have been completed. Main canal excavation and lining have been completed.

Orathupalayam Reservoir and Extension of Athupalayam Main canal from 32.75 km. to 60 km.—The present proposal is to impound water in the Reservoir near Orathupalayam village with a capacity 616 m.c.ft. The water thus impounded in this reservoir is proposed to be allowed in the river through a river sluice, to be picked up and diverted into feeder canal head sluice through the Noyyal Barrage. The water will reach Athupalayam Reservoir through the feeder canal sanctioned already in the G.O. cited.

From the subsidiary reservoir a main canal has already been sanctioned for a length of 32.75 km. to cater an extent of 9,625 acres of dry lands. In this extension proposal the same canal is proposed to be extended beyond the already sanctioned tail-end of 32.75 km. to 60.00 km. to irrigate the balance ayacut of 9,875 acres located in Athupalayam canal in the reach 32.75 km. to 60.00 km. (from out of the 19,500 acres contemplated in the Athupalayam scheme). In addition to this an extent of 500 acres is proposed to be provided with irrigation facilities by means of two canals by (1) left main canal for a length of 1.60 km. (2) Right main canal for a length of 2.48 km. just below the proposed Orathupalayam Reservoir below Orathupalayam village Periyar district itself. The latest cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 1,646 akhs.

The work was commenced in 1984-85 and is targetted to be completed in 1989-90. Earth Dam Earthwork 63 per cent completed cut off trenches and filter works revetment works, etc. are in progress. Agencies have been settled for all the 12 blocks masonry works and works are in progress in 9 blocks. In main canals earthwork excavation has been completed for 24.70 km. lining completed for 21.00 km., etc.

The other works are in progress.

Schemes having C.C.A. less than 2,000 Hectares.—Nagavathi Reservoir Scheme.—This scheme consists of formation of a reservoir across Nagavathi river with a capacity of 164 m. c.ft. in Exapatti village, Dharmapuri taluk and district and excavation of Left Main Canal for a length of 17.47 km. and of Right Main Canal for a length of 19.98 km. This scheme benefits 807 hectares of dry double crop. This latest estimated cost is Rs. 359 lakhs. The execution of this scheme was commenced in 1980-81. All works completed except certain residual works and payment of L.A. charges.

Kesarigulihalla Scheme.—The scheme envisages for the formation of a reservoir of capacity 134.99 m.c.ft., across Kesarigulihalla river near Bellahalli in Tirumalavadi 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 work was commenced in 1981-82 and physically completed.

Golwarpatti Reservoir Scheme.—This scheme contemplates formation of a Reservoir of capacity 178 m.c.ft. 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 crop besides bridging a gap of 35 hectares and establishing 99 hectares of wet crops. Earth dam completed and 75 per cent of regulator works are completed. Main canal excavation completed for 8 km. Lining completed for 8 km. out of 57 numbers of cross masonry works 46 have been completed. Branch canal excavation completed for 4.00 km. and lining completed for 3.00 km. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 940.00 lakhs.

Anaikuttam Reservoir Scheme.—The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Arjunanadhi with a capacity of 127 m. c.ft. near Anaikuttam village of Virudhunagar taluk of Ramanathapuram district. 90 per cent work completed in Earth dam, canal excavation and lining completed. Finishing work in the surplus regular fit and filled to his excavation are in progress. The scheme will benefit an extent of 1,821 hectares irrigated dry crop (607 hectares of crop and 1,214 hectares of II crop). This scheme is targetted to be completed by 3/88. The latest cost of the scheme is 445.00 lakhs.

Karatakoil Reservoir Scheme—The scheme comprises of formation of reservoir of capacity 190 m.cfs. across Karatakoil river near Pappinaickenpatti village in Attur Taluk of Salem District and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for length of 2,671 hectares (1,214 ha. of I crop 1,457 ha. I crop) irrigated dry crops. 60 per cent of work completed in Earthdam. In masonry dam 70 per cent of the works are completed. Right main canal excavation completed for 9.00 kilometre. Lining completed for 7.00 kilometre. Cross masonry works (49 Nos. out of 72) have been completed. Left Main canal excavation completed for 9.00 kilometre. Lining completed for 8.00 kilometre cross masonry works (50 out of 83) have been completed.

The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 866.00 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted to be completed in 1988-89.

Sothupara Reservoir Scheme—The Scheme contemplated formation of a reservoir of 100 m.cit. capacity across the Varahanadhi River, tributary of Vaigai river near Thangarai Village in Periyakulam 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 latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,810 lakhs. 75 per cent of foundation excavation works such as removing and blasting boundaries have been done. Further works are in foundation have been done and Masonry works for dam are just to be started.

Perumpallam Reservoir—The scheme formation of a reservoir cross Perumpallam stream near Komanayakanpalayam village in Satyamangalam taluk of Periyar district. This scheme envisages—(1) Formation of reservoir with a capacity of 115.8 M. cft. with an annual storage of 231.60 m. cft. in two fillings (2) Formation of earthen bund of 1,860 metre length including a surplus weir of 172 metre long.

3. Construction of two tower head sluices at L.S. 225 Metres and 1,400 metres.

4. Excavation of a surplus course for a length of 665 Metres with 5 drops.

5. Excavation of left side canal for a length of 75 kilometre.

6. Excavation of right side canal for a length of 6.05 kilometre. The total ayacut to be benefitted by this scheme will be 2,595.30 acres.

60 per cent of works in Earth dam, regulator have been completed. Further works are in progress. The scheme is targetted to be completed by March 1988.

8. Maduranthagam Right side Channel Scheme—The Government have accorded administrative sanction for the excavation of a channel from the right side of Madurantakam tank to feed a chain of 30 tanks in Chengalpattu District at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,30 lakhs without escalation at 1984-85 schedule of rates.

The scheme is intended to Irrigate an extent of 522 acres or new ayacut for second crop besides stabilising an extent of 1,180 acres of ayacut.

The scheme envisages (1) Construction of a head regulator on the right flank. (2) providing 2 feet felling shutters. (3) Escavation of new canal to carry a discharge of 7.039 cusecs (248.61 cusecs) to feet 30 tanks in a period of 20 days.

The Preliminary works are in progress.

Koamudiyar Reservoir—The Government have accorded administrative approval for forming reservoir of capacity 3.58. M3 across the jungle Stream Kodumidiyar and Kombaiyar at their confluence point in Thirukkurungudi village of Nanguneri Taluk in Tirunelveli District at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,560 lakhs at 1985-86 schedule of rates.

By executing this scheme, it is proposed to stabilise 791 ha. and bridge the gap of 779 ha. under the Thamaraiyar anicut system and Vadamalayankal, by storing the flood flows during the monsoon period.

The schemes comprises the following works:—

(1) Construction of earth dam of 271 metres length.

(2) Construction of masonry dam of 135 metres length.

(3) Construction of ricer sluice from L.S. 270-279 m.

(4) Construction of uncontrolled surplus weir from L.S. 279 to 328 m.

(5) Construction of canal sluice for Valliyoorankal.

(6) Escavation of surplus course for a length of 175 metres.

(7) Improving and remodelling the existing canals Padalayarakal, Valliyoorankal, Vadamalayankal and the tanks fed by the canals.

Chinnavedampatti tank Scheme—The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1133, P.W.D., dated 29th April 1986 have accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 370 lakhs for the formation of a new tank near Chinnavedampatti Village in Coimbatore taluk of Coimbatore District. The scheme consists of—

(1) Construction of an anicut of 100 metre length across Sanganurpallam Stream near Kuppanaickenpalayam village. A head sluice with 3 vents of 1.80 M | 0.90 M and scou vents of size 1.80 M | 0.90 M at right angle to the head sluices are proposed to be constructed.

(2) Excavation of feeder canal of 7.81 km. to carry flood water to the new tank.

(3) Formation of a new tank of capacity 27.88 m.cft. with a head storage of 2.82 m.cft. About 560 acres of dry lands will be benefitted.

(4) Two channels taking off from the tower head sluices to irrigate an extent of 560 acres of dry lands.

(5) Land acquisition to an extent of 152 acres for feeder canal new tank and excavation etc. Earthwork for tank bund are in progress.

Shanmuganadhi Reservoir.—The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1267, P.W.D., dated 15th May 1986 have accorded administrative sanction for the formation of a reservoir acrossed the river Shanmuganadhi near Royappanpatti village, Uthamapalayam taluk of Madurai District an estimated cost of Rs. 695 lakhs at 1984-85 schedule of rates.

The scheme aims to irrigate 664 hectares of new dry ayacut. The anticipated additional food production is 1,586 tonnes. The schemes envisages—

(1) Formation of reservoir with a capacity of 2.253 M.cum. with an annual storage of 4.506 M. cum. in two fillings.

(2) Formation of earthdam of 490 metres length and masonry dam of length 27 metres.

(3) Construction of one canal sluice.

(4) Construction of uncontrolled spillway of length 44 metres.

(5) Excavation of canal for a length of 17.96 km.

Work commenced during 1986-87 and targetted to be completed by December 1990.

Sennampatti Anicut Scheme.—The Sennampatti Anicut Scheme contemplates the construction of an anicut across Gounda, padhi near Sennampatti Village in Thirumangalam Taluk of Madurai District. This scheme has been approved by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1245, P.W.D., dated 19th June 1987 for Rs. 670 lakhs. The scheme provides for the stabilisation of Rs.494.50 ha. (1221.90 A/S) besides bridge the gap of 87.18 ha. (215.42 Acres) in addition to bearing 403.83 hectares (995.40 A/s) under new cultivation. Preliminary works are under progress.

GROUND WATER.

1. **Rainfall study.**—The rainfall particulars from 480 rainfall stations are being collected and deviation of rainfall is correlated with water level fluctuations. The rainfall particulars are documented and distributed to various user agencies like TWAD, Agriculture, Irrigations departments, etc.

1-A. **Water-shed study.**—To study the inter-relationship between rainfall runoff evapotranspiration and soil moisture accumulation, 13 elementary water sheds have been established in the entire Tamilnadu in different soil terrain. The data collected from this studies will be used to estimate groundwater potential.

2. **Water level monitoring.**—Monthly water level measurements are being recorded in about 2,100 existing shallow observation wells and it is being monitored every month. The water level fluctuation thus recorded will be very helpful to evaluate the groundwater potential of our area. Based on the water level reading Groundwater Bulletin is prepared every month and sent to user agencies like TWAD, Agricultural, Engineering, Anna University, etc.

3. **Photogeological study.**—Utilising the modern tools like aerial photos and satellite imageries various the matic maps like Geology, landuse, Geomorphology are prepared and probable groundwater areas are demarcated.

4. **Groundwater extension service.**—Based on the data collected during the course of investigation, the farmers are educated on the groundwater condition of the village, type of well structure suitable to the area and availability of groundwater. Under this scheme 1,140 villages have been covered during 1987-88.

5. **Pumptest for reduction of spacing.**—When financial institutions are issuing loans for Minor Irrigation, spacing between two wells are being emphasised. Now, 150 m to 200 m spacing is being adopted. There is a scope to reduce the spacing in some favourable areas. With this

view, 1,051 pumpset have been carried out in entire Tamil Nadu and reduction of spacing have been recommended to NABARD. This will be much beneficial to the farming community.

6. **Geophysical survey.**—Geophysical survey is being carried out mainly to ascertain the subsurface hydrogeological conditions such as depth and disposition of the aquifer and quality of water in the aquifer encountered. They are broadly divided into surface and sub-surface prospecting. Under surface prospecting, resistivity surveys are being carried out to delineate sub-surface formations. With the help of sub-surface prospecting the boreholes drilled were electrically lodged and proper well construction is recommended. Under surface prospecting 2,941 locations were studied.

7. **Monitoring sea water intrusion.**—Sea water intrusion study is being monitored in the East of coastal Minjur aquifer where large scale pumping is resorted. Generally along the coastal area there is a large scale development of groundwater due to availability of good aquifers. This may lead to sea water intrusion. To prevent this hazard, detailed studies have been commenced for 1,650 sq.km. during 1987-88.

8. **Drilling.**—Drilling of boreholes are undertaken by this department as part of Groundwater investigation. Based on the lithological characteristics of the formation, test wells are being constructed and pumpset are being conducted. The successful test well drilled for investigation purposes are later handed over to other departments like TWAD, Panchayat Union, etc., for drinking water purposes. During this year totally 209 boreholes were drilled.

9. **Documentation of data.**—Data entry machine has been installed in Chief Engineer (Groundwater)'s Office and the data like rainfall, water level, etc: pertaining to Groundwater wing of Public Works Department are being documented with help of this machine.

The achievements of this department during 1987-88 is as follows :—

Serial number and name of works.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)
I. Groundwater Survey—	
1 Water-shed study—Numbers ..	13
2 Water level monitoring—Number of wells.	2,100
3 Photogeological study—square kms.	24,000
4 Groundwater Extension service—Number of villages.	1,140
5 Pumpset for reduction of spacing—Numbers.	1,051

6 Geophysical. survey—Numbers ..	2,941
7 Geochemical study—Number of samples.	12,452
8 Consultancy services—Numbers	1,851
9 Monitoring sea water intrusion—square kilometres.	1,650
10 Drilling of boreholes—Numbers ..	209
II. Conjunctive use of surface and ground-water—Number of report.	
	1
III. Pollution studies—Numbers ..	
	50
IV. Institute for water studies—Number of basins.	
	3

TAMIL NADU STATE TUBEWELLS CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu State Tubewells Corporation Limited was incorporated as a Government Company during March 1982. It was headed by a non-official Chairman upto January 1988 and then by Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department as Ex-Officio Chairman.

The Directors other than Chairman and Managing Director during the year are as follows :—

1 Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	Ex-Officio and Chairman/ Director (as Commissioner and Secretary P.W.S.)
2 Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Institutional Finance Department.	Director.
3 Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department.	Do.
4 Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.	Do.
5 Managing Director TAHDCO ..	Do.
6 Chief Engineer (Groundwater, P.W.D.).	Do. (in addition to additional charge as Managing Director).
7 Chief Engineer Agricultural Engineering.	Do.

It has its Headquarters at Madras with Three Regional Offices at Villupuram, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. The Regional Offices are headed by Executive Engineers drawn from Public Works Department. The Corporation has several objectives, the main objective being pro-

vision of tubewells/borewells for irrigation and other purposes. During this year, the Corporation has sunk 419 number of borewells for drinking water facilities both under Adverse Seasonal condition and Normal programme in South Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 117.21 lakhs to benefit as many habitations. It continued to complete and handover 110 tubewells constructed for Adi-dravidars in Co-operation with TAHDCO in various districts. During the year it was entrusted with the provisions of water facilities to 100 public conveniences in Madras City at a cost of Rs. 34 lakhs by the Corporation of Madras. It was also entrusted with the provision of drinking water facilities at 150 Noon-Meal Centres in Madras City by the Metro water supply and Sewerage Board at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. Apart from these works "Metro" also entrusted the sinking of 43 numbers of deep borewells in Madras Sub-Urban areas to augment City Water Supplies at a cost of Rs. 21.08 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 15.43 lakhs was spent during this year for the Karur Vellalapatty Lift Irrigation Scheme which was taken up in 1986-87. In Pasmunmuthuramalingam district the Corporation has continued to complete the sinking of 21 number of borewells under the M.A.P.P. Scheme and spent a sum of Rs. 6.24 lakhs this year.

During this year the Corporation has acquired three straight Rotary rigs with complemental machineries utilising the Rs. 116 lakhs share capital grant sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu and put them to use.

During the period under report the Corporation has earned a sum of Rs. 50.84 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 49.60 lakhs, thus earning a Net-income of Rs. 1.24 lakhs (all tentative figures). The depreciation provided during the year is Rs. 10 lakhs and the cash profit therefore is Rs. 11.24 lakhs with a view to achieve the main object of providing irrigation facilities, the Corporation has formulated several dry land irrigation schemes with 50 per cent subsidy from Government and loan from the Commercial Banks. It these Scheme are approved by the Government, the Corporation will have sufficient irrigation works to stabilise it in the future.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Electrical Inspectorate is a statutory set up to enforce the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act and Rules framed thereunder in the State of Tamil Nadu with the object of protecting persons and properties from risk incident to the supply and use of electrical energy. Similar set up exists in other States also.

Unlike other service departments the Inspectorate's services to the public fetch revenue of Rs. 961 lakhs a year to the State Exchequer. Fees are collected in advance as per the rates prescribed by Government as according to the nature of each service.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the "Electrical Inspector" appointed by the State Government under Section 36 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910 for the entire State of Tamil Nadu including the areas of supply of the Electricity Board but excluding Mines, Oil Fields, Railways and all the works executed for and on behalf of the Central Government. He is also the Head of the Department directly functioning under the administrative control of Public Works Secretariat in the rank of Chief Engineer.

Senior Electrical Inspector, Electrical Inspector, Assistant Electrical Inspector, Junior Electrical Inspectors are all Officers appointed to assist the Electrical Inspector (Chief Electrical Inspector to Government) in discharging his statutory obligations under the Indian Electricity Act and Rules. The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government and those Inspecting Officers carry out the following inspections :—

I. HV and MV installations of new consumers availing supply under H.T. Tariff under Rules 63 and 64 of the Indian Electricity Rules, as and when they are erected and ready for commissioning, including additions and alterations in the existing installations.

II. HV and MV installations of all existing H.T. consumers once a year under Rule 46 of India Electricity Rules, 1956.

III. All new E.H.T. and H.T. power houses, sub stations and Distribution Transformers of T.N.E. Board Licensees and Municipalities as and when they are erected and either before or after they are commissioned.

IV. All existing E.H.T., H.T. Power Houses, Sub-stations, Distribution Transformer of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Licensees and Municipalities with E.H.T. connected and H.T. lines, once in three years.

V. Neon signs, X-ray Units, etc., before they are commissioned.

VI. Inspection under Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910 of the temporary installations put up in circus, exhibitions and public meetings and functions held in connection with Hon. President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Chief Minister and also V.I.Ps. dignitaries visiting the State.

VII. Investigation of Electrical Accidents under Section 33 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

State Acts implemented by the Electrical Inspectorate—

1. Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act, 1955 and Rules, 1957.
2. Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939 and Rules.
3. Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation in Consumption) Act 1962 and Rules.
4. The Tamil Nadu Private Electricity Supply Undertaking Acquisition Act, 1973 and Rules.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Constitution.—The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was carved out of the Electricity Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu on 1st July 1957 in accordance with the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. On its formation, the business of generation, transmission and distribution of power was taken over by it. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is now in its 31st year of functioning. The Board is an autonomous body consisting of Chairman, Member (Distribution), Member (Generation) and Accounts Member as full time members and Commissioners and Secretaries of Government in the Public Works, Finance and Industries Departments as part-time members.

Installed Capacity.—The total installed generating capacity of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is 3,300 MW comprising 1,799, MW from Hydro 1,500 MW from Thermal and 1. MW from wind during 1987-88. In addition, the State is entitled to a capacity of 1,258 MW comprising 600 MW from Neyveli Thermal Station-I, 176 MW

from Neyveli Thermal Station-II, 350 MW from Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station, 132 MW from Ramagundam Super Thermal Station. The total capacity at the disposal of the State is 4,558 MW.

Power Demand.—The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 2,503.1 MW recorded on 24th February 1988 as against 2,245 MW on 21st November 1986.

The demand was met partly by generation from the Hydel and Thermal Power Stations in the Board and partly by Power purchased from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station share from Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station and from neighbouring States.

The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 2,520 MW recorded on 27th February 1988 as against 2,293 MW on 19th December 1986.

Generation and Purchase of Power.—The total power generation and purchase of power during 1987-88 was 16,318 M.U. (gross). The details are given below :—

	M.U.
Board's Hydro Generation	2,184.019
Board's Windmill	1,206
Board's Thermal Generation	7,160.855
Power purchased from Neyveli T.S.I.	2,929.171
Power purchased from Neyveli T.S.II	2,246.167
Power purchased from Kalpakkam	1,767.267
Power purchased from Manali	6.525
Power purchased from Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station (through Cuddapath-Sriperumbudur 400 K.V. Line.	0.081
Power purchased from Kerala	16.438
Power purchased from Andhra	6.327
Gross Total	16,318.056

Less—Total station consumption from Hydro and Thermal Stations. (—) 712.099

15,605.957

Sale of Energy.—During the year, energy sold to ultimate consumers was 11,972 M.U.

Per Capita Consumption.—The per capita consumption was 248 units for the year 1987-88 as against 232 units during 1986-87.

Consumers.—About 5.07 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 31st March 1988 to 69.35 lakhs which includes 7.39 lakhs of hut services. The total connected load by the Board as on 1st April 1988 was about 10,901 M.W.

Lines Energised.—668 Kilometres of extra High Tension lines, 3,171 Kilometres of Hightension lines and 14,363 kilometres of Low Tension lines were energised in 1987-88 taking the total to 96,202 kilometres of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 3,11,070 kilometres of L.T. lines at the end of 31st March 1988.

Sub-stations Energised.—34 numbers new substation, were commissioned during the year. There are 495 Extra High Tension and High Tension Sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1988.

Distribution Transformers Energised.—5,908 number Distribution Transformers with capacity of 6,28,860 KVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1988 to 74,515 numbers with capacity of 77,21,312 K.V.A.

Rural Electrification.—As on 31st March 1987, all the villages numbering 1,573 as per 1971 census were electrified. During 1987-88 Electric Supply was extended to three

villages and 51 hamlets providing street lights and other facilities. There were 63,809 towns, villages and hamlets enjoying the benefits of electricity at the end of the year. 32 Adi-dravida colonies were electrified during the year taking the total to 26287 as on 31st March 1988. 66,911 numbers agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and the progressive total pumpsets was 11,84,450 as on 31st March 1988.

Finance.—The financial particulars viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses and Capital expenditure for the year 1987-88 are furnished below :—

	RUPEES IN CRORES.
Gross Revenue—	
Excluding Government Subsidy	781.39
Revenue expenses (before providing Reserve and Interest Charges).	840.60
Capital expenditure	479.12
Total Capital Outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1988.	3,140.53

Hut Electrification.—The Board, on direction from the Government of Tamil Nadu, launched a programme for electrification of huts in village panchayats in July 1979. By the end of the March 1988, 7.39 lakhs huts were given power supply.

Power position during 1987-88.—The storage equivalent in M.U. as on 1st April 1988 in the Hydro Electric Project Reservoir is compared to the storage equivalent on the same day last year and detailed below :—

	As on 1st April 1988.	As on 1st April 1987.
(a) Total Storage excluding Mettur.	366.62	463.93
(b) Mettur	0.43	..

The inflows received during the year 1987-88 (excluding Mettur) was about 1894 M.U. as against 3098 M.U. in 1986-87 and 3508 M.U. being the ten year average inflows:-

At the beginning of April 1987, there was a power cut of 40 per cent on both demand and energy on all H.T. Industries. Since the South-West monsoon was a failure, the same level of power cut was continued till the end of March 1988. Two group restriction on all rural feeders was continued to be in force. Because of the large component of Thermal Power in the State's grid and the low consumption by Agricultural pumpsets during night hours, there was temporary surplus of power during night hours from 11.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m. next day. Under a special arrangement, all H.T. Industries who are willing to use extra power during night hours are being given their full requirement of night power without any restriction, in addition to the quota they are otherwise eligible for under the power cut orders. 307 H.T. Industries have availed themselves of this benefit upto 31st March 1988.

PROJECTS.

During 1987-88 works in progress in the following Projects :—

- I. Lower Mettur Hydro Electric Project.
- II. Kadamparai P.S.H.E.P.
- III. Kundah P.H. V.
- IV. Pykara Micro Hydel.

- V. Lower Bhavani Small Hydel.
- VI. Vaigai Micro Hydel.
- VII. Sandinallah Melkodemund Diversion Scheme
- VIII. Mettur Thermal Power Project Stage I to I
- IX. Tuticorin Thermal Power Project, Stage II
- X. Land acquisition for North Madras Therm Power Project, Stage I.

BOILERS

As in the past the administration of the Indian Boilers Act 1923 in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1987-88 has been carried out by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Tamil Nadu duly assisted by the three Deputy Chief Inspectors of Steam Boilers and eight Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

Number of boilers and Economisers as per the active lists in the year 1987-88—2036. Out of these 1966 Boilers inclusive of economisers were permitted for use taking into consideration of the satisfactory condition of the boilers and economisers. A few boilers were not put into use due to prevailing trade conditions and boilers placed under repairs. The boilers placed under repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspector of Steam Boilers as and when necessary by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras as check inspections during and after completion of repairs.

Material Test of the Boilers.—As per the latest amendment to regulation 391A of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, all the fifty years old (computing the age from the date of registration of the boilers) were materially tested in the manner prescribed in the said regulations, namely physical test, chemical test and metallographic test at Central Scientific Laboratory, Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli-620 014 in the presence of the Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers in order to assess the suitability of such boilers for further use. The results after material test received from Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, were checked meticulously with the provisions of the IBR, 1950. If the results are found satisfactory and meet the requirements as per the IBR, 1950, the boilers are declared to have been passed in the material test.

Stress has been made for proper boiler quality materials to be used on boiler repairs followed by the test certificates in Form III-A, III-B, III-C and Steel makers certificate in Form IV for the plates as stipulated in the IBR, 1950, in order to ensure safety and standard of work. The performance of welders engaged in repairing the boilers, manufacture of Boilers, erection of steam pipelines and manufacture of valves were theoretically and practically tested to ensure quality and standard in the performance of welding.

Particulars of Boilers registered under section 7 of the IB Act, 1923, number of Boilers transferred into the State and outside State are as follows :—

Total number of Boilers and Economisers 198
of the end of the last year.

Additional Number of Boilers and Economisers.	Registered during the year.—	
	Boilers ..	43
	Economisers	5

Additional Number of Boilers transferred into the State from other States.

Less—Number of Boilers transferred to other States from this State.

Number of active Boilers and Economisers 2,036
at the close of the year 1987-88.

Accident :

No untoward accident is occurred to the boilers during the year 1987-88.

Particulars New manufacturing items inspected and certified by this department.

Number of Boilers manufactured by	(a) Messrs. B.H.E. Ltd. Tiruchirappalli-10.	
	(b) Messrs. KCP Ltd., Madras-2.	

NUMBER

1. Messrs. Jaya and Company, Coimbatore-18.
2. Messrs. Chemee Boilers, Madras-98 ..
3. Messrs. Kaveri Engineering Enterprises, Tiruchirappalli.
4. Messrs. IAEC Boilers, Ranipet .. 6
5. Messrs. VKN Enterprises, Tiruchirappalli .. 2

6. Messrs. Cethar Vessels, Tiruchirappalli ..	19
7. Messrs. Veasons, Tiruchirappalli ..	3
8. Messrs. Ergodyne, Gummidipoondi ..	3

Welders Test.—As usual this Inspectorate have conducted both theoretical and practical tests for the welders this year also and the certificates were awarded to 529 welders. The Tamil Nadu Boiler Attendants Examination was conducted during the year under report. The details are stipulated below :—

Economisers :

	NUMBERS	Class.	Number of candidates appeared.	Passed.	Certificates issued.
Messrs. G.B. Enterprises, Tiruchirappalli ..	4				
Messrs. Ergodyne, Gummidipoondi ..	2	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Messrs. IAEC (Pumps), Madras ..	1	I	303	125	125
Manufactured at Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli-620 014:		II	492	227	227
Drum	20	III	356	199	199
Dished Ends	40				
Headers	456				
Valves	56973				
Plate Formed Pipes	422				
Units of Pipelines	7,586 tons.				

The Boiler Operation Engineers Examination was not conducted during the year under report.

Receipts and Expenditure :

Total receipts of this Inspectorate for the .. Rs. 36,52,507 year 1987-88.

which came through the following sources :—

- (1) annual inspection fees of the boilers,
- (2) Fees for registration of the boilers and economisers,
- (3) Fees for stage inspection of boilers during manufacture of valves, drums, headers, chemical tests, fees for boiler attendants examination, Boiler Operation Engineers examination, Welders test, fees for prescrutiny of documents and pipeline drawing.

The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate for the year 1987-88 is. Rs. 16,75,926

Number of destructive and Non-destructive tests. 8031

*Carried out including radiographic tests.**New Tubes*

SSTP Tiruchirappalli	11,863 tons.
Tube Products of (India), Madras ..	27,36 tons.
Tube Bendg	26,397 tons. §
Safety Valve Capacity testing ..	3060
Heat exchangers	17

CHAPTER XXIX.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
LAND REVENUE.

Land Revenue is one of the oldest sources of Revenue to the State Exchequer. The term "Land Revenue" means the basic Land Revenue levied on land with reference to sort, soil and taram of the land. The Government demand of Land Revenue viz. the assessment fixed, represents the commuted value of the Government share of the surface cultivation. To determine Land Revenue mode of cultivation. As a rule all lands are classified under the two general heads viz. "Wet" and "Dry." In some District however, another class of land called "Manawari" has been recognised. The rate of assessment varies from district to district. The maximum is Rs. 55.58 per hectare (in Ramanathapuram district) and the minimum is 2.77 per hectare in the (Nilgiris District). Local Cess and Local Cess Surcharge, additional assessment and additional water cess that are levied on the bare Land Revenue form an integral part of the Land Revenue demand. The Local Cess levied at the rate of 45 paise on every rupee of Land Revenue and Local Cess Surcharge levied upto 250 paise on every rupees of Land Revenue are Panchayat taxes collected with Land Revenue. On collection they are diverted to the respective Panchayats and Panchayat Unions for their development programmes. By their order G.O. Press 122, Revenue, dated 22nd June 1967 the Government have directed that with effect from 1st July 1967 the basis assessment on all dry lands should be waived. In G.O. Ms. No. 2622, Revenue, dated 13th September 1972, the Government also directed that from 1st July 1971, the Land Revenue Component of the consolidated wet assessment should be waived in respect of individuals holding wet lands of five acres and less. As per G.O. Ms. No. 2059, Revenue, dated 19th July 1972 the basic assessment on all Manawari lands has also been waived. Settlement of land i.e. the Land Revenue

collectable in a particular year is done at the time of Jamabandhi during which time a scrutiny of the village and taluk registers and accounts are made with the object of ascertaining whether all items of Land Revenue have been properly determined and brought to account. The Land Revenue assessment is reckoned falsi year-wise that is from 1st July of a particular year and closes on 30th June of the succeeding year.

Land Revenue or in other words 'Kist' is realised according to Kistabandhi or the period of year at which Land Revenue becomes payable which in turn is the harvest in the area of the District. In Tamil Nadu, as major portion of the cultivation is done only of North East Monsoon the kist season is mostly January to April. When a whole or a portion payable in a particular Fasli year is not so paid the amount of kist or its unpaid portion is deemed to be "an arrear of Land Revenue". Arrear of Land Revenue shall bear penalty at the rate of five per cent per annum of the arrear is not settled within the fasli after the year in which it became due for payment.

The Land Revenue demand in the State of Tamil for the current Fasli year 1397 (1987-88) works out to Rs. 5929 lakhs both under arrear and current (Arrear Rs. 3806+Current Rs. 2123). The collection made upto 31st March 1988 towards the demand works out to Rs. 2050 lakhs (both arrear and current). The demand to be raised during April, and the collection that will be made during April, May and June will also be added to this under current demand and total collection (both under arrears and current) respectively and only then the correct balance position will be known. The demand collection and balance particulars are furnished below :—

**DEMAND COLLECTION AND BALANCE UNDER LAND REVENUE (ARREAR) FOR
THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988.**

Serial number. (1)	District. (2)	Demand. [(3)]	Collection. (4)	Balance. (5)	Excess Collection. (6)
1	Madras	96,154.07	96,154.07	....	....
2	Chengalpattu	26,18,528.00	26,83,513.00	1,78,759.00	(+) 7,43,44.00
3	North Arcot	56,19,965.84	58,14,169.86	1,72,112.02	(+) 22,092.02
4	South Arcot	97,00,948.00	32,44,520.00	64,56,428.00	....
5	Thanjavur	11,34,66,464.00	67,65,336.00	10,67,01,128.00	....
6	Tiruchirappalli	1,34,74,218.00	9,06,704.00	1,25,67,514.00	....
7	Pudukkottai	36,86,802.00	10,67,010.00	26,19,592.00	....
8	Ramanathapuram	86,13,017.96	39,47,569.65	46,65,448.31	....
9	Madurai	37,85,767.00	46,71,944.00	3,36,575.00	(+) 12,22,752.00
10	Tirunelveli	55,85,406.00	27,83,352.00	31,14,797.00	(+) 3,13,743.00
11	Kanniyakumari	27,50,568.96	12,33,501.78	15,17,067.18	....
12	Salem	91,80,740.32	21,979.95	91,67,238.37	(+) 8,478.00
13	Dharmapuri	53,461.00	6,047.00	47,414.00	....
14	Coimbatore	10,76,59,495.22	1,34,67,676.00	9,16,39,082.22	(+) 25,52,737.00
15	Periyar	1,47,78,224.98	1,23,03,709.00	6,24,74,515.98	....
16	Nilgiris	3,20,580.66	88,994.00	2,31,586.66	....
17	Kamarajar	35,58,725.18	12,55,813.00	23,02,912.18	....
18	Pasumpon	1,10,35,829.84	13,50,051.55	96,85,778.29	....
	Muthuramalingam.				
19	Anna	12,38,807.26	6,20,450.59	6,36,437.76	(+) 18,081.09
20	V.O.C.	33,81,802.79	5,07,595.85	28,74,206.94	....
	Total	38,06,05,507.08	6,28,36,291.30	31,70,45,368.89	(-) 7,23,846.89

**DEMAND COLLECTION BALANCE UNDER LAND REVENUE (CURRENT) FOR
THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988.**

<i>Serial umber.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>	<i>Excess Collection.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Madras	76,349.00	67,939.43	8,409.57	....
2	Chengalput	1,20,85,809.00	89,89,065.00	38,43,337.00	(+) 7,46,593.00
3	North Arcot	1,33,32,373.00	1,03,70,389.00	34,93,914.00	(+) 5,31,930.00
4	South Arcot	2,26,97,614.00	1,90,04,994.00	36,92,620.00	....
5	Thanjavur	4,05,15,060.00	2,38,49,303.00	1,66,65,757.00	....
6	Tiruchirappalli	1,85,20,138.00	1,68,07,618.00	17,12,520.00	....
7	Pudukkottai	74,77,763.00	58,65,479.00	16,12,284.00	....
8	Ramanathapuram	51,62,000.00	28,15,005.25	23,46,994.75	....
9	Madurai	1,25,56,223.00	1,37,10,059.00	4,05,105.00	(+) 7,48,731.00
10	Tirunelveli	98,35,548.00	48,60,721.00	49,74,827.00	....
11	Kanniyakumari	85,00,000.00	30,13,013.41	54,86,986.59	....
12	Salem	96,35,156.00	1,08,82,880.95	43,749.08	(+) 12,91,474.03
13	Dharmapuri	73,07,846.00	61,28,280.00	21,54,562.00	(+) 9,74,996.00
14	Coimbatore	73,64,775.00	22,99,085.00	50,65,690.00..	....
15	Periyar	1,35,37,960.00	27,21,550.00	1,08,16,410.00	....
16	Nilgiris	20,00,500.00	18,72,021.00	1,28,479.00	....
17	Kamarajar	47,43,537.00	28,26,563.00	19,16,974.00	....
18	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam.	54,13,574.00	19,46,408.64	34,67,165.36	....
19	Anna	54,01,250.00	14,06,235.48	39,95,014.52	....
20	V.O.C.	61,75,804.00	28,42,959.91	52,28,084.61	(+) 18,95,240.52
	Total ..	21,23,39,279.00	14,22,79,570.07	7,62,48,673.48	() 61,88,964.55

During this Fasli year, Drought condition prevailed in certain districts and request for remission of Land Revenue in certain parts is under active consideration of the Government. In pursuance of Government Order No. 400, Revenue, dated 14th March 1988, the Collectors

were instructed not to resort to Co-ercive action in the matter of collection of Government dues and the collection referred to earlier was made only in the normal course by using persuasive methods.

LAND REFORMS.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (FCC) Act, 1961. (Tamil Nadu Act, No. 58/61) as amended.

1. The scope of the Act is to impose ceiling on agricultural land holdings and to acquire surplus lands payment of amount payable for those lands.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965 have been suitably amended, reducing the maximum area to be assigned to an eligible person to three ordinary acres of dry lands or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary acres of wet lands from five standard acres.

The progress made upto 31st March 1988 under the Act is given below :—

(1)	In Ordinary acres.
(1)	(2)
1. Extent notified as surplus	1,69,602
2. Extent covered by stay before initiating proceedings for assignment.	9,365
3. Extent available for assignment	1,60,237
4. Extent disposed of upto 31st March 1988.	1,40,975
(a) Assigned to eligible persons	1,26,958
(b) Handed over to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited.	4,041
(c) Reserved under Rule 13 of the T.N.L.R. (DSL) Rules, 1965.	9,976
Total	1,40,975
4. Extent covered by stay after initiating action for assignment.	19,262
Balance to be assigned	1,877

6. Details of beneficiaries :

Category.	Number of persons benefited.	Extent (Ordinary acres.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Scheduled Castes]	43,506	48,959
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	84	127
(iii) Others]	56,982	77,872
Total	1,00,572	1,26,958

During the financial year 1987-88 an extent of 2,683.00 acres have been assigned and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs disbursed as free grant under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The following tenancy laws are in force in Tamil Nadu.

1. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 35/55).
2. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act No.24/1956).
3. The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961. (Tamil Nadu Act No. 57/61).
4. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Records of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 10/69).
5. Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1971.
6. Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976.
7. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 19 of 1969).—The Act provides for the payments of fair wages in East Thanjavur district only.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955.—This Act provides that no cultivating tenant shall be evicted from his holdings except for non-payment of rent, doing any act which is injurious to the land or the crop thereon, failure to cultivate the land, using the land for any purpose other than agriculture, or horticulture or denial of the title of the land owner to the land. No land can be resumed by the land owner except on grounds like non-payment of rent, etc.

2. Special privileges for member of the Armed Forces have been provided in the Act. Accordingly, a cultivating tenant who is enrolled as a member of the Armed Forces, may sublet the lands held by him as a cultivating tenant. A cultivating tenant who is enrolled as a member of the Armed Forces on his discharge or retirement from service or on being sent to reserve, shall on application, within the prescribed period, be entitled to resume possession of the land sublet by him.

3. With a view to give protection to the cultivating tenants from eviction on the ground of arrears of rent, necessary Acts will be entered as and when necessary to make special provisions in respect of arrears of rent payable by cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas in Tamil Nadu. Accordingly the cultivating tenants shall be entitled to pay the amount of arrears of rent in equal instalments without interest.

II. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants' (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.—The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants' (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1956) has been enacted to provide for the payment of fair rent by cultivating tenants to the land owners.

The fair rent according to the Act, shall be 25 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

The tenants should bear the expenses of cultivation and land owner should pay the land revenue and other dues due to Government and the local authorities.

III. The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, 1961.—This Act is to provide for regulating the administration, either by personal cultivation or by lease, agricultural lands held by public trusts and for regulating the relation of public trusts and their cultivating tenants.

2. According to the Act, no public trust shall personally cultivate lands in excess of 20 standard acres. If any trust personally cultivates lands in excess of 20 standard acres, it is directed by the Authorised Officers concerned to lease out the lands to eligible persons.

IV. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1969).—The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1969) with a view of prepare and maintain complete records of tenancy rights in respect of agricultural lands in the State to safeguard the interest of tenants. The Act has been implemented in the entire State except Madras District.

V. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969).—This Act is to provide for payment of fair rates of wages for agricultural labourers in certain areas in Tamil Nadu.

2. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969) is being administered by the Revenue Department in eleven taluks of the East Thanjavur District, viz., Mannargudi, Thiruthurai-pondi, Mayiladuthurai, Sirkali, Nagapattinam, Nannilam, Thiruvarur, Vedaranyam, Needamangalam, Kodavasal and Tharangambadi. Except in the above eleven taluks of the East Thanjavur District, all the other areas of the districts are covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Minimum Wages Act is being dealt with by the Labour Department at Government level. In

respect of agricultural labourers the Supreme Court and Commissioner for Land Reforms is the authority for enforcing the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act.

VI. Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 40/71).—The scope of the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1971) is to give ownership rights to the Occupants of Kudiyiruppu. The Act confers on agriculturists and agricultural labourers, ownership right over the kudiyiruppu (homesteads) occupied by them either as tenants or as licensees. Such kudiyiruppu shall vest in the kudiyiruppu absolutely free from all encumbrances, along with the superstructure if any, thereon. Kudiyiruppu pattas issued so far :

Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	99,010
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	2,309
Backward Classes	..	..	..	46,973
Others	..	..	..	32,025
Total	..	..	..	<u>1,80,317</u>

VII. Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976.—This Act which has been patterned on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 confers on the rural artisans, ownership rights over the kudiyiruppus occupied by them either as tenants or as licensees. The Act extends to the whole of the State except the City of Madras, the City of Madurai, the area comprised in a Municipal Town or in a Township.

As on date, pattas issued as follows to the Rural Artisans :—

Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	43
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	15
Backward Classes	..	..	..	227
Others	..	..	..	122
Total	..	..	..	<u>407</u>

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO LANDS LESS POOR PEOPLE.

Grant of House Sites.—In keeping with the policy to uplift the economically down-trodden and with a view to provide basic housing to the public, Government are assigning house sites to shelterless persons in the State both in the Urban and the Rural areas. In addition, a planned drive is on to regularise unobjectionable encroachments made on Government lands by way of huts, tenements, etc. Families whose annual income is below Rs. 3,500 are considered below the poverty line and their-

fore eligible for such grants. Under this scheme Territorial Army Personnel, Ex-servicemen, Landless poor, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Repatriates of Burma and Sri Lanka and Freedom Fighters, etc. are accorded priority.

2. Recently Government have totally banned the assignment lease of water courses, water spreads and grazing ground Porumboke.

3. Government have permitted all the assignees of house-sites, irrespective of the community or caste to hypothecate and assigned house sites in favour of Nationalised/Scheduled Banks for the purpose of getting loan facilities towards the construction of house on the site assigned to them.

4. With a view to emphasise the development and welfare of women, the Government have also issued orders to confer title only in the name of wives/women for cultivation purposes and house sites.

The Details showing the number of house-sites pattas issued from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 :—

Scheduled Caste.	Scheduled Tribe.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
81,281	2,387	1,33,744	2,17,412

A total number of 21,849 house site pattas were issued to the families who were before the poverty line demerit period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

considered to be 'poor' when his income is Rs. 200 or below per mensem. A person whose family consists of

more than five members is considered to when his income is Rs. 250 or below per mensem.

2. The landless poor Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been accorded the highest priority, next only to the families of Ex-Servicemen including Border Security Force Personnel and Territorial Army Personnel who have been killed or disabled in action.

3. The lands are assigned on condition that they should be brought under cultivation within a period of three years from the date of assignment, that it should not be sold or alienated for a period of 10 years but may be hypothecated with banks for purpose of rising loan for cultivation, and that it should be cultivated by the assignee himself or by members of his family or by hired labour and not otherwise.

4. The particulars showing the total extent of lands assigned and the number of person benefitted from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 in this state are as follows :—

Scheduled Caste.	Scheduled Tribe.	State.	Total.	Total extent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1,029	345	6,011	7,385	6,579 89

ACRE CENT.

FLOOD AND CYCLONE.

1. South west monsoon in the year 1987 was a complete failure due to which there was scarcity for drinking water. Some of the district were identified as drought affected (1396) and all arrangements were made for relief measures to the people and the agriculturists.

2. The north east monsoon was normal and it gave great relief. The drinking water problem was solved to certain extent. But there was no floods/cyclone in Tamil Nadu causing damages to the public properties. There were damages to the huts here and there and loss of life due to rains. But they were dealt with under the provision available in ordinary course. No special action was taken to extend relief to the people. Hence it may be said that it is a normal year so far as flood and cyclone is concerned.

The details of damages due to occurrence in ordinary other than flood and cyclone are as follows :—

1. Area affected in hectare	..	514,20.64
2. Foundation affected	..	2,700
3. Damages to crops—		..
(1) Area in hectare	.. ..	523,44.98
(2) Value	.. ..	3,15,696.00
4. Damages to hours—		
(a) Nos.	2,571	
(b) Value	Rs. 19,70,135.00	
5. Cattle lost—	91.	
6. Human lives less nos.	—61.	

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX.

1. The Tamil Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) was continued to be implemented by the Agricultural Income Tax Department during the year under report.

Administrative Set Up :—The following officers were administering the Agricultural Income Tax Act :—

(i) Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax. A Super-time scale I.A.S. Officer.

(ii) In order to assist the Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax in the administrative matters, one Personal Assistant in the cadre of Deputy Collector and one State Representative-cum-Additional Personal Assistant in the same cadre functioned during the period under report.

3. One Assistant Director (Statistics) of Agricultural Income Tax in the cadre of Assistant Director of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu Statistical Service was functioning

upto 28th February 1985 and this post was disbanded with effect from 1st March 1985. This work was entrusted to the Additional Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax from 1st March 1985 onwards.

4. One Deputy Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax (Intelligence) in the cadre of District Revenue Officer was functioning from 28th October 1985 to 31st October 1986. This post was vacant till 27th March 1988. This post was filled up on 28th March 1988. Thiru P. K. Unnikrishnan Nair was holding the post upto the end of the period under report. In addition to the Deputy Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax (Intelligence), one Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax (Intelligence Wing) in the cadre of Deputy Collector was working through out this year.

5. There were six Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income Tax in the Tamil Nadu State, of which one is in the Cadre of I.A.S., at Nilgiris, one in the cadre of District Revenue Officer at Nagercoil and the remaining four in the cadre of Deputy Collectors at Villupuram, Salem, Thanjavur and Madurai.

6. There were twenty eight Agricultural Income Tax Officers in the Tamil Nadu State, of which six are in the

cadre of Deputy Collector in Plantation areas and twenty-two Agricultural Income Tax Officers in the cadre of Tahsildars in non-plantation areas upto 31st December 1985. With effect from 1st January 1986, the Offices of Agricultural Income-tax Officers in non-plantation areas at Tenkasi, Salem and Pudukkottai were abolished and they were merged with those at Tirunelveli, Yercaud and Thanjavur respectively.

Progress of Assessment Work:—There were 33,151 cases of assessment both Composition and Return for disposal during the year. Out of which 32,942 cases (both composition and return cases) were disposed of during the year under review, leaving a balance of 209 cases.

Besides, out of 802 arrear cases (both Compensation and Return), 370 cases were also disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 432 cases.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—Out of total demand of Rs. 1,58,05 lakhs including arrears sum of Rs. 671.51 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

Cost of Administration.—Cost of Administration for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 114.46 lakhs.

URBAN LAND TAX AND URBAN LAND CEILING.

Assessment Work, the Number of Assesseees and the Amount of Tax involved under each Act is given below.—

	Number of assesseees. (1)	Amount. (2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966	1,28,211	81.74
Amended Act 1971	93,590	236.78
Amended Act 1972	37,414	1,68.70
Amended Act 1975	79,211	6,12.88

The High Court of Madras in its judgement, dated 11 January 1985 in W.P. Nos. 4439 and 4497/78 has struck down the section 6 (b) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. Special Leave petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court and these are pending. Therefore, assessment orders could not be issued by the Assistant Commissioners.

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 particular of appeals are given below:—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year	448
Number of appeals received during the year	15
Total	463
Total. —Number of appeals disposed of during the year	150
Total Number of appeals pending at the close of the year	313

Revision.—Revision petitions were entertained by the Commissioner of Land Reforms under section 30(1) the Tamil Nadu Urban Land 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 80 petitions including 77 petitions received during the year, 78 petitions have been disposed of and only 2 petitions are pending as on 31st March 1988.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—Out of total demand as on 1st July 1987 of Rs. 2,075.76 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 1,68.45 lakhs was collected during the year under report.

Due to the striking down of section 6B of Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966, the provisions of Revenue Recovery Act could not be enforced for the collection of arrears and current tax.

Though the High Court has struck down section 6 B of the Act, it held the view that the schedule to the Act stands attracted to section 5 of the Act and the Act as such will continue to be constitutionally valid. It was observed that as per the judgement, the urban lands comprising of only one serial number or sub-division number which do not call for aggregation can be assessed to tax and tax can be collected. Suitable instructions have been issued accordingly to the assessing officers and to the Collecting agency. The work is under progress. 1,564 cases have been assessed to urban land tax, in respect of single survey numbers as on 31st March 1988.

It was subsequently suggested to Government that in respect of the cases in which more than one urban land has been aggregated and assessment has already been made, all such cases can be reopened and new cases in this category may also be taken up for assessment and each urban land provisionally assessed separately without

involving the principle of aggregation on scale laid down in the schedule. Such provisionals assessments would be subject to modification or revision in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court on the Appeal filed by the Government against the judgement of the High Court mentioned above. It was also suggested that no refund of tax already collected need be made and if there is any excess in relation to the provisional assessment order, it will be adjusted against the amounts due for the past faslis or dues for future faslis. It was further suggested that in these cases where each urban land is less than 2 grounds in Madras City or other areas or less than 3 grounds in Madras City Belt Area no provisional assessment orders need be issued as the tax will be Nil.

Based on the above suggestions, the Government in their Order Ms. No. 1165, Revenue, dated 26th June 1987 have ordered to pass provisional assessment orders in respect of multiple holdings without involving the principle of aggregation. This item of work is under progress. As on 31st March 1988 provisional assessment orders have been passed as follows :—

Act.	Number of cases.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1971	35,952	96.26
1972	16,500	49.44
1975	29,977	140.14

Extension of Act.—The Tamil Nadu Urban Tax Act, 1966 has been extended as per G.O. Ms. No. 1465, Revenue, 25th June 1981 to Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration and the peripheral areas of Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai so that the boundaries under both the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 and the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1978 are co-terminus with effect from 1st July 1981. The enumeration work in respect of the extended areas has already been completed. But the assessment orders could not be passed in the extended areas, since certain clarifications regarding treatment of areas, adoption of market value, slab-rate, etc., were awaited from the Government. Now, the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 403, Revenue (U1), dated 14th March 1988, have issued clarifications on the above points. Necessary instructions have been issued by the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Reforms to the Assistant Commissioner (ULT) to proceed with the assessment work in the extended area.

The details of Demand, Collection and Balance on Urban Land Tax as on 31st March 1988 are furnished below :

Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN CRRERS).	
5,884.84	3,801.98	2,044.06
or	or	or
58.47	38.02	20.45
CRORES.	CRORES.	CRORES.

Note.—These figures also include the assessments which have been struck down by the High Court. The figures will undergo a reduction after the provisional assessment currently, underway, is completed.

URBAN LAND CEILING.

Progress of Implementation.—Under section 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and under section 7 (1) of the Act, 1978, 21,120 returns were filed before different Competent Authorities. Out of this 16,956 returns have been disposed of leaving a balance of 4,164 returns. The extent of excess vacant lands covered by these statements attracted by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 is 2,899 hectares. In respect of 3,839 returns, raft statement under section 9 (1) have been issued covering an area of 2,716 hectares. Under section 11 (1) of the Act, notifications have been issued in 669 cases covering an area of 607 hectares for taking possession of the land. Out of 669 cases, possession has been taken in 421 cases covering an area of 399 hectares. A sum of Rs. 4.33 lakhs has been paid during the year 1987 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 164 appeals filed during the period, including 34 cases pending at the end of the last year, 141 cases have been disposal of leaving a balance of 23 case.

Exemption.—Exemption 570 cases in respect of individual on grounds of undue hardship, in 729 cases in respect of industries for industrial purposes and in 36 cases in respect of Institutions etc., on Grounds of Public Interest has been granted so far.

Cost of Administration.—The annual expenditure of the staff for implementin the Act including the amount disbursed under section 1 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 was Rs. 1.25 lakhs during 1987-88.

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRI LANKA.

The Department of Rehabilitation deals with the Rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka and providing relief assistance to the refugees. The repatriation of Indian origin from Burma started on 1st June 1963 and upto March 1988, a total of 1,44,353 repatriates have been repatriated from Burma. The repatriation of Indian origin

from Sri Lanka started on 1st November 1964. Upto 31st March 1988, 1,15,535 families consisting of 4,59,678 repatriates have arrived from Sri Lanka. The repatriation of Indian origin from Vietnam started in July 1975. So far 500 families consisting of 2,055 persons have arrived in India.

The repatriation of people of Indian origin from Burma and Vietnam has almost been complete. The repatriation of people of Indian origin from Sri Lanka has temporarily been stopped due to the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka during the last three years.

During the current year this department has been mainly engaging itself with the problems of Sri Lanka refugees. There has been outbreak of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka from 24th July 1983 in an unprecedented scale. Persons affected by the violence started arriving in India by boats and by air. A total number of 1,34,053 refugees have arrived in India from 25th July 1983 to 31st October 1987. The destitute among the refugees are admitted in refugee camps and provided relief assistance. 172 Refugee relief centres were opened in all the Districts of Tamil Nadu except Madras, Nilgiris, and Kanniyakumari districts including the existing Transit Camps at Mandapam (Ramanathapuram district) Kottapattu (Tiruchirappalli district) and Vilangudi (Madurai district). Consequent on the signing of Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement on 29th July 1987 the repatriation of refugees to Sri Lanka started on 24th December 1987 and consequently the number of refugee camps was reduced to 31 as on 31st March 1988. Upto 31st March 1988 1,819 families consisting of 7,704 refugees who were staying in various refugee camps were repatriated to Sri Lanka. Arrangements were also made for registration of all non-camp refugees and for issue of "Sri Lanka refugees Identity Certificates", for their repatriation to Sri Lanka.

The refugees, immediately on arrival in India, are given free meals at the reception centre at Rameswaram and sent to the camps. In the camps, they are supplied with clothes utensils and blankets at an average cost of Rs. 540 per family free of cost. They are also paid cash doles at the rate of Rs. 110 per adult and Rs. 55 per child and rice at subsidised rate at 57 paise per kilogram at the rate of 400 grams per adult and 200 grams per child. The cash doles and subsidised ration are supplied once in a fortnight at the refugee camps. These refugees will continue to reside in the refugee camps till they are sent back to Sri Lanka.

The repatriates who have already arrived in India are sanctioned various Rehabilitation assistance such as Business Loan, Employment in Co-operative Spinning Mills, Plantation Schemes, Dairy Schemes, Self-employment Schemes Repatriate Bank Schemes, etc., drawn up for settlement of these repatriates. These repatriates are sponsored for various assistance by the First Secretary, Assistant High Commission of India, Kandy on the basis of the schedule of intake furnished to him by the Director of Rehabilitation in advance. They are supplied with family cards showing the details of the members of the family and the scheme to which they are sponsored. The repatriates come to India by ship from Thalaimannar in Sri Lanka to Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu. Immediately on arrival at Rameswaram they are provided with free meals and after the normal customs check, they are sent to the Transit Camps. In the Transit Camp, they are given cash doles ranging

from Rs. 110 to Rs. 357.50 per month according to the size of the family and subsidised ration at 57 paise per kilogram at the rate of 400 grams per adult and 200 grams per child. The cash doles and subsidised ration is normally paid for a period of one month and in specially needy cases upto 3 months. Within this period, the repatriates are sanctioned the Rehabilitation assistance to which they are sponsored and sent out of the camp.

After receiving the relief assistance, the repatriates proceed to the place of settlement. In order to enable the repatriates to put up temporary shelter immediately on arrival at the Rehabilitation site, these repatriates are provided with a hitting grant of Rs. 700 per family. They are also sanctioned housing loan at the rate of Rs. 6,000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas. Wherever Government Poramboke Lands are available, house sites are assigned free of cost of repatriates. The Housing Loan is sanctioned in four instalments and disbursed after verifying the proper utilisation of the earlier instalment of loans.

Free education is available for the children of repatriates. Those who are studying in hostels attached to schools are eligible for monthly spend 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 payable to them. Two seats are reserved for the repatriates in the degree course in each of the Government Arts Colleges in the State. For professional course, following number of seats are reserved for them :—

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

Five per cent of the seats in the Industrial Training Institutes in this State have also been reserved for the repatriates.

The schemes in which the repatriates are settled are broadly classified as follows :—

1. Plantation Schemes.
2. Agricultural Schemes.
3. Industrial Schemes.
4. Business Loan/Self employment schemes.

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME "MANU NEEDHI THITTAM".

Mass contact programme (Manu Neethi Thittam) affords an opportunity for redressal of grievances of the Villagers by a team of officials who are required to visit villages periodically.

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 315, Revenue, dated 28th February 1984 have modified this scheme and introduced a new system of conducting Mass Contact Programme. As per this order the "Manu Neethi Thittam" is conducted by Collectors/District Revenue Officers/Revenue Divisional Officers.

The Revenue Divisional Officers should conduct the Mass Contact Programme selecting a village in each taluk in his division every month. The District Collectors and the District Revenue Officers also conduct the Mass Contact Programme every month selecting a village in each division by rotation.

According to this Scheme, an officer goes to the concerned village six weeks in advance prior to the fixed date of "Manu Neethi Nal" (Mass Contact Programme day) and inform the public about the proposed date and collects petitions from the public, sends them to the concerned departmental officials for redressal. On the date of Mass Contact Programme the officer visits the village with concerned officials of other departments and issues final orders and communicates them to the petitioners.

Petitions received during the Mass Contact Programme generally relate to various categories such as—

1. Assignment of land and House sites.
2. Transfer of Registry.
3. Provision of public amenities to the village.
4. Grant of Old age pension, Widow Pension, Physically handicapped pension and pension to destitute agricultural labourers.
5. Irrigation and Land Disputes.
6. Employment Assistance and
7. Miscellaneous requests

Major portion of the petitions are disposed on the spot. Requests which are time consuming in nature involving statutory procedures are kept pending and their progress is watched. For instance, in the case of Assignment of Poramboke lands vested with panchayat the lands have to be withdrawn from the purview of the panchayat. Necessary withdrawal notification has to be issued in the district gazette and other procedure followed before assigning the land. Similarly in the case of patta transfers involving sub-division, final orders can be passed only after sub-division of the lands.

The Collector is reviewing monthly the progress made in the disposal of petitions received during Mass Contact Programme. The Number of petitions received Disposed pending district-wise under the scheme from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 are furnished below :—

Name of the district.	Number of applications received	Disposed of	Pending.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Macras	484	450	34
Chengalpattu	12,646	12,518	128
North Arcot	4,917	4,666	251
South Arcot	10,088	7,865	2,223
Thajavur	761	761	..
Tiruchirappalli	5,727	5,545	182
Pudukkottai	2,953	2,603	350
Madurai	14,564	6,367	8,197
Anna	2,808	2,569	239
Ramanathapuram	2,783	2,679	104
Pasumpon	2,725	2,279	446
Kamarajar	5,291	5,103	188
Tirunelveli	3,854	3,648	205
Chidambaranar	3,072	2,846	226
Salem	5,301	5,250	51
Dharmapuri	1,318	1,318	..
Coimbatore	4,399	4,259	140
Periyar	1,627	1,627	..
Nilgiris	1,513	1,320	193
Kanniyakumari	1,876	1,711	165
Total	88,707	75,384	13,323

CHAPTER XXX.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.

Panchayat Raj System in Tamil Nadu.—Present strength of Local Bodies—

(1)	Elected. (2)	Vacant. (3)
Number of Chairman, Panchayat Union Councils ..	380	7
Number of Presidents of Town Panchayats	645	8
Number of Presidents of Village Panchayats	12,616	144
Number of Members of Town Panchayats	9,069	162
Number of Members of Village Panchayats	1,37,155	3,128
Number of voters—		
Men ..	1.28 Crores.	
Women ..	1.27 Crores.	
	2.55 Crores.	

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWN PANCHAYATS.

II Grade	79
I Grade	266
Selectin Grade	283
Townships	17
	645

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME.

A. *Integrate Rural Development Programme—1987-88.*

Allocation.	Financial (In lakhs). Expenditure.	Target.		Achievement.	
		New families.	Old families.	New.	Old.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
42,34.504	47,42.612	69,380	2,00,000	76,619	1,99,796

TRYSEM.

Candidates to be trained (Target)	13,230
Trained	12,562
undergoing training	1,234

I. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME—1987-88.

I. *Financial*.—Total allocation and Expenditure under NREP for 1987-88—

RS. IN LAKHS.

I. Allocation—

(i) Cash	5,820.00
(ii) Value of foodgrains	1,654.78

.. 7,474.78

II. Expenditure upto 31st March 1988 including staff Cost— .. 6,358.08

II. *Physical*.—The details of spill over works and new works and works completed for 1987-88.—

(1)	Spill over works. (2)	New works. (3)	Total. (4)	Works completed. (5)
1. Number of Group houses for SC/STs.	467	24,582	25,049	24,248
2. Rural Sanitary Latrines .. .. .	..	3,950	3,950	3,841
3. Primary School Buildings .. .. .	..	169	169	162
4. Improvements to Roads .. .. .	..	963	963	674
	467	29,644	30,111	28,925

SOCIAL FORESTRY PROGRAMME—1987-88.

Social Forestry Programme is implemented both under NREP and R.L.E.G.P.—

(1)	N.R.E.P. (2)	R.L.E.G.P. (3)	Total. (4)
Total allocation for 1987-88 (Rupees in lakhs)	10,05.500	6,97.250	17,02.750
Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)	9,58.130	7,73.040	17,31.170

PHYSICAL TARGET.

(1)	N.R.E.P.		R.L.E.G.P.		Total.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Area under plantation (Hectares).	16,408	19,815	11,599	16,195	28,007	36,010
Homestead Plantations (Hectares)	..	28,277	..	18,525	—	46,802
Seedlings Planted (in lakhs)	391.35	..	..	309.53	..	700.88
<i>Achievements during 1987-88—</i>						
Number of seedlings raised (in lakhs)	115.64	..	..	99.54	..	215.12
Nurseries raised (lakhs)	448	..	..	380	..	888

RURAL LANDLESS DEVELOPMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME.

Serial number.	Scheme.	Annual allocation.			Expenditure during 31st March 1988.
		Cash.	Value of food grains.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>I. Financial—</i>					
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
1.	Indira Awas Yojana (Group houses for SC/ST)	19,70.83	6,56.91	26,27.74	25,04.540
2.	Social Forestry	5,57.80	1,39.45	6,97.25	7,73.023
3.	Rural Sanitary Latrines	47.40	15.80	63.20	75.409
4.	Multipurpose community centres	9.39	3.13	12.52	13.113
		25,85.42	8,15.29	34,00.71	33,36.085
<i>II. Physical—</i>					
	(1)	Spill over works.	New works.	Total.	Works completed.
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Indira Awas Yojana (Group houses for SC/ST)	1,757	25,000	26,757	24,535
2.	Rural Sanitary Latrines	3,995	5,266	9,261	7,581
	Total	5,752	30,266	36,018	32,116

BIOGAS PROGRAMME, 1987-88.

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
<i>Financial—</i>		
Allocation	.. .. .	1,43.62
Expenditure	.. .. .	1,43.62
Biogas programme working Target for 1987-88	.. .. .	20,000
Achievement	.. .. .	20,828

NATIONAL PROJECT ON DEMONSTRATION OF IMPROVED CHULHAS.

<i>Financial</i>	Allocation	} Executed on post execution basis G.O.I. have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 67.91 lakhs under this programme .
	Expenditure	
<i>Physical—</i>		<i>Achievements.</i>
	Number of chulhas target	1,05,000
	Number of training courses allotted	80
		1,48,390

Rural Water Supply—1987-88 (31st March 1988).

	Maintenance.	Total number.	Functioning in good condition.	Repairs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hand Pumps	91,578	90,172	1,406
Power pumps	17,878	17,142	736

TOWN PANCHAYATS.

A separate Directorate of Town Panchayats was formed with effect from 7th May 1981. The Directorate of Town Panchayats at the State Level is assisted by 19 District Town Panchayat Officers—cum—Personal Assistants to the Collector (Town Panchayats) at the District level to oversee the Town Panchayat Administration.

Reconstitution of Town Panchayats.—There are present at 645 Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships and their gradation is as follows :—

1. Grade II	79
2. Grade I	266
3. Special Grade	283
4. Townships	17
	645

Schemes.—The details of schemes implemented in Town Panchayats are as follows :—

Blacktopping of Roads (Half Grants)—A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been utilised during 1987-88 for blacktopping of roads in Town Panchayat areas.

2. Drainage (2/3 Grant).—A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been utilised for the provision of masonry drains in Town Panchaya areas.

3. National Rural Employment Programme.—Government of India have agreed to the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in the 433 Rural Town Panchayats. A sum of Rs. 6,00.00 lakhs has been allotted and released to 134 Town Panchayats under this scheme. During 1987-88, 3,068 works have been taken up for execution under this programme for the year 1987-88.

4. Low Cost Sanitation Scheme.—Under Central Sector Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Low cost Sanitation Scheme is being implemented in Hosur and Kallakurichi Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.40 lakhs. So far a sum of Rs. 12.61 lakhs has been spent and 1,196 latrines has been constructed.

Under PCR Act (Protection of Civil Rights Act) Government of India have sanctioned Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for the conversion of dry latrine and rehabilitation of scavengers in Veerappancharam, Tiruchendur and Thirukalikundram Town Panchayats at an estimated

cost of Rs. 53.54 lakhs and the construction work has been entrusted to Messrs Sulabh International, a voluntary Agency. So far a sum of Rs. 39.99 lakhs has been spent and 3,262 latrines have been constructed.

5. Maintenance Grant for Hand Pumps/Power pumps.—Government have sanctioned a maintenance grant of Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1987-88 for the maintenance of hand pump and power pumps in Town Panchayats. Town Panchayats maintains of 14,542 Hand Pumps and 2,771 Power Pumps.

6. Integrated Development of Backward Urban Area.—Out of 645 Town Panchayats 212 Urban Town Panchayats do not get any financial assistance. Among the 212 Town Panchayats, the Town Panchayats having poor financial position have been considered under this scheme to provide basic amenities like water supply, roads, drainage, etc. For the year 1987-88 Government have sanctioned Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Half grant, half loan basis). 10 Town Panchayats have been selected and a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs each to the 10 Town Panchayats has been released.

7. Integrated Development of Temple Towns.—The Town Panchayats in which important temples are situated and where large number of pilgrims used to gather have been considered under this scheme for the provision of basic amenities. For the year 1987-88 Government have sanctioned Rs. 10.00 lakhs (Half grant loan). 5 Town Panchayats have been selected and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been released at Rs. 2.00 lakhs each.

8. Integrated urban Development Programme.—During the Seventh Five Year Plan period 4 projects under Central Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns with Central assistance of Rs. 4,80.00 lakhs and at a project cost of Rs. 8,78.46 lakhs for the implementation in 63 Town Panchayats under State Integrated Urban Development Programme have been selected.

9. Drought Relief Scheme.—A sum of Rs. 3,92.02 lakhs for 1987-88 has been sanctioned to all Districts under Drought Relief Scheme. The following schemes have been taken up :—

1. Deepening of existing open wells.
2. Construction of new well.
3. Transportation of water through lorries etc.
4. Improvement of comprehensive water supply scheme, extension of pipeline, replacement of pipelines.
5. Repairs of Motor/Over Head Tanks etc.

SOCIAL FORESTRY IN PANCHAYATS.

The Scheme 'Social Forestry' is being implemented by the Rural Development Department under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme, 25 per cent of the total amount allotted is being earmarked to this scheme.

2. Further the trees planted in communal poramboke lands will be allotted under Tree permit/Tree patta scheme at one acre to one family who are below the poverty line

3. The details of targets and achievements made during the period 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 are given below :—

SOCIAL FORESTRY—UNDER NREP AND RLEGP 1987-88.

	NREP	RLEGP	Total.
<i>I. Financial (In lakhs).</i>			
(A) Total allocation.	1005.500	697.250	1702.750
(B) Total expenditure	958.130	773.040	1,731.170
	95 per cent.	110 per cent.	102 per cent.

*II. Physical—**1. Number of seedling planted—*

Target	358.08	267.05	625.13
Achievement ..	391.26	309.53	700.79

2. Area covered (Hec.)—

Target	16,408	11,599	28,007
Achievement ..	19,815	16,195	36,010

*3. Home stead Plantation—
Families covered—*

Target	32,857	15,050	47,907
Achievement ..	28,277	18,525	46,802

4. Tree Pattas issued—

Target	29,263	24,306	53,569
Achievement ..	21,597	20,495	42,092

BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN.

Introduction.—The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Board was constituted in the year 1959 under the Bhoodan Yagna Act-1958 to legalise the donations received by Shri Acharya Vinobha Bhave early in the year 1954.

Bhoodan.—From the inception of the movement 24,394 acres of lands were obtained as donations under Bhoodan. Out of this an extent of 41 acres have been distributed to 35 persons during the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 leaving a balance of 1,453 acres.

Gramdhan.—So far 2,080 villages covering an extent of 1,12,878 acres of lands have come under the Gramdhan fold. So far 730 villages have been declared as Gramdhan villages by Government.

Development of Bhoodan lands.—The Bhoodan Board has taking up the development work with the assistance of the voluntary organisations like ASSEFA, Tamilnadu Sarvodaya Mandal, Madurai Mavatta Gramdhan Nirman Santh and the Tamilnadu Gramdhan and Bhoodan Development Trust.

At present the Bhoodan lands are being developed through the voluntary agencies to the benefit of the allottee by getting assistance and subsidy under I.R.D.P. Massive scheme and TAHDCO projects works are being carried out for the improvement of the Bhoodan lands in projects with subsidy benefits through the implementing agencies.

Manickampatti Project.—The project is taken up for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidars of the Manickampatti villages at Madurai district by the Tamilnadu Sarvodaya Mandal. The project is splitted into two pases. The phase I is estimated for Rs. 4.46 lakhs. The subsidy for Rs. 2.23 lakhs has been sanctioned and released by the Managing Director TAHDCO, Villupuram. A sum of Rs. 2.14 lakhs has been released to the beneficiaries. The phase II, is estimated for Rs. 2,07,500. The subsidy Rs. 1,03,700 have been sanctioned and released by the Managing Director TAHDCO, Villupuram. The amount is fully released to the beneficiaries. During the period a sum of Rs. 51,700 have been received as subsidy from Managing Director, TAHDCO, the above two phase are nearly to be complete.

Santhipuram Project.—It is being taken up by the ASSEFA. It is to provide infrastructure facilities to 20 Adidravidar families at a cost of Rs. 3.76 lakhs on 40 acres of land in Santhipuram, Viralimayanpatti village in Madurai district. The Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 88,750. Since a sum of Rs. 66,718 as subsidy has been received from the Managing Director, Villupuram.

Jari Usilampatti Project.—The project is taken by ASSEFA for the development of Bhoodan lands. It is to provide infrastructure facilities to 71 Adi-draavidar families in Jari Usilampatti village, Madurai district at a total cost of Rs. 9,67,842. The Government have already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,28,148 Rs. as 50 per cent subsidy. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,21,152 has been received as subsidy from the Managing Director, TAHDCO, Villupuram.

Shanarpatti Project.—It is undertaken by the Madurai Mavatta Gramdhan Nirman Santh. During this period the Block Development Officer, Shanarpatti has released a sum of Rs. 60,000 as subsidy for the benefit of Gramdhan of Kumarapalayam village under Massive Scheme.

During the period a subsidy of Rs 34,000 for another scheme in Kumarapalayam village, Anna district was sanctioned by the Government. But no amount is yet to be released. It is pending with the Managing Director, TAHDCO, Villupuram.

Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and Bhodan Service Co-operative Societies 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.—There are 31 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. They have 3,365 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 46,488 as on 31st March 1988. There are 14 Bhodan Service co-operative Societies are functioning exclusively for the benefit of the allottees of the Bhodan lands. They have 716 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,525.

The loan outstanding against the loan issued by the Madurai district Central Co-operative Bank as on 31st March 1988 is Rs. 1,12,727. During this year a sum of

Rs. 959 has been collected towards loan amount. During the year the Bank is requested to give short term loan and Medium term loan to the members of Gramdhan and Bhodan Co-operative Societies.

A sum of Rs. 1,44,644.23 was outstanding under Government loan as on 31st March 1988 in these societies. The same amount is outstanding. The Board has written to Government to write-off the entire Government loans.

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 4 crores for the development of Bhodan and Gramdhan lands in the year 1986-87. But the amount has not yet been utilised. So the Government have been requested to extend the scheme to the next year also.

During the year the Government have sanctioned a scheme named "Jeevandhara" for digging of new well to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes members of the Gramdhan and Bhodan only through this Board. The total number of wells is 1,000. The scheme is now being implemented by the Board and other institutions.

Hostels for working women.—In order to recognise the interior security and safety of working women, there are 7 Hostels for working women each at Guindy (Madras), Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Hosure (Dharmapuri) and Tuticorin (Tirunelveli district) functioning under the control of this department.

Financial		Physical	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 4.31 lakhs.	Rs. 3.03 l.khs.	315 working women.	214 working women.

Mahalir Mandrams—There are 11,520 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 honourarium at Rs. 90 per quarter. An expenditure of Rs. 13,000 per annum is being incurred in each block under special welfare fund towards the honorarium of convenors and various activities viz., conducting of training camp for women on nutritious food demonstrations, baby shows educational tour and distribution of books for social education.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 49.83 lakhs.	Rs. 38.13 lakhs.	11,520	11,520

Supply of free Text Books and Note Books to the Children of Widows.—The Scheme 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. 30 per child in Middle School for supply of note books and Rs. 90 per child in High School for Text and Note Books. This scheme has been extended to cover children, studying in Higher Secondary School from 1981-82 to benefit 1,000 children every year. Text and Note Books are being supplied at the rate of Rs. 190 per child per annum.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 3.08 lakhs.	Rs. 3.20 lakhs.	4,000 children.	4,000 children.

Financial Assistance for Marriage of the daughters of Poor widows.—The Government had sanctioned this scheme in the year 1981-82 Financial Assistance for the Marriage of the daughters of poor widows family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to meet the expenditure in connection with the marriages of their daughters of the Rs. 1,000. The beneficiaries are selected by the District Window is eligible for this assistance at the sake of Collect rs at the district level and the Director of Social Welfare for Madras City.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 11.60 lakhs.	Rs. 11.65 lakhs.	1,165	1,165

Marriage Assistance to Orphan Girls.—The Marriage Assistance already given benefits the daughters of poor widows. To assist women who are themselves poor orphans a separate scheme has been sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Government to grant marriage assistance for 1,000 Orphan Girls at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary from the year 1985-86. This benefits will be given to Orphan girls between 18 and 30 years of age whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per year and to only one girl in the house hold.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 4.00 lakhs.	Rs. 2.27 lakhs.	400 Girls.	2.7 Girls.

Orphanages run by Government.—This department runs 22 Orphanages for Orphan Children in the age group of 5-16 years with sanctioned strength of 250 in each orphanage. The location of the Orphanages are furnished below :—

1. Madras-3.
2. Madras-10.
3. Kancheepuram.
4. Thiruvannamalai.
5. Cuddalore.
6. Thanjavur.
7. Tiruchirappalli.
8. Pudukkottai.
9. Madurai.
10. Dindigul.
11. Manamadurai.
12. Sathur.
13. Ramanthapuram.
14. Srivaikundam.
15. Nagercoil.
16. Dharmapuri.
17. Salem.
18. Erode.
19. Avinashi.
20. Udhamandalam.
21. Athur.
22. Thikkanamcode.

The Children in the Orphanages are provided with food shelter, clothing, books and the note books, medical attention and developmental services of education. They are also given coaching up to V Standard in the Orphanage itself by the Secondary Grade Teachers appointed in the Orphanages and then sent to the Government or Corporation or Municipal Schools for Higher Studies beyond V Standard.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 81.04 lakhs.	Rs. 72.15 lakhs.	5,200	3,878 Children.

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 institutions. The scheme is based on cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children. Up to 31st March 1979, 90 per cent of the cost was given as grant by Central Government. From 1st April 1979, 45 per cent is given by State Government 45 per cent is given by the Central Government and the rest 10 per cent is borne by the institution. Building grant of Rs. 1,50,000 is also given for each cottage to accommodate the children. 13,005 children are benefitted under this scheme through 155 voluntary institutions.

Physical Handicapped.—Aids and appliances like tricycles, wheel Chairs and Hearing Aids are supplied to the Handicapped depending upon their disability.

(a) **Tricycles.**—Tricycles are distributed free of cost to the poor orthopaedically Handicapped Persons. Under this Scheme 1,000 Tricycles have been distributed during 1987-88 at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(b) **Wheel Chair.**—Wheel Chairs are distributed free of cost to the poor paraplegic patients. Under this scheme 100 wheel chairs have been distributed during 1987-88 at a cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

Scholarship for this Handicapped.—Handicapped student pursuing academic education from 9th Standard and above and undergoing Technical implant training are awarded scholarship, under the scheme of Government of India. Under this scheme during 1987-88, 2,081 students are benefitted and the expenditure involved is Rs. 22.50 lakhs.

Besides, the State Government sanctioned scholarship to the students of I to VIII Standards towards purchase of Books and Note Books. Under this scheme during 1987-88, 8,400 students were benefitted and the expenditure involved is Rs. 3.87 lakhs.

Free travel Concession to Physically Handicapped Children.—Free Bus passes are awarded to school going physically handicapped children from the place of their residence to school and to the hospital, in which they get treatment. During the year 1987-88, 2,401 physically handicapped students are benefitted under this scheme and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 34.17 lakhs.

Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop, Muttukkadu.—In the Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop at Muttukkadu Steel furniture bunk stalls Tricycles, etc. are manufactured in this workshop about 77 Physically handicapped persons were trained. During the year 1987-88, Rs. 18.50 lakhs were allocated to this workshop.

Special Schools.—The Government School for the Blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped a refunctioning under the control of Department of Social Welfare—

1. School for the Blind	.. ..	11
2. School for the Deaf	.. ..	10
3. School for the Orthopaedically Handicapped.		1

22

About 1,700 students are receiving education from Standard 1—12 in these Special Schools. Besides provision of education to them, they were provided free lodging and boarding facilities are two sets of uniform in each year.

During 1987-88, the school for the Deaf with 50 children was started in Tambaram. +2 with 10 students at Thanjavur, 10th Standard with 10 students in the school for the blind, Trichy and 8th standard with 10 students in the school for the Blind, Thanjavur.

In the campus of the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind a Regional Training Centre for the Teachers of the Blind is being run with the aid of the Government of India. Twenty teachers are allowed to admit in the Training Course every year. The number of seats are shared between the four Southern States. The State Government also runs a Special Section where 15 teachers are given special training every year.

A special Printing Press for printing and supply of Braille books intended for the blind has been functioning in the campus of the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Ponnammallee. This press, meets the Braille book requirements of the four Southern States on the various subjects taught in the Schools for the Blind. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Press is first met by the Government of Tamil Nadu and shared by four Southern States later.

Assistance through Regional Rehabilitation Centre.—Handicapped are assisted through the Regional Rehabilitation Centres with Head Quarters at Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madurai covering the entire State. These centres arrange to provide various rehabilitation assistance, viz., Medical, Vocational, Economic and Social Rehabilitation assistance to handicapped who approach the centre for such assistance.

Establishment of District Rehabilitation Centre, Chengalpattu.—The District Rehabilitation Centre is functioning at Chengalpattu. It aims at providing comprehensive Rehabilitation services to the handicapped in the project area of Kattankulathur and Thirukazhukundram. The scheme is financed by Government of India. Assessment clinic are conducted in the project area periodically, the needs of the handicapped identified and the required assistance rendered.

Unemployment Relief to unemployed blind referred in Employment Exchange.—Unemployment relief at Rs. 50 p.m. per head is given to unemployed blind registered with the Employment Exchange of the State. The scheme is implemented by the Director of Employment and Training along with the scheme of payment of unemployment relief to normal persons, but with the funds of the Department of Social Welfare. About 70 blind are benefitted under the scheme every year.

Concession to normal persons marrying blind.—The Government have extended the given to intercaste married couple, as to normal persons marrying blind 20 persons are benefitted under the scheme every year.

A.L.S.C. attached to the School for severely Arthro Handicapped at Madurai.—An artificial limb sub-centre headed by an orthopaedic surgeon is functioning at Madurai. This centre provided Medical assistance including surgical

corrections providing physiotherapy exercise, supply of aids and appliances, etc. to the children numbering 100 studying in the school for the severely orthopaedically handicapped at Madurai.

Government Institute for Mentally Retarded, Madras-44—Government Institute for Mentally retarded admits 50 Mentally Retarded Children who are in the age group 4-9 years and whose parental income should be less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Intelligence quotient should be above 25. Mentally retarded children are given free boarding lodging, dress, special education, etc.

Maintenance Grant.—Blind, Deaf, Dumb, Orthopaedically Handicapped mentally retarded polio affected, cerebral paised, Leprosy cured and children of Leprosy patients in the age of 8-14 years having their parental income less than Rs. 200 per mensem are given maintenance grant of Rs. 30 per disabled child when they are maintained by private voluntary agencies, 32 institutions availed Rs. 2.27 lakhs as grant which mentioned 807 disable children.

Training of teachers of tech. train and care mentally retarded children at Balavihar training School, Madras-10.—The training course for training of teachers to tech. train and care Mentally Retarded Children is being under taken by Balavihar Training School, Madras-10. Every year 20 teachers are trained and they are sent to Government Examinations. During 1987-88 Rs. 68,000 as given as grant from State Government towards the cost of running the course.

The Social Welfare Board given financial aid and technical guidance to voluntary organisations to improve expand and to strength their existing services to start and experiment new services etc. The grant in aid programme of the Board over a wide range of services for the welfare of women, children, old and handicapped.

SCHEMES APPROVED BY CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD.

Mahila Mandal.—It is a rural Project in continuation of welfare extension project by local Mahalir Mandrams. 17 Institutions are running 35 Centres in Villages. Balwadi, Nutrition, School Education and Craft are the main activities of the project. A sum of Rs. 1.29 lakhs for 1987-88 was sanctioned, 1,065 children are benefitted.

Year.	Physical		Financial	
	Target.	Achievements.	Target	Achievements.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1987-88	17.35	17.35	1.29	1.29
	centres.	centres.		

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Nutrition Programme.—Realising the basic need of a child, the programme envisages supply of Nutritions food for the Balwadi Children. An Assistance of 0.30 paise per child per day was given from 1st October 1985 onwards to the Institutions running Balwadies. About 4,411 children are benefitted through 104 Institutions. A sum of Rs. 7.70 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1987-88—

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1987-88	107	104	7.97	7.70

(Rupees in lakhs.)

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 711 Units are functioning with 17,775 babies looked after and a sum of Rs. 82.22 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1987-90. 151 Units are functioning directly by Institutions of all India Nature with assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board. 3,775 babies are taken care and a sum of Rs. 17.41 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1987-88—

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1987-88	653	711	73.64	82.22
	(through State Board)			
Direct Grant.	152	151	17.57	17.41
				99.63

Vocational Training Programme.—In order to provide opportunities for needy and deserving women between the age group of 16-30 years, the Social Welfare Board started Vocational Training Programme through Voluntary Welfare Institutions by giving them financial assistance and technical guidance. Training Programmes which have employment potential are selected and girls according to their educational background aptitude etc, are chosen for the relevant courses. In Tamil Nadu more than 108 courses such as Training of girls in Needle work and Dress making, Government examination in Embroidery, Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy course, Business Management-course, Training in Printing such as proof reading, composing Book Binding, Nurse aid course, House

Keepers course, Radio Mechanism and Television Maintenance Course, Creche-Cum-Pre-School training Course and Photography course are run under the scheme. Most of the above scheme are Government recognised courses having employment potential. This programme has taken its roots from 1978-79 onwards. This has benefitted about 10,258 girls so far. During 1987-88, 111 courses were sanctioned with a total grant of Rs. 21.52 lakhs 2318 women are benefitted under this programme.

Year.	Physical		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1987-88 ..	111	111	21.39	21.39

Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women.—The Board has a programme of adult Education called condensed course of Education for women who had discontinued their studies. However, the course has not attracted the people as most of the Girls/Women want immediate employment. They would rather undergo some technical training and get employment immediately, after the training period than spending their time to Education. However, the Board is trying to popularise the programme, as basic education is necessary for any training programme. During 1987-88 Eighteen courses were sanctioned with a grant of Rs. 3.67 lakhs benefitting 430 women.

Year.	Physical		Financial	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1987-88 ..	18	18	3.67	3.67

Working Women's Hostel.—The Hostel gives them a safe place good food/hygienically prepared and homely atmosphere, with minimum expenses. The Board gives grant to the Institutions towards salary of warden, purchase of recreational material and deficit in rent if necessary, 15 such hostels are aided under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 1.16 lakhs sanctioned for this programme.

Year.	Physical		Financial	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1987-88	15	15	1.15	1.16

Socio Economic Programme.—This is a job oriented programme sponsored by Central Social Welfare Board Women who are not inclined towards academic edu-

cation by possess skill for vocational based education and have the necessity to pursue on 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, Handicrafts Units, Agro based units (Dairy Scheme) and Self-Employment Scheme (Tailoring and Handloom Weaving) etc. The Institutions are not only proved with the assistance to purchase machinery and working capital but also assistance to provide short training in the Grade in order to help the women to price up the trade.

This programme consists of 6 sections, viz. Small Scale Units, Dairy Units, Goatery Units, Self-Employment Units, Ancillary schemes, Tamil Nadu is having 94 units run by different Voluntary Institutions with a total investment of Rs. 62.90 lakhs, benefitting 1,454 women upto 1986-87. During 1987-88 1 Unit was sanctioned with a grant of 0.22 lakhs.

Year. ...	Physical		Financial	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1987-88 ..	1	1	0.22	0.22

Dairy Programme.—Under the Dairy Scheme 947 Units have been sanctioned so far to benefit 4918 women. This is an interest free loan-cum-grant scheme. During 1987-88 100 Units were sanctioned for a total amount of Rs. 22.75 lakhs.

Year.	Physical		Financial	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1987-88 ..	109	109	22.75	22.75

Goatery.—This scheme was introduced only during 1985-86 and 25 Units were sanctioned upto 31st March 1988 involving Rs. 8.95 lakhs and at the rate of Rs. 23,800 per unit benefitting 525 women.

Self Employment Programme.—The Programme was introduced only for the flood affected area in 1977-78. From 1980-81 to 1986-87, 49 units were sanctioned. During 1987-88 four units were sanctioned for Rs. 40,000. Self Employment Unit comes to 77 upto March 1988.

Service Orientation Schemes.—The Central Social Welfare Board has sanctioned 39 canteens upto March 1987. During 1987-88 the Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned one more unit, thus making the total number of Canteens to 31 sanctioned as on 31st March 1988. The grant of Rs. 25,575 from 1986-87 per canteen was provided by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Awareness Generation Camp.—Under awareness Generation Camp of Rural Women in Public Co-operation programme 38 camps amounting to 3.04 at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per camp were sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board for 1987-88.

Government Grant.—The State Government had sanctioned Rs. 5.00 lakhs in 1987-88 for distribution as grants to Voluntary Institutions and the Board had utilised it fully 158 institutions are aided under this grant.

Year.	Physical		Financial		Year.	Physical		Financial	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.		Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs.)					(Rupees in lakhs.)				
1987-88	20	38	1.60	3.04	1987-88	158	157	5.00	5.00

ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE.

Education Scholarship.—The details of the scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent under Government and State Scholarship schemes for the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 are furnished below :—

(a) **Postmatric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes (Hindu), Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste (Converts).**—

Allotment.	Number.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(Rupees in lakhs)		(Rupees in lakhs)
558.84	79,583	688.59

State Pre-matric Scholarships (Non-Residential Scholarships and Residential Scholarships) including reimbursement of Special fees to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Allotment.	Number of students benefitted.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(Rupees in lakhs.)		(Rupees in lakhs.)
53.10	4,01,618	64.52

Reimbursement of Examination Fees.—

Allotment.	Number of benefitted.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(Rupees in lakhs.)		(Rupees in lakhs.)
6.2	58,820	14.7

Gandhi Memorial Awards to Scheduled Caste Hindu students and Merit-cum-means Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Christians.

A sum of Rs. 2.82 lakhs (Rs. 1.82 lakhs and 1.00 lakh) was allotted for the year for grant of Gandhi Memorial Awards to scheduled Caste Hindu Candidates and

Merit-cum-means Award to Scheduled Caste Christians. A sum of Rs. 1.52 lakhs was sanctioned to 139 Scheduled Caste Hindu students as Gandhi Memorial Award and a sum of Rs. 1.28 lakhs was sanctioned to 113 Scheduled Castes Christians as Merit-cum-Means Award during the period under report.

Merit-cum-Means Award to Scheduled Tribes.—A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was allotted towards grant of Merit-cum-Means Awards to Scheduled Tribe candidates. A sum of Rs. 0.29 lakh was sanctioned to 23 Scheduled Tribes Candidates during the period under report.

Bright Students Awards.—(i) A sum of Rs. 3.45 lakhs was sanctioned to 399 students belonging to Scheduled Caste (Hindu) as Bright students award, during the period under report.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 2.89 lakhs was sanctioned as Bright students award to 315 Scheduled Caste converts students during the period under report.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 0.42 lakhs was also sanctioned as Brights Award students to 47 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Loans Scholarship to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Converts Students.—A sum of Rs. 56.42 lakhs was provided for the year 1987-88 under the scheme of grant of loan scholarship to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste Converts.

A sum of Rs. 56.42 lakhs was spent during the period under report for sanction of loan scholarships and 82,44 students were benefitted 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 Scheduled Castes Law Graduates candidates to start practice in legal profession during the period under report.

Schools.—There are 967 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools run by this Department for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Out of these 22 are Higher Secondary Schools, 46 are High Schools, 55 are Middle Schools and 844

are Primary Schools. The following are the details in respect of boys and girls who are studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools.

<i>Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools.</i>	
Boys	2,77,820
Girls	1,42,730
	4,20,550

Adhoc Merit Grant.—Government have ordered to pay a cash grant of Rs. 300 as adhoc merit grant to each of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Students including Scheduled Castes Converts to Christianity who have secured 60 per cent and above in S.S.L.C. (X Standard) Public Examination. This is implemented by the Director of School Education. As regards the sanction of adhoc merit grant to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes students including Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity who have passed in the II year Higher Secondary Course in I Class such adhoc merit grant is also being given by the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras.

To give academic guidance in teaching to the teachers of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools, three posts of Deputy Inspector of Schools were sanctioned by Government and posted in South Arcot District for a period of one year as experiential measure and it is being continued.

Supply of Text books, note books and slates.—Students studying in Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools are supplied with text books, note book and slates free of cost, irrespective of their community.

All students studying in Standards, I to-III are supplied with slates. Students studying in Standards III to X are supplied with note books. Students studying in Standard I to X are supplied with text books. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 80.13 lakhs has been spent for the supply of text books, note books and slates.

Supply of Uniforms to Girl Students.—Every year two sets of uniforms are supplied free of cost all girl students irrespective of community who are either studying in Adi Dravidar Welfare School or residing as boarders in Government Hostels (upto X Standard) run by this Department at the beginning of the academic year.

Supply of Uniforms to Boy Students.—Two sets of uniforms supplied free of cost to all boy students studying in Standard I to VIII in Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools and all the boy boarders studying in Standard upto X (inclusively) and residing in Government Hostels run by this Department. A sum of Rs. 152.03 lakhs has been spent under the head "clothing and equipments" during 1987-88.

Upgradation of Schools.—Every year the District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officers are sending proposals to up grading the schools to the next Higher Standards to the needs of the school going children. The concurrence of the District Educational Officer concerned and Director of School Education, Madras are obtained on such p-

posals to approval of the High Level Committee and submitted these proposals to Government to accord sanction for upgradation.

During the year 1987-88 the following schools are upgraded to the next Higher Standards :—

List of Primary Schools Upgraded as Middle Schools.—

1. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary Schools Ammanoor, North Arcot district.
2. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary School, Pernampet, North Arcot district.
3. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary School, Vazhayathuvayal, Kanniyakumari district.
4. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary School, Elammanoor, Madurai district.
5. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary School, Madurantaganallur, South Arcot district.
6. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary School, Poovanipatty, Trichy district.

List of Middle Schools Upgraded into High Schools .—

1. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School, Kilambakkam, Chengalpattu district.
2. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School, Rettaimangalam, Chengalpattu district.
3. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School, Thiruvasi, Tiruchirappalli district.
4. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School, Melavanniyur, South Arcot district.
5. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School, Perumugai, North Arcot district.
6. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School, Kavarai, South Arcot district.
7. Bifurcation of Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Higher Secondary School, Nallammalpuram and opening of a separate High School exclusively for girls.
8. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School, Perumbalur taluk, Kakumpatti village, Tiruchirappalli district.
9. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School, Periyakulam taluk, T. Ponnainayakkanpatti.

List of High Schools Upgraded in Higher Secondary Schools.—

1. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Singanur, South Arcot district.
2. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Nagelkeni, Chengalpattu district.
3. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Dharmanallur, South Arcot district.

4. Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Pullichapallam, South Arcot district.

Construction of School Buildings.—During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 50.65 lakhs was set apart for the construction of school buildings under the head of account "4225 Capital Outlay".

Buildings ordered to be constructed during 1987-88 :

Serial number.	Name of the School Buildings.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
	Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare School at Theevaloor village, Tittagudi taluk, South Arcot district.	15.00
2	Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare School at MA. Pudaiyur village, Tittagudi taluk, South Arcot district.	11.00
3	Construction of Additional Building for High School, Injambakkam, Chengalpattu district.	13.40
4	Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary School, Solapuram, Thanjavur district.	7.00
5	Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School at Karisalkulampatti, Kamarajar district.	4.25
	Total ..	50.65

Construction of Girls Hostels.—During the year 1987-88, the Government accorded sanction for the release of a total amount of Rs. 144.81 lakhs for 11 Government Girls Hostels to the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation, Villupuram, South Arcot district as detailed below :—

Serial number.	Name of the Hostel.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1	Government Girls Hostel, Alangudi, Pudukkottai district.	18.50
2	Government Girls Hostel, Nazerath, Chidambaranar district.	14.20
3	Government Girls Hostel, Nambiyur, Periyar district.	12.35
4	Government Girls Hostel, Gethiseviyur, Periyar district.	12.50
5	Government Girls Hostel, Thalavadi, Periyar district.	13.00
6	Government Girls Hostel, Chokkam-palayam, Coimbatore district.	15.30

7	Government Girls Hostel, Chinnasalem, South Arcot district.	9.50
8	Government Girls Hostel, Sankarapuram, South Arcot district.	11.30
9	Government Girls Hostel, Singanur, South Arcot district.	11.70
10	Government Girls Hostel, Tiruppathur, North Arcot district.	11.56
11	Government Girls Hostel, Chengam, North Arcot district.	14.90

Construction of Boys Hostel.—During the year 1987-88, the Government accorded sanction for the release of a total amount of Rs. 51.00 lakhs for construction of buildings to 4 Government Boys Hostel to the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation, Villupuram, South Arcot district as detailed below :—

Serial number.	Name of the Hostel.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1	Government Boys Hostel, Marakkanam, South Arcot district.	12.00
2	Government Boys Hostel, Mimisal, Pudukkottai district.	15.00
3	Government Boys Hostel, Kunnam, Tiruchirappalli district.	12.00
4	Government Boys Hostel, Vanapuram, North Arcot district.	12.00
	Total ..	51.00

Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidars.—There are 758 Government hostels for Adi-Dravidars in the State with a sanctioned strength of 47,790 boarders including 49 college student hostels and 8 industrial student hostels. 15 New hostels are being opened every year in order to cater the growing needs of Adi-Dravidar community.

248 part-time tutors have been sanctioned for the hostel boarders in order to improve their standard of education and achieve good results in their examinations by way of coaching and teaching. Besides 5 part-time tutors have been appointed exclusively for Nandanar institutions for boys and girls at Chidambaram and 3 posts of part time tutors for Government college, Boys hostel at Madras, Tirunelveli and Salem (each one).

Government have increased the rate of food charges from Rs. 60 to Rs. 85 per boarders in respect of all High School hostels and from Rs. 95 to Rs. 140 p.m. in respect of college/Industrial hostels in Madras City and from Rs. 80 to Rs. 135 p.m. in respect of College/Industrial hostels in Mofussil.

Free supply of tools and appliances to Technically trained Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity.—The scheme of supplying tools and appliances free of cost to Scheduled Castes and who have the technical qualification was formulated in 1958-59 to enable them to settle down to their livelihood from the same. This scheme was extended to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts to christianity with effect from 1968-69 and 1975-76 respectively. To avail this concession the beneficiary should be Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity. He/she should have completed successfully the technical course for which he has applied for subsidy and if he has not undergone any training in our institution he/she should have gained practical experience or as a trainee in a private firm or workshop. There are 21 trades approved for this purpose of grant of assistance.

A Committee shall be constituted by the Government for the selection of beneficiaries. The Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare shall consolidate the requirements of tools and appliances to be distributed to the technically trained persons in all districts of the State each year and effect purchase centrally after calling for open tender and the requirements of each district will be delivered at the district Head quarters by the approved supplier. The scheme is implemented by the District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officer in the District.

Funds to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs for the Scheduled caste, Rs. 1.25 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 2.25 lakhs for Scheduled Caste converts to christianity are being provided every year. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 18.50 lakhs has been spent for this purpose.

Provision of House-sites to Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes by acquisition of private lands—Free of cost.—The scheme of acquisition of private lands for the provision of house sites to the members of Adi-Dravidars/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was continued during the year 1987-88 also. During the year 1987-88 an extent of Rs. 584.25 acres of land was acquired towards the provision of 20,035 House-sites to Adi Dravidars, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in this State. A sum of Rs. 112.68 lakhs was incurred under this item. From the inception of the scheme upto the end of 31st March 1988 total extent of 29,678.05 were acquired towards the provision of house-sites to Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes and a sum of Rs. 1,717.06 lakhs has been spent for this purpose.

Provision of drinking water facilities to Adi Dravidars habitations.—Provision of drinking water facility to to Adi Dravidar Habitations is one of the basic amenities and the Government have taken up the task of providing them in Adi Dravidar habitations.

Now drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 and G.L.R. at a cost of Rs. 15,000 are provided wherever necessary. To speed in the construction of G.L.Rs. powers have been delegated to the District Collectors to take up works for provision of G.L.Rs. wherever feasible. The District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officers were instructed to give highest priority to provide drinking water facilities to Adi Dravidars colonies. During this year a sum of Rs. 22.95 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for this purpose.

Rewards to inter-caste married couples.—Government have been issued as follows modifying to the Rewards to inter-caste married couples.—

(i) that the scheme of award of gold medals to inter-caste married couples be discontinued and instead be granted the concession as detailed below :—

(ii) If the combined annual income of both the inter caste married couple is Rs. 6,000 per annum and below they shall be awarded a cash grant of Rs. 1,000 (marriage expenses) and a sum of Rs. 4,000 to be invested jointly in National Savings Certificate in the names of the couple, to be matured after a period of six years following the procedure laid down, for award of National Savings Certificate.

Education.—Two hundred and two GTRS and one non-Residential School are maintained by this Department. The details of the schools are furnished below :—

Category of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Residential Boardings.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Primary Schools in Non-JTDP areas	176	9,016
2 Middle Schools	17	2,105
3 High Schools	4	725
4 Higher Secondary Schools	5	515
5 Non-Residential School	1	84
	<u>203</u>	<u>12,445</u>

Besides the above Government Tribal Residential Schools, 14 Government Tribal Boys Hostels with 665 Boarders and 8 Government Tribal Girls Hostels with 340 boarders are functioning.

The rate of food charges in respect of boarders in Government Tribal Residential Schools and Hostels is Rs. 85 per month per boarder. The rate of food charges in the Scheduled Tribes subsidised hostels is Rs. 46 per mensem per boarder.

The following 4 subsidised hostels for Scheduled Tribes are also functioning :—

The Nilgiris district—

1 S.S., S.S.S. Tribal Residential High School for Boys, Coonoor	200
2 S.S., S.S.S. Tribal Residential Higher Secondary School for Girls, Coonoor	100
3 Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Nirgachand	52
4 Schaguru Sannuga Elementary School, Uthagamandalam.	50
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Other Facilities.—Dresses, Text Books and Note Books and Slates are supplied to the boarders in G.T. Hostels and Schools, as in the case of Adi-dravidar Schools and Hostels.

A sum of Rs. 30 per boarder is sanctioned towards bedding to each of the boarders in Government Tribal Residential Schools and hostels located in hilly areas.

Drinking Water Facilities to the Scheduled Tribes.—To provide clean drinking water in the areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, necessary provision is made every year. The Scheme is implemented from the first Five-Year Plan period onwards. For the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 3.35 lakhs was provided. New drinking water-wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 each and ground level reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 15,000 each are provided. Powers have been delegated to the District Collectors to take up the works for provision of ground level reservoirs wherever possible irrespective of the number of places.

Construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes.—The provision of houses for Scheduled Tribes is also being implemented under various schemes. 4,858 houses were constructed for Scheduled Tribes. From the year 1975-76 the work relating to the construction of houses has been entrusted to TAHDCO, 75 houses were constructed by TAHDCO.

During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 4.91 lakhs has been deposited in the P.D. Account of TAHDCO with Government for the housing programme for Scheduled Tribes in I.T.D.P. areas. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1.95 lakhs was also sanctioned and placed at the disposal of TAHDCO for Non-ITDP areas. Houses were not constructed during the year under question.

Health.—To cater to the medical needs of the Scheduled Tribes who live in scattered areas, hilly and forest areas, 3 mobile medical units started previously are functioning (Dindigul Dharmapuri and Tenkasi).

Further, during 1986-87 a new mobile medical van was arranged in the Nilgiris District.

Communication.—Towards communication facilities, formation of roads, link roads, culverts etc., in Tribal Areas are being attended to so as to provide easy access and communication to the nearby towns, villages and markets from their habitations.

Reservation.—The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes allotted and so far achieved both in Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings was as follows :—

Allotted.	Achievement.	
	Government Department.	Public Sector Undertakings.
	(PER CENT).	
Scheduled Castes ..	18	14.3
Scheduled Tribes ..	..	0.1

Rule of reservations is also applicable for ten promotional categories.

Petty Trade Loans to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts.—The scheme of granting interest free loans to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and scheduled caste converts, for starting petty trades with a view to improve their economic conditions was implemented by this department upto 1983-84. From 1984-85 the scheme has been entrusted to the THADCO. From them the scheme is implemented by the THADCO in a modified form (i.e.) loan cum subsidy, during 1987-88 the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs for this purpose. The community wise distribution is as follows :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Scheduled Castes	3.00
Scheduled Tribes	0.50
Scheduled Caste converts	1.00

Employment and Economic Advancement Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies.—The Government have ordered the constitution of district level committees consisting of the Collector, Regional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Joint Director of Agriculture to examine the affairs of each society and make suitable recommendations. The Committee have been formed and reports in respect of 30 societies out of a total of 56 societies have been received. On the basis of these reports, proposals have been sent to Government for writing of irrecoverable loan amounts to the tune of Rs. 4,48,528.25. The above amount were sanctioned to the above societies for agricultural operations.

Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.—Five hundred and seventy-six Co-operative Milk Supply Societies were sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Caste in this state. Of these 207 societies are dormant.

Plough bull subsidy.—The on going scheme of plough bull subsidy for the benefit of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Caste converts to Christian was implemented during the year 1987-88 also at the rate of 800 per beneficiary. during 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 7.24 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 1.18 lakhs for Scheduled Castes Converts to Christianity was spent to implement the scheme and placed at the disposal of district Adi-dravidar Welfare Officers for implementation.

Irrigation Well Subsidy.—During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 2.31 for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 0.41 lakhs for Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity was spent to implement the scheme of subsidy for sinking irrigation wells. The scheme of sanctioning subsidy for sinking irrigation well by Scheduled Tribes was continued. The maximum subsidy of Rs. 6,000 was given to the Scheduled Tribes Agriculturists for sinking irrigation wells in their patta lands to enable them to pursue agricultural operation.

Construction of Quarters for Sanitary Works.—During the year 1987-88 the Government have accorded sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 3.28 lakhs as 75 per cent subsidy portion of the Government to 58 Town Panchayat for the supply of 288 wheel borrows and 337 scrappers and 339 pans to town panchayats in this State under the scheme of humanising the occupation of sweepers and scavengers who are engaged in the unclean occupation. This sanctioned amount was placed at the disposal of Director of Town Panchayats for implementation.

TAMIL NADU ADI-DRAVIDAR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation was incorporated with effect from 15th February 1974 with the main object to promote the standard of living of Adi Dravidar families. Now this corporation consists of two wings (1) Technical wings (2) Economic Development wing. The activities of this Corporation are covered by 8 Division Offices of the Technical wing by and by District Development Offices of the Economic Development wing.

2. The main objectives of the Corporation are :—

(i) to provide housing facilities to Adi Dravidars in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) to under-take construction of buildings for hostels, schools, community halls, Balwadies etc. for Adi-Dravidars.

(iii) to implement Economic Development Scheme to benefit the Adi-Dravidars to lift them above the poverty line.

(iv) to undertake any specific item of work relating to the upliftment of Adi-Dravidar entrusted to the corporation by the Government from time to time.

Economic Development Wing.—With the above object in view, this Corporation in collaboration with Nationalised, Scheduled and Co-operative Banks has formulated the following schemes :—

I. Margin Money.

II. Special Central Assistance Programme—

(a) Cluster Development Programme.

(b) Tubewells scheme.

(c) Urban Self Employment and Training Programme.

(d) Supply of Bunks with Trade cost.

(e) Auto Rickshaw Scheme.

(f) Tempo scheme.

(g) Agricultural and Allied Activities Scheme—

(i) Open Well Scheme.

(ii) Deepening of well scheme.

(iii) Filter Point and Artisan Well Scheme.

(iv) Construction of Pump room.

(v) Electrical Motor and Pumpset Scheme.

(vi) Tyre cart with two bullocks.

(vii) Plough Bullock.

(viii) Bullock cart with pair of bullocks.

(ix) Power sprayer.]

III. Petty Trade Loans Schemes.

IV. Housing Programme for Adi-Dravidar.

I. Margin Money Loan.—This is a soft loan carrying 4 percent interest given to the scheduled caste beneficiaries through the Nationalised Banks matched with their loan for Economic Development of Scheduled Caste people on viable and workable schemes to ensure higher flow of institutional finance for the economic development of the scheduled caste beneficiaries. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 143.6476 lakhs has been given as margin money loan to 3,950 scheduled caste beneficiaries under individual and group schemes through Nationalised Banks.

II. Special Central Assistance Scheme.—This is a grant from Government of India received by State Government as an addition to the State's efforts for the Economic Development of the Hindu Scheduled Castes Families. This grant is released to various departments based on the project reports of the Departments concerned for improving the Economic condition of the Scheduled caste families.

During 1987-88 schemes were sanctioned to benefit about 40,114 scheduled caste families at a total outlay of Rs. 832.35 lakhs.

Petty Trade Subsidy-cum-Loan Scheme.—This was implemented as interest free loan to scheduled caste, scheduled caste converts to christianity who possess Technical experience in a particular trade by the Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare since 1968-89. Subsequently during 1984-86 the Government issued orders revamping the scheme as 'Petty Trade-subsidy-cum-loan scheme' and also entrusting the implementation of the scheme to the Managing Director, TAHDCO. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was spent as subsidy benefiting 600 scheduled caste families.

IV. Housing Programme.—Under this scheme 3,163 houses have been completed during the year 1987-88 and the remaining 1,837 houses are in progress.

Technical Wing.—The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar, Housing and Development Corporation Limited, consist of eight Engineering divisions.

These Divisions are taking works of construction of hostels for scheduled caste girls and boys school buildings, community halls, fisherman houses teachers quarters, Tribal Areas, sanitary workers Quarters cluster Development Building works such as rural textile centres, Nepali loom centre, Hand made paper Unit, Foot wear units, Chamber Brick kilns, etc. and other deposit works given to Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation by other departments which approach Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation for construction of building works.

During the year 1987-88 technical wing of Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation has completed 472 buildings under various schemes by eight Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Divisions.

The financial achievement under the above scheme was 397.71 lakhs during 1987-88.

**THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED ACTIVITY SCHEMES
HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED.**

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Number of Adi-dravidars.</i>	<i>Unit cost.</i>	<i>Government subsidy.</i>	<i>Margin money.</i>	<i>Bank Loan.</i>	<i>Total project cost.</i>	<i>Total cost of subsidy.</i>	<i>Total Margin money.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Open well scheme ..	738	25,000	6,000	2,000	17,000	184.50	44.28	14.76
2 Deepening of well scheme	424	8,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	33.92	16.96	848
3 Filter point and Artisian ..	165	20,000	7,500	3,500	9,000	33.00	12.375	5.775
4 Electrical Motor and Pump scheme ..	345	6,500	3,250	1,625	1,625	22.435	11.2125	5.60625
5 Construction of pump room	125	3,000	1,500	750	750	3.75	1.875	0.9375
6 Tyre cart with two Bullocks	114	8,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	9.12	4.56	2.28
7 Plough Bullock ..	193	2,500	1,250	625	625	4.823	2.4125	1.20625
8 Power Sprayer Scheme	200	1,200	600	300	300	2.40	1.20	0.60
9 Bullock cart with pair of bullocks ..	150	5,500	2,750	1,375	1,375	63.25	31.625	15.8125

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Introduction.—A separate Directorate of Backward Classes was formed in 1969 to accelerate the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities headed by an I.A.S. Officer. District Backward Classes Welfare Officers were posted at the District level to achieve this object. Since, then the ambit of Welfare measures undertaken by the State Government for the betterment of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities had enlarged many fold.

These are broadly grouped under the following heads :

- I. Education.
- II. Economic Uplift.
- III. Health, Housing and other schemes.

The most important scheme for the advancement of the Backward Classes is education. This scheme provides a package of incentives, concessions like scholarships, Midday Meals, Hostels, running of schools, Supply of Clothing, Boarding Grants and Award of Prizes, etc. As many as 23 specific schemes had been undertaken in the State to promote the Educational and economic condition of the Backward Classes.

Programmes on economic uplift include supply of tool and implements, running cottage Industrial Training Centres and providing training in various cottage Industries, etc.

Programmes of Health, housing and other scheme include provision of house-sites, construction of dhobikanas and providing training in Job Oriented Courses and running hostels for them, etc. Brief details of important schemes implemented by this department are as below :—

1. *Scholarships and Stipends.*—Recognising that the educational uplift of the Backward Classes hold key for their overall advancement, the Government has been paying special attention to this field. The grant of scholarships to students is to cover the expenditure of tuition fees, special fees, cost of books, examination fees and boarding and lodging charges at prescribed rates.

The annual parental income for getting these scholarships is Rs. 5,000.

The schemes consist of the following :

(a) Prematric Scholarships in the form of select text books from IV standard onwards to Denotified communities and from IX Standard to Backward Classes.

(b) Postmatic Scholarships in the form of cash is given to the College Students.

During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 444.39 lakhs was spent on these schemes benefiting 3,05,168.

2. *Mid-day Meals (Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme).*—Children in the age group of 5 to 15 studying in Denotified Community Schools run by this Department were fed under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme Scheme. A sum of Rs. 29.89 lakhs was spent on this scheme benefiting 48,960 students during 1987-88.

3. *Hostels.*—Denotified Communities and Backward Classes Students whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 are admitted in the hostels run by this Department for High School/College/I.T.I. Students. Boys within a distance of 8 kilometres are not admitted into these hostels. This distance limit does not apply to girls. The food charges are payable for 10 months or more in a year. This department runs 671 hostels. Rates of food charges allowed are as follows :—

(1)	In City.	In Mofussil.
	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
College Hostels	140	135
I.T.I. Hostels	140	135
High School Hostels	85	85

Of these 90 Hostels are for Denotified Communities and 581 are for Backward Classes. Of the 671 hostels 52 for College and I.T.I. Boys and 23 for College Girls and the rest for high school students. These hostels were maintained at a total expenditure of Rs. 538.56 lakhs benefitting 38,354 students.

4. *Boarding Grants.*—Students staying in hostels run by private managements are also awarded subsidy called Boarding grants at Rs. 45 per month in Madras City, district Headquarters and in Taluk Headquarters and at Rs. 40 in other places. A sum of Rs. 8.63 lakhs was spent on this during 1987-88 benefitting 2,016 students.

Uniforms.—Two sets of uniforms are supplied in a year to all pupils studying upto VIII Standard in the Schools run for the benefit of Denotified Communities Likewise two sets of uniforms are supplied in a year to all inmates of High School Hostels run by this Department. A sum of Rs. 41.06 lakhs was spent for this Scheme during 1987-88 benefitting 84,903 students.

6. *Schools.*—Recognising the importance of Education the Government are running schools primarily for denotified communities maintaining hostels and extending financial assistance even upto Post-Graduate Level through offer of Scholarships.

This department runs 3 Higher Secondary Schools, 7 High Schools, 43 Higher Elementary Schools and 225 Elementary Schools in the district of Madurai, Anna, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Chidambaram, Kamarajar, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Dharmapuri, North Arcot and South Arcot. 53,169 students were studying in these schools. A sum of Rs. 268.52 lakhs was spent during 1987-88 for running these schools.

7. *Supply of Books and Slates.*—Free Text Books are supplied to all the pupils studying upto VIII Standard in the Denotified Communities Schools run by this Department and who are covered by Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. Slates are also supplied to the Denotified Communities pupils of Standards from I to III and Note books are supplied to pupils upto X Standard. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 5.18 lakhs had been spent and 49,038 students had been benefited.

8. *Award of Prizes to Pupils.*—Every year prizes are awarded to Backward Classes/Denotified Community Students who secure the highest percentage of marks at the State Level as follows :—

PRIZE SCHEME :

State Level.—

(i) One prize amount of Rs. 1,000 each is awarded to one boy and one girl at Higher Secondary Level who rank first in +2.

(ii) First prize of Rs. 500 each is awarded to one boy and one girl at S.S.L.C. level who rank first.

District Level.—For one Boy and One Girl who rank I, II and III in the following examinations :—

	RUPEES.
First Prize in +2 Higher Secondary level	500
First Prize in S.S.L.C.	150
Second prize in S.S.L.C.	100
Third Prize in S.S.L.C.	50
First Prize in VIII Standard	100
Second Prize in VIII Standard	50

A sum of Rs. 0.39 lakhs was spent for awarding prizes to students during 1987-88.

Perarignar Anna Memorial Award.—A prize amount of Rs. 1,000 each is awarded to one first best boy and one girl and Next best or one next best boy and one girl who secure the highest marks in +2 and pursue professional courses and whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000. This is awarded every year till the completion of the course.

Thanthai Periyar Memorial Award.—A prize amount of Rs. 1,000 each is awarded to one first best boy and one girl and next best or one next best boy and one girl who secure the highest marks in X Standard and pursue Polytechnic Courses and whose parental/annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000. This is awarded every year till the completion of the course.

9. *Agriculture*—The agriculturists (Denotified Community) who own not less than 2.00 acres of land are given subsidy of Rs. 2,500 for sinking irrigation wells. A sum of Rs. 0.46 lakh was spent for this purpose during 1987-88 for the benefit of 19 families.

10. *Supply of Tools and Implements*.—Poor Barbers and dhobies who are engaged in their traditional occupations are supplied with barber kits and iron boxes respectively. Boyars are supplied with stone cutting equipments. 1,110 Barber kits at a cost of Rs. 148.96 (per kit) were supplied to Barbers. 4,000 Iron Boxes at a cost of Rs. 445 each were supplied to Dhobies 400 sets of stone cutting tools at a cost of Rs. 375 each set were supplied to Boyars. Totally a sum of Rs. 21.59 lakhs was spent for supplying these tools to 5,710 families.

11. *Training to Denotified Communities*.—Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops were run for imparting training to Denotified Community people and these institutes had been transferred to the Department of Employment and Training, Madras-5 and are run as I.T.Is. (after upgrading them). The expenditure for these workshops are met by this Department.

12. *Construction of Dhobikanas*.—Dhobikanas are constructed for the benefit of washermen community who are engaged in their traditional occupation, for their better living conditions in towns, Municipalities and Town Panchayat Areas. The Government provides a subsidy of 75 per cent of the cost and the balance 20 per cent being met by the local body and 5 per cent by the beneficiaries. So far 61 Dhobikanas had been sanctioned. Two new Dhobikanas were sanctioned during 1987-88 and a sum of Rs. 0.83 lakh was spent.

13. *Provision of House Sites*.—House sites are provided by acquiring lands to the poor people belonging to the four occupational communities (viz.) oddars, Vannar, Navithar and Narikoravars, 3 Cents of land is allowed for a house-site with common facilities like playground road, etc. A sum of Rs. 19.17 lakhs was spent during 1987-88 and 1,116 families were benefited.

14. *Job Oriented Hostels*.—A scheme for training to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities Youths in Job Oriented Courses is in vogue from 1984-85. A hostel is run for boys at Madras. A sum of Rs. 2.95 lakhs had been spent and 198 candidates were benefited by this scheme during 1987-88.

TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

This Corporation was formed by the Government with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores divided into 10 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 100 each. This Corporation was registered on 16th November 1981 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, Denotified Communities by selecting suitable viable schemes recommended by the District Officials of various Departments. The beneficiaries are selected normally from the IRDP list and they are brought under Co-operative fold by the Departments concerned. In G.O. Ms. No. 63 B.C.W., C.M.N. M.P. & S. W. Department, dated 20th January 1989 orders have been issued for enhancing the maximum ceiling of margin money loan from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 3.00 lakhs and if the cost of scheme exceeds Rs. 15.00 lakhs and if they are viable, the Corporation shall approach the Government for relaxation and ceiling limit.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far released a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as share capital for schemes implemented by this Corporation and Rs. 15 lakhs as Ways and Means Advance for meeting the Administrative Expenses. During the year 1987-88, the Government have sanctioned an interest free loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for meeting administrative expenses and Rs. 40 lakhs for implementation of schemes pending with the Corporation.

Upto 31st March 1988, the Government have approved 66 schemes for implementation through Co-operative Societies with a project cost of Rs. 204.24 lakhs for benefiting 3,244 Backward Class families. The Corporation is released upto 31st March 1988 margin money assis-

tance of Rs. 7.184 lakhs to 31 schemes benefiting 1,521 families. 21 Schemes have been dropped as they are not viable as reported by the Heads of Department. Out of the remaining 14 schemes sanction has been accorded for the release of the margin money, for 3 schemes and cheque will be sent shortly. The Balance 11 schemes are being processed and margin money loan will be sanctioned in due course. At present there is no field staff of the Corporation in the districts. We are depending on the District Officers of various departments in implementing our schemes. Due to financial constraints, this Corporation could not create and infrastructure in the districts and it relies entirely on the assistance of the District Collectors and through them the District Officials for Planning, formulating and implementing its schemes. But as this system is not working satisfactorily the Corporation has submitted a proposal to Government in consultation with the Director of Backward Classes to involve the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers in the implementation of the schemes of the Corporation. The orders of Government are awaited.

In G.O. Ms. No. 270, B.C.W. C.M.N.M.P. and S.W. Department, dated 27th December 1988 orders have been issued for Entrusting the additional items of work relating to the implementation of schemes formulated by the TABCEDCO and matters relating to the Welfare of Minorities Commission to the District Backward Classes Welfare Officer as part of his regular duties in addition to his normal duties and responsibilities. The Corporation is taking all possible steps to achieve the objectives set forth in the Memorandum of Association with the limited available resources.

TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women was incorporated in December 1983 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1.00 Crore. The State Government has so far contributed a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs towards equity and Central Government has contributed a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs towards equity share. The primary objective of this Corporation is to promote employment at opportunities for women. The activities of this Corporation during the year 1987-88 are enlisted and briefly narrated below :—

Printing Press at Guindy.—The training programme in the Printing Press which was set up at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs was completed and all the 75 women were absorbed as regular workers. The unit also entered the commercial phase in its progress. The annual turnover of the unit is fixed as Rs. 24 lakhs.

Printing Press at Sivakasi.—A composite offset Printing Press has been set up in Sivakasi at a total cost of Rs. 53 lakhs. 75 handicapped women and 75 women from the families with a high incidence of child labour have been identified and imparted training in Sivakasi, Madurai and Madras. On completion of training they are working in the Press. The Press will go in commercial production this year and the annual turnover is expected initially to be around Rs. 40 lakhs.

Educational Aids Unit/Screen Printing Unit at Tambaram.—In the Educational Aids Unit there were 47 workers two trainees and 10 supervisory staff during the year 1987-88. All the workers were trained in the unit itself and they are engaged in the manufacture of educational aids for the children in the Pre-Primary schools. A set of educational aids consists of 18 specific items which are used in the Balwadis run by the Government of Tamil Nadu under the Chief Ministers' Noon-Meal Programme. During the year under review 1,236 sets of educational aids valued at Rs. 7.91 lakhs were supplied.

As an adjunct to the Educational Aids Unit there is a Screen Printing Unit where are 21 workers and 2 supervisory staff. This unit is mainly engaged in attending to the Screen Printing requirements of the educational aids unit. In addition to this flip charts were supplied to DANIDA.

Flexo-graphic Unit at Tambaram.—In the flexo-graphic unit there are 6 well trained workers and one supervisory staff. During 1987-88, 50 lakhs of paper bags of various sizes and 900 paper rolls were supplied to Co-opex and another 400 rolls of paper were supplied to Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Electronics Unit at Guindy.—During the year 1987-88 there were 5 regular workers and 24 trainees in the unit. This unit is engaged in the manufacture of I.T. coils and the assembling of Printed Circuit Boards. Further this unit has taken up the cable form and PCB assembling work for BELTEX AND electronic equipments for Hindustan Teleprinters Limited. During the year under review this unit has supplied 35,420 LT Coils costing Rs. 2.05 lakhs and it has also got an income of Rs. 38,350 as service charges.

Sheep Scheme under STEP.—The Sheep Scheme under STEP Programme of Government of India is being implemented in the five districts of Tamil Nadu namely Anna

Chidambaranar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Pudukottai and Kamarajar. It benefits 1,500 women and the total cost of the scheme is Rs. 103.16 lakhs. All the beneficiaries have been identified. All the selected beneficiaries were given 7 days training on the basic aspects of sheep husbandry and loan has been sanctioned to all the 1,500 beneficiaries of the 30 sheep breeding co-operative societies by the banks and the 50 per cent subsidy portion was also released in respect of these beneficiaries.

An important aspect of the scheme is to train one woman from the local village for 12 months on Animal Husbandry and Co-operative activities. Later she will be absorbed as the Secretary of the respective Society. During the training programme she will be paid a stipend of Rs. 400 per month. Selection of 30 candidates has been finalised and the training is to be conducted at the District Livestock farm at Pudukottai.

Industrial Promotion Cell.—The Industrial Promotion Cell was set up in June 1987 with the main objective of motivating women to take up entrepreneurship through the entrepreneurial development programme and also to train desiring women candidates in various trades so that they will emerge either as individual or as group entrepreneurs. This cell will help the prospective entrepreneurs in choosing a viable project and preparation of project reports. Further it will process the loan applications to enable the entrepreneurs to get the necessary financial assistance through financial institutions. The applications of such of those candidates requiring a shed will also be forwarded to SIDCO for allotment of shed. In short, this cell will act as Women Entrepreneurs Guidance Bureau. So far 11 applications with a total financial investment of Rs. 51.4 lakhs have been processed by this cell.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.—During 1987-88, orders were passed by the Government for the formation of 80 groups in Dharmapuri district, 190 groups in Periyar district, 100 groups in Tiruchirappalli district and 100 groups in South Arcot district. So on the whole 470 groups covering about 7,500 women have been formed in the four districts of Dharmapuri, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot in the year 1987-88. All these groups have been provided with the bank finance in addition to the Integrated Rural Development Programme subsidy and group subsidy.

Spinning and Weaving under STEP.—26 Cotton Spinning units and 24 Cotton Weaving units were sanctioned to this Corporation by the Government of India during 1987-88. Under this programme 16 Sarvodaya Sangams were selected in eight districts of Tamil Nadu for starting these units. The implementation of the scheme broadly falls under three categories namely (1) Training of beneficiary women (2) Purchasing machinery and (3) Construction of buildings. In some cases the institution has been able to take up all the three activities simultaneously, as they were able to provide training to the prospective beneficiaries with the available machinery and order for the machineries to be erected in the building which they planned to complete before the machineries arrived. Some institutions have taken to implementing these different activities after completing the building as they do not have enough space in their existing units to accommodate the additional beneficiaries. Therefore the pace of implementation varies from institution to institution.

Construction of Building.—Each of the units have been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.45 lakhs for putting up a building with an area not less than 1,450 sq.ft. The building grants were released in four instalments. The construction has commenced in all the 50 units and in eight cases the building construction has been completed and in the rest they are in various stages of completion.

Machinery.—Machinery grant has been released to all but two of the 50 units and the machineries have

been supplied through the Directorate of Instrumentation Khadi and village Industries Commission, Bombay.

Training.—Training has commenced in all but three of the 50 units, 25 units have completed the training and in the rest it is in various stages of progress. All the 1,164 beneficiaries have been identified. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 145.05 lakhs.

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 destitute, uncontrollable young persons and youthful offenders placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 now the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 was replaced by the Central Act, viz., The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 that has come into effect from 2nd October 1987 in the State of Tamil Nadu. According to this new Act, a new forum viz. Juvenile Welfare Boards (consisting of a Chairman and few members) enquire into the matters relating to neglected juveniles. 13 Juvenile Welfare Boards were constituted in the State of Tamil Nadu consequent on the introduction of the new Act. The matters relating to delinquent juveniles are dealt with by the Juvenile Court. The composition of a Juvenile Court includes a Principal Magistrate, with 2 honorary Social Workers of whom one shall be women.

Special/Juvenile Homes.—There are nine Government Special/Juvenile Homes—Eight for boys and one for girls. Of this two are Special Homes intended for reception of young persons and youthful offenders. The remaining seven Juvenile Homes are intended for destitute and neglected children. The Government Special/Juvenile Home for Girls at Madras receives both seniors and juniors.

There are 11 Private Juvenile Homes in the State run by Voluntary Agencies with Government grant. These Homes receive only destitute, Orphans and neglected children.

Observation Homes.—The Observation Homes are meant for temporary custody of boys and girls during the period of trial and investigation. The institutions are feeder institutions to the Special Juvenile Home. There are 11 Government Observation Homes, including the two Observation Homes attached to the Special/Juvenile Homes at Chengalpattu and Thanjavur. There are three private Observation Homes receiving grant from Government.

After Care Organisations.—There are three After-Care Organisations—one for girls and women at Vellore and the two others for boys at Chengalpattu and Madurai.

The Government After-Care Organisation for Women Vellore is intended to give shelter and training to girls and women discharged from Special/Juvenile Homes, Vigilance Institutions and State Prison for Women, an Industrial Training Unit (Garments and Holdall Making Training Unit) is attached to this home to impart training to the inmates in garments and Holdall Making.

The After-Care Organisation for Boys at Athur (Chengalpattu) and Madurai are intended for the boys discharged from the Special/Juvenile Homes. In the After-Care Organisation at Chengalpattu training in Blacksmithy and book-binding is imparted.

Juvenile Guidance Bureau.—There are three Juvenile Guidance Bureau in Madras, Madurai and Vellore providing counselling to children besides undergoing Psychological reports.

Strength—Special / Juvenile Homes.—There were 1954 boys and 564 girls in all Special/Juvenile Homes on 1st April 1987. 1,381 boys and 102 girls were admitted and 1,555 boys and 152 girls were discharged during year, leaving 1,780 boys and 514 girls on 31st March 1988.

Observation Homes.—There were 655 boys and 79 girls in all the Observation Homes on 1st April 1987. 9,871 boys and 452 girls were admitted and 19,953 boys and 451 girls were discharged during the year leaving 473 boys and 80 girls on 31st March 1988.

After-Care Organisation, Vellore.—On 1st April 1987 there were 40 girls in the Home. 45 girls were admitted and 45 girls were discharged during the period. The strength of the Home at the end of the financial year was 40.

After-Care Organisation for Boys, Madurai.—On 1st April 1987 there were 11 boys in the Home 50 boys were admitted and 45 boys were discharged during the period. There were 16 boys in the Home on 31st March 1988.

Government After-Care Organisation for Boys, Chengalpattu.—On 1st April 1987 there were 30 boys in the Home. 51 boys were admitted and 56 boys were discharged during the year under report. There were 25 boys in the Home on 31st March 1988.

Finance.—The expenditure on the maintenance of Government and private Special/Juvenile Homes, Observation Homes, After-Care Organisations, Juvenile Guidance Bureau was Rs. 1.94 crores. The receipt through the Industrial Sections, Garden produce, Dairy Farm, Band-troups and miscellaneous items during the year was Rs. 8.85 lakhs.

General Remarks.—The Observation Homes and Special/Juvenile Homes established under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 continued to run satisfactorily during the year under report.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS ACT, 1956.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service consists of two branches—One relating to the Observation Homes Juvenile Special Homes established under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and the other relating to Vigilance Institutions established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956. This Act is now known as The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

The Homes under the Act are classified as follows :—

- (1) Vigilance Homes/Correctional Institutions
- (2) Sri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Homes;
- (3) Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre ;
- (4) Unmarried Mothers' Home.

1. *Vigilance Homes/Correctional Institutions.*—These long-stay institutions intended for reception, reformation and rehabilitation of convicted girls and women under the provisions of the Act.

2. *Sri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Homes.*—This is a long-stay institution intended for reception, reformation and rehabilitation of girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothel. Kidnapped girls are those with moral lapses or exposed to moral danger requiring protection.

3. *Vigilance Rescue Shelters and Vigilance Reception Centre.* This is a short-stay institution intended for receiving girls and women facing trials and provide them intermediate custody.

4. *Unmarried Mothers' Home.*—Unmarried Mothers Home is intended for woman with illegitimate pregnancy. The institution is housed in the campus of the Government Vigilance Home and Sri Sadana, Mylapore, Madras. There is also a similar home run by St. Francis Xavier's rescue Home, Adikalapuram, Tirunelveli District receiving grant from Government.

There are two Vigilance Homes—One in Madras City and other is Madurai.

Sri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Home.—There are four Rescue Homes/Protective Homes in the State at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters Vigilance Reception Centre.—There are five Vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the

Government Vigilance Homes and Protective Homes at Madras Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and one Vigilance Reception Centre is housed in the premises of the Government After-Bare Home for Women, Vellore (North Arcot District.)

A part from the above there is also a non-statutory institution Abhaya Nilayam functioning under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras for standard women and girls.

Admissions and Disposals—Vigilance Homes Correctional Institutions.—There were 224 adults and 6 children at the commencement of the year on 1st April 1987. 54 adults and 4 children were newly admitted. 116 adults and 5 children were discharged leaving 162 adults and 5 children at the end of the year.

2. *Sri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Homes.*—There were 51 adults at the commencement of the year on 1st April 1987. 62 adults were admitted 55 were discharged during the year under report. At the end of the year there were 58 adults.

3. *Vigilance Rescue Shelters / Vigilance Reception Centre.*—During the year under report 4,608 adults 61 children were admitted in all the Vigilance Rescue Shelters and Vigilance Reception Centre attached to the long-stay institutions.

4. *Unmarried Mothers' Home.*—There was 1 adult at the beginning of the year on 1st April 1987. 4 adults were admitted and 3 were discharged leaving 2 adults at the end of the year.

IV. *Health of the inmates.*—The general health condition of the inmates continued to be satisfactory during the period under report.

Rehabilitation Programme.—During the year under report inmates were rehabilitated as shown below :—

1. Restored to parents, husbands, etc.	..	65
2. Admitted into the Government After-Bare Home, Vellore.	..	30
3. Sent to outside job.	..	..

The total expenditure of the institutions for the period from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 was Rs. 29.55 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 17,800 was derived from the Industrial Section and other miscellaneous receipt.

Conclusion.—The Vigilance Institutions continue to run satisfactorily during the period under report.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME

The Scheme of Old Age Pension is implemented in the State under the following categories for the grant of pension to destitute persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them—

(i) Old Pension (Normal) Scheme (with effect from 1st April 1962).

(ii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Physically Handicapped) Scheme (with effect from 1st November 1974).

(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Widows) Scheme (with effect from 1st June 1975).

(iv) Old Age Pension (Destitute Agricultural, Labourers) Scheme (with effect from 21st August 1981).

(v) Extension of Old Age Pension Scheme to deserted wives (with effect from 25th April 1986).

1. *Old Age Pension (Normal) Scheme.*—This scheme is implemented from 1st April 1962. 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 destitute persons, the minimum age limit for eligibility is 65 years.

2. *Old Age Pension (Destitute Physically Handicapped) Scheme.*—The Government extended the Old Age Pension Scheme to destitute Physically Handicapped persons with effect from 1st November 1974. Physically handicapped destitutes whose disability is 50 per cent and more are eligible for the pension, irrespective of their age. The minimum age limit initially prescribed for the eligibility to receive this pension was 55 years and it was reduced to 45 years in 1975.

The destitutes coming under this category should apply along with the certificate given at free of cost by the Government Doctor attached to any Government Medical College/Government Hospital/Primary Health Centre. This scheme was extended to leprosy patient in 1982.

3. *Old Age Pension (Destitute Widow) Scheme.*—The Scheme of Old Age Pension was extended to destitute widows with effect from 1st June 1975. The minimum age limit initially prescribed for the eligibility was 45 years and it was reduced to 40 years in 1978.

4. *Old Age Pension (Destitute Agricultural Labour) Scheme.*—The Scheme of Old Age Pension was extended with effect from 31st August 1981 to destitute Agricultural Labourers whose age is not less than 60 years.

5. *Extension of O. A. P. Scheme to deserted Wives.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 1465, Social Welfare Department, dated 3rd May 1984 the Government have issued orders extending the Old Age Pension Scheme to the deserted destitute wives subject to conditions laid down therein. In the G.O. Ms. No. 1180, Social Welfare Department, dated 25th April 1986 and also in the G.O. Ms. No. 3057, Social Welfare Department, dated 21st November 1986 the Government have directed that the Old Age Pension Scheme is to be extended to the deserted destitute wives not less than 30 years of age in relaxation of certain conditions in the G.O. first cited. This scheme is being implemented from 25th April 1986.

6. *Procedure for sanction of Pension.*—The authority competent to sanction the Old Age Pension in the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned. An appeal against the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer may be preferred to the Collector concerned those appeal petitions need not be stamped.

7. *Payment of Pension.*—From the date of inception of Old Age Pension Scheme i.e. from 1st April 1962 a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem was paid as Old Age pension till 31st March 1979. It was increased to Rs. 25 per mensem from 1st April 1979 and to Rs. 35 per mensem from 1st April 1982. The amount of pension is sent to the pensioner to his address through Postal Money Order by the Tahsildar without deducting the M.O. Commission which is borne by State Government.

8. *Free Supply of Handloom Janatha Dhoti Sarees.*—The scheme of supply of handloom Janatha Dhoti/Saree, as the case may be free of cost to the Old Age Pensioners on each of the occasions of Independence Day and Pongal Festival is also being implemented from Independence Day 1979. The rate of clothes are given below :—

- (i) Handloom Janatha Dhoti Rs. 18.50 each;
- (ii) Handloom Janatha Colour Saree Rs. 22.25 each.
- (iii) Handloom Janatha White Saree Rs. 24.30 each.

9. *Free rice and Nutritious Noon Meal.*—The Old Age Pensioners are supplied with one K.G. of five variety of rice per head per week. This concession is provided, from 1st November 1980.

The C.M.N.M.P. has been extended to the Old Age Pensioners with effect from 15th January 1983. The cost of a meal exclusive of other incidental charge is 93 paise per head per day for the following items —

	GMS.
Rice	200
Dhall	15
Edible Oil	10
Vegetable, etc.	50

The Old Age Pensioners who receive nutritious noon meal are eligible to receive only 1/2 kg. of rice per week.

10. *Number of beneficiaries and approximate expenditure under the Old Age Pension Scheme —*

	Number of beneficiaries.
(i) Old Age Pension (Normal)	1,63,698
(ii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Physically Handicapped).	20,504
(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Widow)	99,326
(iv) Old Age Pension (Destitute Agricultural Labourers).	45,772
(v) Old Age Pension (Deserted Destitute Wives).	24,797

	3,54,097

The total approximate expenditure on Old Age Pension Scheme per annum will be Rs. 31.16 crores.

TAMIL NADU INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROJECT.

The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project aims at increasing the efficiency, coverage and impact of the Government's Nutrition and Health efforts. This is to be accomplished principally by systematic concentration on the nutritionally most vulnerable population group, viz. children aged 6 to 36 months. The Project will also 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.

When compared to the existing Nutrition Interventions Programme, this Project has two new innovative features.

They are—

1. Establishment of a nutrition surveillance under which all eligible children in the rural areas of Project districts will be identified and their progress monitored systematically.

2. Supplementation that continues as long as required for the child to achieve adequate nutritional recovery and accompanied by intensive nutrition education of key family members to promote permanently improved home feeding practices, within the reach of most Project families.

Functioning of the Project.—The Project is implemented in a phased manner in 173 blocks of the ten project districts namely Madurai, Anna Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai, Tirunelveli, Chidambaranar, North Arcot and Chengalpattu.

However, the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project has been merged with Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme and is functioning from 1st May 1986 as Modified Integrated Child Development Scheme in Pudukottai District. This has been extended in four blocks in Ramanathapuram and eight blocks in Chengalpattu District with effect from December 1987.

The Project was originally stated to come to close in June 1986. The credit closing date has been subsequently extended upto 31st March 1989.

The Community Nutrition Centre under Nutrition Delivery Services component is the focal point through which all the services are rendered at the village level. It is established at the rate of one centre for every 1,500 population and each centre is under the charges of a Community Nutrition Worker. At this rate, 9,000 centres have been opened. All the children in the age group of 6 to 36 months are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women in all the Project areas including Pudukottai district. Supplementary feeding is provided to support nutrition education to the mothers. The energy food is presently being obtained from Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Limited, Bangalore.

The Community Nutrition Workers undertake certain nutrition related health activities. They have been systematically deworming children with piperazine citrate once every four months. At present the Community Nutrition Workers have also been entrusted with the task of administering Vitamin 'A' once in six months.

The Health component is operated through the Multi purpose Health Workers positioned in Project

Areas as part of the system adopted State-wide. Each population of 5,000 will have been Health Sub-centre manned by one female and one male Multi-purpose Health Worker. There is one Health Supervisor for every four sub-centres who supervises the work of Multi-purpose Health Workers.

Communications Component.—The Communications component of the project is designed to promote short and long term acceptance of the improved nutrition linked practices. The main objective of this component is to motivate target population to change traditional family feeding patterns to provide better nutrition for 6 to 36 months old children and expectant and nursing mothers. The component also provides communications support to the Health and nutrition staff of the Project to deliver successful service programmes.

Towards this end, the component evolved a strategy, best suited for the project namely:—

1. Mass Communication.
2. Training Support.
3. Staff development and Co-ordination.
4. Interpersonal communication.
5. Communications Research.

Along with the usual programmes on the above lines, component has been involved in the following programmes:

I. Mass Communication—Production of motivational, films—Release of advertisements in the magazines, Exhibitions, Audio Visual Van.

II. Training Support.—The following training support materials were produced and distributed to the Pj. Staff:—

Thirty-five mm. slides in English
Film strips with cassettes and guide notes in English on four themes.

Booklets on family interaction programmes and Communication strategy—

1. 16 mm. training film on Group discussion.
2. Inservice Training Programme.

III. Staff Development and Co-ordination:

1. News letter
2. Conduct of workshops.
3. Best Community Nutrition Worker Award.
4. News Letter.

IV. Interpersonal Communication:

1. Women's Working Group.
2. Children's Working Group.
3. Cooking Demonstration.
4. Local Food Production.

V. Communications Research.—The Component will take up 3 major studies, namely:—

1. Utilisation of printed training support materials
2. Utilisation of projected training support materials and
3. Impact of screening 35 mm films in the theatres.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

Evaluation.—The final terminal evaluation study of the Project has been entrusted to the Evaluation and Applied Research Department. In the case of Phase I, II and III, covering the Kottampatti block, Madurai and Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai districts respectively the impact as well as process evaluation have been undertaken, while in the case of the other two phases IV and V covering Tirunelveli and North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts, respectively, the process evaluation alone has been done by the Director on Evaluation and Applied Research.

On completion of the field study, processing and compilation of data, the finalisation of terminal evaluation results and subsequent documentation of the report was

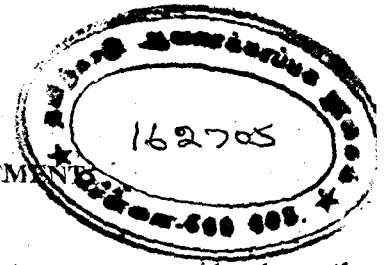
entrusted to an Officer on Special Duty (TINP) in Evaluation and Applied Research Department. The first draft Terminal Evaluation Report recovering both impact and process evaluation results along, with the relevant tables is expected from the OSD (TINP) by the end of April 1988.

Finance.—An expenditure of Rs. 85.45 crores has been incurred for the Project as a whole up to March 1988 and claims at 80 per cent for disbursement value of Rs. 32.48 crores have been filled with Government of India up to March 1988. All claims upto March 1988 has been forwarded by the Government of India to World Bank.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE DEPARTMENT

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.



The Prime aim of Tamil Development Department is to promote the use of Tamil in State Government Administration and in the field of Education, Science, etc. In addition to this various Tamil Development schemes have also been implemented by this department.

1. *Implementation of Tamil Official Language Scheme.*—This department attends to the vital scheme of introducing Tamil as official language at all levels. The progress of this scheme into the offices of Heads of Departments, and District Collectorates is monitored by the Director of Tamil Development and in subordinate offices by the Assistant Directors of Tamil Development having offices at District Head quarters.

During the year 1987-88, the Director of Tamil Development inspected 32 offices of the Heads of department (including Corporation and Board offices) and 12 collectorates. The Assistant Directors of Tamil Development inspected 1,678 offices in the districts.

2. *Translation Work.*—(a) 6,583 pages of forms, codes, manual, etc., pertaining to various departments have been translated from English into Tamil and scrutinised.

(b) Five posts or scrutiny Superintendents have been created under the Part II scheme into Seventh five Year Plan. During the year 1987-88 these Superintendents have translated 2,878 pages and scrutinised 9,487 pages of translation.

3. *Tamil Training Classes.*—Tamil Training classes were conducted for the staff of the Rural Development Department, Commercial Taxes Department, Forest Department, Fisheries Department, Police Department and Agricultural Department by the Assistant Directors of Tamil Development Department. At the Civil Services training Institute in Bhavani Sagar, Junior Assistants were given training in writing drafts and notes in Tamil by the Assistant Directors of this department.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to aged Tamil Scholars.—Under this scheme, the Government accorded sanction for the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to 30 Tamil Scholars each year. Accordingly the Government have selected 27 Tamil scholars for 1987-88 and accorded sanction for the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to each person for a period of three years.

The 27 Tamil Scholars selected for financial assistance were honoured by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Tiruvalluvar Day Celebration held at Valluvar Kottam Madras on 16th January 1988. So far 301 Tamil Scholars have been benefited under this scheme.

Financial Assistance for the publication of best books to authors.—In order to encourage the publication of best books in Tamil the Government instituted a scheme of providing financial assistance to the authors for the publication of books, Government have appointed an Expert Committee for this scheme. Applications

received for financial assistance are considered on the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Committee. A sum of Rs. 8,000 is given as maximum financial assistance under this scheme. The financial assistance is given on the instalments. The first instalment is given on the basis of the estimate for publication and the final instalment is given after the publication of the book. During the year 1987-88 the Government accorded sanction for the publication of 59 books.

Financial Assistance to Universities situated in Other States and Institutions for the Development of Tamil.—The Government continue to give financial assistance for the institution of Tamil Charities and for conducting diploma courses in Tamil in the Universities of other states—

		Rs.
1. Bangalore Tamil Sangam.	For conducting classes.	10,000
2. Institute of Asian Studies	For Tamil Development.	2,00,000
3. Krishnadevaraya University, Anandapur.	For conducting Part-time Diploma courses in Tamil.	10,000
4. South Indian Book Trust, Madras.	For the publication of courier.	49,500
5. All-India University Tamil Teachers' Association, Annamalai Nagar.	For the publication of Ayyakkovai.	3,000
6. Central Institute of Indian Language Myore.	For the Publication.	15,000

Awards and Functions.—Thiruvalluvar Day Celebration is conducted as a Government function every year by the Tamil Development Department. One 16th January 1988 Tiruvalluvar Day was celebrated. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Education Minister and Minister for Information and Public Relation and Chairman, One-man high-Level Committee for Tamil Development participated in the function.

Tiruvalluvar Award.—Thiruvalluvar award for the year 1987 has been awarded to Thiru Dhandapani Desigar on 16th January 1988.

Award of cash prizes to best books.—With a view to encourage the publication of best books every year cash prizes are being awarded under 21 titles. 27 books under 15 titles have been selected for 1985 and prizes have also been distributed to the authors in the Valluvar Day celebrations held at Madras on 16th January 1988. A sum of Rs 63,000 was provided for 1987-88 under this scheme.

Memorials for Sangam Poets.—The scheme to set up memorials for Sangam poets is under implementation. So far the nativity of nearly 200 Sangam poets

as been identified. As a first step memorials for 62 sangam poets have been identified. As a first step memorials for 62 sangam poets have been erected at Madurai on the occasion of World Tamil Sangam inaugural function. Action is being taken to erect memorials for other poets in a phased manner.

Geographical Names.—Tamil spelling for geographical names is given by this department. The Government has instituted a State place name authority. Action is being taken to correct the defective place names.

13. **Rectification of defects in Street Names.**—Consequent on the issue of the Government order delting the case suffixes in the street names, most of the street name in various municipal Corporations, Municipalities and

Panchayats are written defectively. Action is being taken to rectify the above defects.

Financial Assistance to Protagonists of Tamil Language and Culture.—The scheme provided for paying a monthly assistance of Rs. 250 to those who have exhibited courage or nobility in their zeal to preserve the glory of Tamil Language and Tamil Culture. Special grants and incentives are also paid to encourage those contributed their might to the preservation and enrichment of the heritage of Tamil Languages, Culture and History. The department of Tamil Development is incharge of implementing this scheme. 381 persons were selected under this scheme for financial assistance during the year.

TRANSLATION.

The erstwhile office of the Senior Translator to Government, which was in existence for nearly a century, since the British Days, was merged with Public Department in 1959. Recently, a new Department, namely Tamil Development Culture Department has been created in the year 1984 (April) and the Translation Wing has come to function as a separate wing under the control of the Secretary to Government, Tamil Development Culture Department.

In spite of vigorous implementation of official language policy by all the Departments within and outside the Secretariat, translation is being furnished for the following:—

1. The reports of Public Accounts Committee.
2. Public Undertakings Committee.
3. The Departmental Notes thereon.
4. Circulation Notes.
5. Voluminous Detention orders, para wise remarks and mercy petitions under "COFEPOSA".

Many Departments of Secretariat send 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 are mostly time bound are translated in record time, and this work has become the main stay throughout.

Public (State Administration Report) Department and the Reviews about performances and achievements of all Departments for Tamil Translation and this work is also a time bound work. This is another major work attended by this Department throughout the year.

Translation of Notifications, Rules and Regulations continue to be the routine work of this Department. During Budget Session Translation of Policy Notes or Demands forms the major items of work. Materials sent by the State Government undertakings and Corporations are also attended to by this Department.

As usual, members of the staff are deputed to Finance during the Budget session for preparing Tamil translation of the Budget documents and they constitute the Finance (Budget Translation) Cell. So also, during the Assembly Session, one translator is being deputed to Assembly for doing urgent translation work themselves.

There is one Hindi Translator in the Department to attend to Hindi Translations.

There is also a Malayalam part time Translator who attends to the Malayalam Translations of Notification intended to be published in Tirunelveli, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari District Gazettes and also translate Malayalam Petitions into English, and Public (SC) and Public (L & O) matters into Malayalam.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES.

The International Institute of Tamil Studies was established on October 1970. Since its inception it is functioning in the Madras City. Since 1972 it is located at C.I.T. campus of Adayar. It was established entirely with the intention of doing a vast research on Tamils and Tamil Studies. The aims and functions of the Institute are distinctively different to that of the University departments.

Since inception the Institute has published 138 publications out of which 28 publications are in English and 110 publications are in Tamil. 69 titles have also read been sold out. The publications are research oriented and are moderately priced and well received by the scholars and public from all over the world.

The Institute offers courses on Tamil for non-Tamils and Diploma Courses on Translation and Manuscriptology. During the Financial year 1987-88 9 students underwent the Diploma Courses and 9 Foreigners were benefitted by the Tamil Courses. The University Grants Commission and American Institute of Indian Studies have deputed Foreign Scholars on Individuals projects. Under the Indo FRG Cultural Exchange Programme a student of FRG is deputed to this Institute under Indo-FRG cultural Exchange programme.

To impart higher knowledge in the field of research on multifarious aspects new schemes have been drafted out and are being implemented. Multifarious Organisations and Foundations in foreign countries are being regularly contacted to have funding and to establish cultural contacts.

Periodical weekly Seminars (48) and Monthly Research Forum Meetings (12) apart from the monthly Seminars on Tamil Arts (127) were held during this period.

Two New Endowments were established at the cost of Rs. 10,000 each. Two Endowment lectures were held.

An English Translation of Sangam Poetry and Tamil Culture in South East Asian Countries are some of the publications during the current period.

Distinctive Place name Study, place names in Literature, 19th Century Tamil Literature, Telkappiam variorum Editions, Folk Deities, Terukkuthu, Comparative study of Mystic Love in Tamil with the song of the Solomon, Translation of Thiruvagam into English are published by the Institute. The role of agnikas in Indian philosophy, Hand book and Work book for the Tamil text are some of the projects in progress during this period.

TAMIL NADU EYAL ISAI NATAKA MANDRAM.

I. Encouragement of Young talented artistes through sabhas.—Under the scheme of encouragement to young talented artistes in carnatic music (both vocal and instrumental) and Bharathanatyam the Mandram through a panel of experts had selected 55 artistes in the above art disciplines and projected them before the public through sixteen selected sabhas and a total of 120 programmes was held in the year and each artistes had been provided with a minimum of four programmes. This scheme is in operation for the past 25 years.

II. Group Veena Music Competitions.—The Mandram had conducted a group veena music competition on 6th November 1987 for the award of one Silver Rolling Veena Graciously donated by Thiru Vishnu Ram Methi, former Governor of Tamil Nadu. The recipients by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes of the above competition were (1) Sri Sadhguru Sangeetha Vidyalayam, (2) 'Kalaimamani' G. N. Dhandapani Veenaai Isai Kuzhu, (3) Tamil Nadu Government Music College respectively. The prize distribution of the above competition was held on 7th December 1987. Honourable Dr. Ma. Po. Sivagnanam, Chairman, High Level Committee for Tamil Development presided over the function and distributed the prizes to the respective winning groups. Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary to the Government, Tamil Development Culture Department solicited the prize winners.

III. Inter State Culture Exchange programme, the Mandram had sponsored a thirty member cultural troupe comprising artistes of Bharathanatyam, Folk dance and Folk Music to visit the States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab for giving the cultural programme in the year under report. The above troupe left Madras on 28th February 1988 and returned back on 22nd March 1988 after giving twelve cultural programmes in the above two states.

Moreover under the above scheme the Mandram on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, received a thirty member cultural troupe from Goa. The above troupe visited Tamil Nadu between 27th March 1988 and 5th April 1988. The cultural programme of the above troupe had been conducted at Madras under the

auspices of the Mandram and the remaining programmes were held at Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Dindigul and Tuticorin with the Co-operation of the District Collectors concerned.

IV. Compassionate Grant.—In the year under report the Mandram sanctioned the compassionate grants varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 to twenty two families of the deceased artistes for meeting expenses connected with their funeral and obsequies. A sum of Rs. 6,400.00 had been sanctioned as grant under the scheme during 1987-88.

V. Maintenance Grant.—Under the scheme of providing financial relief dependants of deceased artistes, twelve families of the deceased artistes were each given a grant of Rs. 2,000. The scheme proves to a boon and a source of succour to the families of reputed artistes who die in pitiable circumstances leaving their families in distress.

VI. Grant-in-aid for the publication of rare books in music, dance and drama.—In the year under review, the Mandram sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the publication of the book 'Guhanooru' and also Rs. 10,000 for the republication of the book "Keerthanai Malai", Volume II of Papanasam Sivan under the scheme of Grant-in-aid for the publication of rare books in the field of Tamil literature, Music, drama and dance.

In the year 1987-88, the Mandram published two books viz., (1) Thirukkural Madhura Keerthanai, Volume II written by Mayavaram Thiru T. R. Viswanatha Sastri and the two drama scripts of "Arumbugal", "Gurukshetra" which were staged by the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Drama troupes 'Kalalayam' during the All India Civil Services Drama Competitions.

The release function of the above books was held on 9th October 1987 at Kalaivanar Arangam. "Isai Perarignar Thiru Semmangudi R. Srinivasa Iyer received the first copy of the Thirukkural Madhura Keerthanai from Thirukuralar Thiru V. Munisamy, Thiru V. P. Sivagnanam, Director of Public Libraries received the first

copies of 'Arumbugal' and 'Gurushetra' from Thiru A. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., former Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu. All the copies of the above books had been donated to the Public Libraries for the benefit of the General Public.

The Manram had also arranged a felicitation function in honour of Kalalayam, a civil services drama troupe of Tamil Nadu Secretariat which bagged several prizes at the All India level under the Chairmanship of former Minister Thiru R. Soundararajan. Mementos were distributed to the members of the above troupe.

VII. South Zone Theatre Festival.—In collaboration with the Sangat Natak Akademi, New Delhi the Manram had organised South Zone Theatre Festival for seven days from 23rd November 1987 at Madras. Six theatre groups two each from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka, participated in the said festival and projected their plays. The above festival was inaugurated by late S. V. Sahasranamam an eminent Tamil theatre artist under the presidentship of Dr. V. D. Narayana Menon, former Chairman of the Sangat Natak Akademi, New Delhi. A seminar and an evaluation session was conducted to assess the intrinsic value of the plays on each day. Experts and eminent theatre critics besides observers from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh participated in the seminar and discussions.

VIII. Grants to the professional drama troupes for the production and staging of the Tamil Play depicting the Tamil Culture.—Under the scheme of grant in aid the professional drama groups for production of outstanding Tamil Plays, three theatre groups were each extended a production grant of Rs. 10,000. The details of the groups and the plays projected at the special drama festival organised by the Manram are as follows :—

- (1) 'Chennai Kulivilasini Nataka Sabha, "Elatchiapathiyala", Madras.
- (2) "Chennai Vairam Nataka Sabha, "Vallal Seethakadhi", Madras.
- (3) "Chennai Seva Stage Nataka Sabha" "Nanda Vilakku.

The above dramas were staged between 29th March 1988 and 31st March 1988 at Madras under the auspicious of the Mandram.

IX. Function—Birth Anniversary of T. N. Rajarathinam.—Nadaswara Maestro Late T. N. Rajarathinam's birth anniversary had been celebrated on 6th October 1987 at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan former Minister of Law and Education presided over the function. Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Development Culture Department and Thiru T. S. Latchappa, Lecturer in Nadaswaram Government Music College, Madras delivered the felicitation speeches. A special cash award of Rs. 5,000 had been distributed to Thirumathi Saradambal widow of late T. N. Rajarathinam the above function. The function came to a close with the delightful Nadaswaram recital of Thiru N. Magiripetta K. Krishnan with Thiru A. K. Palanivel on Thivil.

2. Sankaradass Swamigal birth anniversary.—In Collaboration with the Chidambarnar District Kalai Kalachara Kazhagam the Mandram had celebrated the birth anniversary of Sankaradass Swamigal at Tuticorin on 24th October 1987 Chidambarnar District Collector Thiru R. Arumugam, I.A.S., Presided over the festival. Honourable Thiru P. H. Pandian, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly had distributed the cash awards of Rs. 2,000 each to the ten drama artistes who are in indigent circumstances. The function concluded with a musical drama "Prakalatha" staged by Madurai Thiru N. N. Kannappa.

3. Birth Anniversary of Papanasam Sivan.—In collaboration with the Neyveli Sangeetha Sabha, the Mandram celebrated the birth anniversary of Papanasam Sivan a great music composer at Neyveli on 31st October 1987. The former Tamil Nadu Minister Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, Presided over the function. The Minister released the book of "Keerthana Malai" Volume-II composed by Papanasam Sivan and published under the grant in aid scheme of the Manram at the above function. The function concluded with the music recital on 'Karaikkaal Amnaiyar' by the student disciples of Dr. Rukmani Ramani, daughter of late Papanasam Sivan.

4. Kalaivanar N. S. Krishnan birth anniversary.—Kalaivanar N. S. Krishnan's birth anniversary was celebrated by the Mandram on 26th March 1988 at Madras. Dr. Ma. Po. Sivagnanam, Chairman Tamil Development, High Level Committee presided over the function. Kavignar Thiru Ku. Sa. Krishnamoorthy delivered the felicitation address. At the conclusion of the function a Villupattu programme on the life of Kalaivanar N. S. Krishnan was rendered by the Attur Thirumathi Gomathi and party.

5. Pammal Sambandanar Birth Anniversary.—The pioneer of Tamil Dramatist Pammal Sambandanar's birth anniversary was celebrated by the Mandram on 28th March 1988 at Madras. Thiru G. Selvam, Direc or All India Radio, Madras presided over the function. Thiru T. N. Sivathanu, Drama artiste had delivered the felicitation address. At the conclusion of the function. "Kodaiyali Karnan" a popular Tamil Drama written by Pammal Sambandanar was staged by Thiru K. P. Udhrapathi's A.P.N. Arts.

X. Formulation of syllabus on Folk Arts.—In the year under report, the Manram had submitted the draft syllabus on folk arts training to the Government for its approval. The above draft syllabus was formulated by the expert committee constituted by the Mandram. The syllabus would be followed for training the youngsters in the traditional and authenticated folk arts at the training centres proposed to be started by the Mandram at the district level.

XI. Compilation and publication of a Directory of artistes of Who is Who in music and dance.—The project of compilation and publication of a Directory of artistes of Who is Who in the field of music and dance and drama is under progress.

XII. Scheme of Imparting training to the young artistes for making musical instruments.—In the year under report the Manram is implementing the training programme to the young artistes in the manufacture of Karnatic musical instruments like Veena, Mridhangam, Thambura, Tabla etc., in collaboration with the cultural centre for performing arts, Madras. Under the above scheme five young students have been selected and are receiving training in making the musical instruments from the experienced crafts man in the respective fields.

XIII. Scholarship Scheme.—During the period the Manram has awarded Scholarship of Rs. 75 each to the

four students, studying in the Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu. The above scholarship would be extended to them till the completion of their course.

XIV. Grants to the Voluntary Cultural Organisation.—The Manram extended grants to the Voluntary Cultural organisations, individuals, institutions for the conduct of training programmes, celebration of commemoration festivals of great composers and savants and purchase of stage materials instruments, etc. During the year 1987-88 a total sum of Rs. 32,500 was disbursed as grants-in-aid.

TAMIL NADU OVIA NUNKALAI KUZHU.

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1975, for promotion of activities in the spheres of plastic and visual arts. Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu which is under the administrative control of Tamil Development Culture Department, implements the following programmes for development of art in the State.

(1) Conduct of Annual Exhibition of Art, (2) Honouring Eminent Artists of Tamil Nadu, (3) Conduct of Orientation Training Courses for Art Masters in Districts of Tamil Nadu, (4) Conduct of Lecture-cum-Demonstration in Art in Districts of Tamil Nadu, (5) Sanctioning annual grants to art organisations in Tamil Nadu, (6) Sanctioning scholarships to students studying in Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam and Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram and (7) publishing bi-annual art magazine "Nunkalai", etc.

Art activities during 1987-88.—Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu and Sarala's Art Centre, Madras jointly organised an Art Exhibition in July, 1987. The art works created by the artists who participated in the Artist's camp held at Kodaikanal in April 1987, were displayed in the Exhibition. This Art Exhibition was inaugurated by Director, Doordarsan Kendra, Tamil Nadu on 27th July 1987.

The Orientation Training Course for the Art Masters of Tiruvannamalai Educational District was conducted for 21 days from 7th August 1987, in collaboration with the S.C.E.R.T.

In order to create an awareness of the development of art trends among the public in the districts, Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu organised Art Exhibition at Tirunelveli for a period of one week. This Exhibition was inaugurated by District Revenue Officer on 19th August 1987. Lecture Demonstration in Painting, drawing, Sculpture and Graphic were given by eminent artists. Films on art and slides were also screened during the period of the Exhibition. An Art competition for children was also conducted.

The Orientation Training Course for the Art Masters of Salem Educational District was conducted for 21 days from 7th September, 1987 in collaboration with the S.C.E.R.T.

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu organised an Art Exhibition in collaboration with Neyveli Rotary Club for a period of one week at Neyveli. This Exhibition was inaugurated on 5th October 1987. Lecture demonstrations in Painting, Drawing, Sculpture and Graphic were given by the eminent artists. Films on art and slides were also screened during the period of the Exhibition.

Under the programme of Inter-State Exchange of Art Exhibition, Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu in collaboration with the Uttar Pradesh Lalit Kala Academy Lucknow, organised an Art Exhibition of Tamil Nadu Artists, for a period of one week from 13th November 1987, at Lucknow. This Exhibition was inaugurated by Uttar Pradesh State Minister for Cultural Affairs.

Nunkalai—Art magazine was brought out on December 1987.

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu organised an Art Exhibition at Coimbatore, for a period of one week from 5th January 1988. Lecture demonstrations in Painting, Drawing, Sculpture and Graphic were given by the eminent artists. Films on art and slides were also screened during the period of the Exhibition.

During the month of January 1988, 10 artists of Tamil Nadu were extended financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 each for conduct of their One-Man Show.

The "Graphic and Terracota Artists Camp" of the Kuzhu for this year was held at Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam for a period of 10 days from 23rd March 1988. Thiru S. T. Kasirajan, Additional Secretary to Government, Tamil Development Culture Department, who is also the Vice-Chairman of the Kuzhu participated in the valedictory function of the Camp and felicitated the artists.

TRADITIONAL TAMIL ARTS.

With a view to preserve, patronise and popularise the unique age old traditional art forms of Tamil Nadu, the Director of Traditional Tamil Arts has evolved quite a good number of schemes and has been implementing them.

1. *Compilation of Cultural Profile.*—The objective of the schemes is comprehensive documentation of traditional art forms of Tamil Nadu with their performance variation and cultural variety. The compilation reports of five districts viz. Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot and Chingleput (Two regions) after review by an expert committee, it is being considered for publication.

2. *Establishment of Tamil Culture Museum.*—In order to exhibit the various objects depicting the glory and grandeur of Tamil Nadu Culture and Civilization to the general public as well as to the foreigners, an art gallery under this scheme, is being set up in the second floor of the gallery of contemporary art Government Museum Complex, Madras, with the assistance, of the Department of Museums.

3. *Production of films on the munificence of early Tamil Kings.*—Under this Scheme, it has been planned to produce and release three short colour documentary films on the munificence of early Tamil Kings, with the Co-operation of Tamil Nadu Films Divisions.

An advisory Committee, Comprising of Tamil Scholars and Film technicians to determine the script of the films would be constituted.

4. *Preservation of recording of voices of Tamil Scholars.* Under this Scheme, proposed to record the speeches of 46 Tamil Veterans from different disciplines with wide knowledge and rich experience are under consideration.

5. *Festival of Traditional Tamil Arts and Seminars on folk arts of Tamil Nadu.*—In order to patronise, preserve and popularise the multifarious traditional art forms of Tamil Nadu and also to encourage the artistes, it was planned under this scheme, to hold a Seminar on Traditional arts and Culture in Madras. In view of the prevailing drought situation in the State, the Festival and the Seminar could not be conducted.

6. *Establishment of Folk Arts Training centre at Madurai.* With a view to protect preserve and promote the Folk arts of Tamil Nadu and also to impart free training with monthly stipend to the younger generation, who are interested to learn these graceful arts, it has been planned under this scheme, to establish a training centre at Madurai. Experts in folk arts as well as the Director of School Education and the Director of Government Examinations have been consulted to finalise the syllabus of the Course, admission of students, appointment of tutors and conduct of examination, etc.

7. *Grant of financial assistance to indigent Tamil Writers.*—Under this scheme, ten writers have been selected to receive the financial assistance of Rs. 150 per mensem. They have been sanctioned the same for a continuous period of three years commencing from the financial year of 1984-85.

8. *Publication of rare books.*—Under this scheme action has been taken to credit and republish the two rare books viz 'Nattiya Nanool' and 'Madanga-choolamani'.

The work of publication of 'Mahakavi Bharathiar's' songs with swara notations has been completed.

9. *Panorama—Tamil Culture.*—This department in co-ordination with the Department of Government Museums, has been organising every month Panorama Tamil Culture Programme at Museum Theatre, Madras. During the Financial year of 1987-88, twelve lecture—demonstrations featuring different Tamil Scholars and Artists under the said Special Programme, have been jointly conducted by both departments. The programme has created an awarness, particularly in the minds of younger generation.

With a view to conduct a similar programme in the House of Tamil Culture, New Delhi, a meeting was held under the presidentship of the Special representative to The Government of Tamil Nadu in New Delhi. It has been resolved to hold Panorama—Tamil Culture Programmes, shortly with the approval of the Government.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

One more District Museum has been established at Erode in a building of the Municipal Office complex and it was inaugurated on 7th October, 1987. On the same day a seminar on "Multifaceted Periyar District" was conducted after the inauguration of this museum. In connection with the establishment of a District museum at Cuddalore a suitable building was taken on rent.

The Museum collaborated with various cultural organisations in organising special exhibitions in art in collaboration with the Max Muller Bhavan, an exhibition

on 'Graphics by Guenter Grass' was arranged inside the Museum premises, from 18th to 26th April 1987. A photographic exhibition on 'Fotosheltax 1987' was arranged in collaboration with the Art Studio of the Soviet Cultural Centre, Madras from 5th to 11th May 1987. An exhibition of the paintings by Mrs. Sigrun GoNeumann was arranged by this Museum in collaboration with the Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany, Madras from 20th to 27th October, 1987. A special exhibition showing the panther in the act of killing a wild-boar was arranged by the Zoology section of this Museum from 20th March to 3rd June 1987.

Professor T. Balakrishna Nair's Endowment lecture for 1987, were delivered by Dr. V. H. Bedekar, Professor and Head of the Department of Museology, Faculty of Arts, University of Baroda on 8th and 9th June, 1987.

Twelve monthly lecture-demonstration programme under the series of Panorama—Tamil Culture were arranged inside the Museum Theatre in collaboration with the Tamil Traditional Arts Department and during these demonstrations well known Tamil Scholars and Artists such as Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam, the late Dr. Sirkazhi Govindarajan, Kalaimamani Thiru V. S. Raghavan Kalaimamani Kavingar N. Kamarajan were among some of the Chief guests.

On the Spot Child Art competition for four different age groups was conducted during the months of February and March 1987. Twenty-second Annual short-term training course in Taxidermy was conducted in the Zoology section of this Museum from 16th to 31st May 1987. Thirteenth Annual Refresher Course on 'Care of Museum objects' was conducted in the Chemical Conservation Section from 1st to 30th June, 1987.

Seminar and Conferences.—The Director of Museums participated in the Asian Relations Commemorative Conference held at New Delhi from 2nd to 5th October, 1987. Between the 6th and 14th October, 1987 he was on a visit to Stockholm in connection with the Indian Art Manifestation held there as part of the Festival of India in Sweden.

The curator for Archaeology went to Patna and Guwahati to attend the 13th and 14th Annual Congress of the Epigraphical Society of India held during the months of April and December 1987 respectively.

The curator for Anthropology attended the Seminar at Namakkal, Salem District on 1st August, 1987.

The Curator, Government Museum, Madurai participated in the Seminar on 'Ceremonies' conducted by the Society for Tamil Nadu Folklore Studies on 23rd April, 1987.

Publications.—As part of the Museum publication programme, a bulletin on 'the Descriptive Catalogue of Grasshoppers in the collection of the Madras Museum' (Vol. IX, No. 2) by Thiru G. Kesavaram, Assistant Director of Museum was released during the year.

Thiru J. Rajamohammed, Curator, Government Museum, Pudukkottai brought out a book in Tamil about the veteran freedom fighter, Thiru Sathyamoorthi and released it during the period of his Centenary Birthday Celebrations.

District Museum.—In addition to the Government Museum, at Madras, District Museums are also functioning at Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Vellore, Salem and Erode. Preparations are in progress for the establishment of district museums at Cuddalore, Coimbatore and Ottacomond.

District museums have been very active in organising activities in the districts and in adding to the collections of the Museums there. The Curator of the Government Museum, Madurai traced a microlithic site near Sivakasi, Kamarajar District. He also came across Roman Potteries at Koodalur, Madurai district and a Neolithic site at Seevalaperi, Tirunelveli District. He arranged a leather puppet show on Ramayana on 12th December, 1987. A folk dance programme also arranged by him on 23rd July 1987. He also conducted a workshop on Batik Art from 14th to 25th November 1987, and an Art Exhibition during that period.

In the Government Museum, Pudukkottai, a photographic exhibition on the life history of Thiru Sathyamoorthi, the veteran freedom fighter, was organised by the Curator Government Museum, Pudukkottai from 22nd to 27th December 1987, during the period of the Sathyamoorthi Centenary Birthday Celebration.

A photographic exhibition on 'Tourist Spots of Salem District' was arranged by the Curator, the Government Museum, Salem during April 1987. He also arranged another exhibition on 'Orchids' during the month of July 1987.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Conservation branch of this department has taken necessary measures to protect and maintain the following monuments :—

1. Thirumalai Nayak Palace, Madurai.
2. Palace Building, Thanjavur.
3. Danish Fort, Tranquebar.
4. Ramalingavilasam, Ramanathapuram.

The amount of Rs. 1,29,000 collected as entrance fee from the visitors. Necessary measures have also been taken for declaring the following monuments as protected monuments by this department :—

1. Rest House at Thangi, Chengalpattu District.

2. Pre Historic Paintings, Sethavarai, South Arcot District.
3. British Soldier Tombs, Otapidaram, Tirunelveli District.
4. Siva temple at Ulagapuram, South Arcot District.
5. Vishnu temple at Ulagapuram, South Arcot District.
6. Inscriptions at Periyerippatti.
7. Ramaswamy and Krishnaswami temple, Mallappadi, Dharmapuri District.
8. Sadayar Temple, Thiruchinampoondi, Thanjavur District.
9. Arugar Temple, Poondi, North Arcot District.
10. Siva Temple, Edayarpakkam, Chengalpattu District.

The maintenance and repair work has been carried out on the following monuments :—

1. Siva temple, Alambakkam.
2. Thirumalai Nayak Mandapam, Alagarkoil.
3. Twin Temple, Keelaiyur.
4. Naganathaswami Temple, Manambadi.
5. Bairavan Temple, Cholaapuram.
6. Siva temple, Kaoram, Chingleput District.

Necessary measures have been taken for getting issued the first notification and the final notification for declaring the following historically important edifices as protected monuments :—

1. Sivaganga Palace, Sivagangai.
2. Thirumalai Nayak Mandapam, Alagarkoil.
3. Chinna Ivarmalai.
4. Pre Historic painting, Alambadi.
5. A tank, Chinnayanpettai.
6. Pre Historic painting, Periyeripatti.
7. Pandya inscription, Dindigul.
8. British soldiers Tomb, Ottapidaram.

The estimate has been prepared for repairing Maratta Dharbar hall, Tanjore Palace at Thanjavur and Thirumalai Nayak Mandapam at Alagarkoil.

Necessary fencing for the protection of historic paintings found on the hillock of Kilvalai has been provided. Wooden doors in the temple of Chooleswarar at Kuzhambandal has been fitted. Necessary electrical connections have been provided in the siva temple, Sivapuram. The estimates for the maintenance of Vettuvankoil at Kazhugamalai and for the protection of sculptures at Sangamadu have been prepared. The concrete work on the floor of the Danish fort has been carried out. Necessary conservation works have been executed for the protection of the Fort remains of Kattabomman at Panchalankurichi.

Epigraphy Section.—The Epigraphists of this department, in their villagewise epigraphical survey, have surveyed 26 villages and were able to take estampages of 51 inscriptions. They have also collected the following objects of Archaeological interest :—

	NUMBER.
1. Palm Leaf Manuscripts	17
2. Copper Plates	14
3. Records	39
4. Coins	4

At the headquarters they have deciphered 72 inscriptions and made ready 4 inscriptions for printing. They have also contributed research articles for the departmental

quarterly journal (Kalvettu) and took part in a seminar on 'South Indian Brahmi Inscriptions' conducted by the Tamil University, Thanjavur.

Excavation Section.—During this year also the excavation has been carried out at Ulkottai adjacent of Gangaikondacholapuram. A brick structure consisting nine courses of bricks has been exposed. In addition to that a fort wall has also been found in a trench dug on the outskirts of Ulkottai. This wall is built of latterite stone capped with well dressed latterite blocks.

The porcelain sherds collected from the excavation conducted at Alagankulam at Ramanathapuram district and Gangaikondacholapuram in Tiruchirappalli district have been placed before the Archaeological experts of Japan for their indepth examination.

Pre-Historic Excavation Section.—The exploration has been carried by the Pre-historic Archaeologist along with the Curator and Archaeological officer in Nallai Kattabomman and Madurai District. During their exploration they were able to locate 75 Pre-historic places from which considerable number of Microlithic, Neolithic and Megalithic implements have been collected. Besides a few iron slags have also been discovered. A significant find of a fossil of tortoise was also made at the foot hill of Surul mountain. This fossil has been examined by the Scientist and dated to 10,000 B.C.

Archaeological Section.—The District Archaeological officers, during this year were able to collect number of Artifacts of considerable interest. They have conducted exploration in 800 villages. In their survey, they were able to locate the places where the people of Microlithic and Megalithic age lived and collected few stone implements, inscriptions, sculptures etc. The artifacts collected by the Archaeological officers have been deposited at the museums of their respective districts. The erotic sculptures carved on the steps of the tank of Chinnayanpettai in North Arcot District has been examined by the Archaeological officer of South Arcot District. He has recommended for taking necessary steps to declare this tank as protected monument of this department. The Archaeological officer of Salem district has acquired 335 punch marked coins found at Navalai in Arur Taluk of Dharmapuri District through the good offices of the District Collector, Dharmapuri. These coins were in currency during 3rd Century B.C.

Site Museums.—The showcases and the chart boards have been manufactured for the museums located at Arcot, Karur and Coimbatore, during the year 1987-88. The following objects have been collected for exhibiting in the museums :—

	Numbers.
1. Coins	18
2. Terracotta figurines	12
3. Urns	2
4. Stone age implements	70
5. Palm leaf manuscripts	15
6. Stone sculpture	1
7. Bronze Images	2
8. Potsberds	45

The total number of visitors came for seeing the exhibits of the museums was 85,956.

Archaeological Lab.—The artefacts collected during exploration and excavation have been brought to the Archaeological lab for cleaning and preservation coating. The following objects have been cleaned and given chemical treatment :—

	Numbers.
1. Iron objects	37
2. Bronze images	43
3. Copper coins	162
4. Palmleaf manuscripts	10
5. Pot sherds	25
6. Stucco objects.. .. .	6

Necessary chemical coating has been applied on the paintings and the damaged parts of the monuments that are being protected by this department.

Photography Section.—The excavated trenches and the artefacts collected from the excavation have been photographed while the excavations were carried out at Alagankulam in Ramanathapuram district, Gangaikondaoholapuram in Tiruchirappalli district and Poluvampatti in Coimbatore district. The bronze images found from the sub chambers in the temple premises of Esalam in South Arcot District. Manappalli in Salem District and Konnulanpallam adjacent to Tiruvidaimarudur of Thanjavur district have also been photographed before and after cleaning. The photographers of this department have also taken photographs of sculptures, paintings and objects of archaeological interest from the following places :—

1. Thanjavur ;
2. Alagankulam ;

3. Thiruninravur ;
4. Kambam ;
5. Salem ;
6. Madurai ;
7. Thiruvidadaimarudur ;
8. Kanch epuram ;
9. Danish Fort ;
10. Navalpakkam ;
11. Vandavasi ;
12. Karur ;
13. Cheppanancheri ;
14. Poondi and
15. Alagur.

Some of the photographs taken during the survey have been made print for publishing in newspapers. They also prepared the prints of some sculptures, bronzes and temples for selling them to the research scholars who require them for using in their research works.

Registration of Antiquities.—During 1987-88 the Registering officers who are executing the antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 enacted by Government of India, received 687 Applications for registration and issued certificates for 1,104 objects that were more than 100 years old.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS.

The Government of Tamil Nadu was operating fifteen State owned Transport Corporations during the year 1987-88 for the benefit of travelling public. The District operation of Pallavan Transport Corporation were re-organised 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 had been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1983 and the new corporations formed were Marudu Pandiyar Transport Corporation, Nesathony Transport Corporation and Jeewa Transport Corporation with head-quarters at Kataikudi, Nagercoil and Erode respectively. Cholan Roadways Corporation has been bifurcated with effect from 1st of April 1985 and named as Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation with head quarters at Tiruchirappalli. Pandiyan Roadways Corporation had been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1986 and named as Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation Limited with head quarters at Dindigul. Anna Transport Corporation had been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1987 and named as Annai Sathya Transport Corporation with head quarters at Dharmapuri. Each Transport Corporation is under the control of a full time Managing Director. The Pallavan Transport Corporation and Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation together have a full time Chairman. Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation has a separate full time Chairman. The Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Transport Department is the Chairman of the other Corporations.

1. *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 fleet strength as on the 31st March 1988 was 2,100 which includes 30 mini buses. The labour force of the Corporation was 18,754 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 29.17 lakhs passengers, per-day.

2. *Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation.*—The district services operated by the erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Transport Department was separated and formed as the district-wing of Pallavan Transport Corporation with effect from the 15th September 1975. The area of operation of this Corporation was Chengalpattu district. Routes of this wing and those of Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation were nationalised and this wing has begun to operate as an independent Corporation in the name of Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation with headquarters at Vellore from 1st December 1982. Its area of operation is North Arcot District and North Chengalpattu district. Its fleet strength which was 268 during 1972-73 is 966 on the 31st March 1988. The labour force was 6,068 as on 31st March 1988. The Corporation was carrying on an average of 5.66 lakhs passengers per day.

3. *Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation.*—The long distance express services connecting all the District headquarters in the State with Madras City, with one another were operated by Pallavan Transport Corporation

(Express), till 15th January 1980. On 16th January 1980, the Express wing was registered as a separate corporation in the name of Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation. Its area of operation is the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 786 as on the 31st March 1988. It had a labour force of 7,588. It was carrying on an average of 0.84 lakh passengers per day.

4. *Pandiyan Roadways Corporation.*—Pandiyan Roadways Corporation started operation from the 17th January 1972, on transferring to the Corporation, buses taken over from Southern Roadways Private Limited. The fleet strength of this Corporation as on 31st January 1983 was 1,285. In view of the huge size, it was decided to bifurcate the Corporation. The bifurcated Corporation which was named Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation has begun to operate from 1st April 1983. The area of operation of Pandiyan Roadways Corporation after 1st April 1983 was Madurai City, Madurai district, Anna District and Kamarajar District. It had an operative fleet strength of 1,097 as on 31st March 1986. In view of the huge size of the Corporation it was again bifurcated and the new corporation was named Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation to operate from 1st April 1986. The fleet strength of the Corporation as on 31st March 1988 was 801. The area of operation of Pandiyan Roadways Corporation after bifurcation was Madurai City, Madurai District, Kamarajar District. 5,994 employees were working in the Corporation. It was carrying on an average of 9.69 lakhs passengers per day.

5. *Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation.*—Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation was bifurcated from Pandiyan Transport Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983 with the area of operation is Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam districts. The operative fleet strength was 603 with the labour force of 4,304 employees as on 31st March 1988. It was carrying on an average of 4.52 lakhs passengers per day.

6. *Cholan Roadways Corporation.*—The Corporation commenced operation on the 1st March 1972, on Government transferring to it, buses taken over from Sri Rama Vilas Service, Raman and Raman Limited and from Sri Sathi Vilas. Its fleet strength as on the 31st January 1985 was 884. In view of the huge size, it was bifurcated into Cholan Roadways Corporation and Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation. The new corporation is functioning in Tiruchirappalli District from 1st April 1985. Cholan Roadways Corporation is operating in Thanjavur District with a fleet of 699 as on 31st March 1988. The labour force of the Corporation as on 31st March 1988 was 5,048. It was carrying on an average of 6.50 lakhs passengers daily.

7. *Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation.*—Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1985 with 404 buses. Its area of operation is Tiruchirappalli District. The fleet strength as on 31st March 1988 was 601. Its labour force was 4,117 as on 31st March 1988. It was carrying on an average of 5.02 lakhs passengers daily.

8. *Cheran Transport Corporation.*—Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on the 1st March 1972. Its fleet strength was 1,124 as on the 31st January 1983. In view on the huge size, it was decided to bifurcate this corporation. The new corporation named Jeeva Transport Corporation started functioning with headquarters at Erode from 1st April 1983. After bifurcation, Cheran Transport Corporation is operating in Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts and its fleet strength as on 31st March 1983 was 1,217. The labour force of the corporation as on 31st March 1988 was 8,594. It was carrying on an average of 12.71 lakhs passengers per day.

9. *Jeeva Transport Corporation.*—This corporation was bifurcated from Cheran Transport Corporation and started functioning with effect from 1st April 1983 with the area of operation in Periyar district. Its fleet strength as on the 31st March 1988 was 657. The labour force on the said date was 4,911. It was carrying on an average of 4.67 lakhs passengers per day.

10. *Anna Transport Corporation.*—Anna Transport Corporation started operation from the 15th February 1973. After bifurcation of Annai Sathya Transport Corporation on 1st April 1987, it was having 659 buses as on 31st March 1988. Its labour force was 4,662. On an average, 5.92 lakhs passengers were travelling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

11. *Kattabomman Transport Corporation.*—The Kattabomman Transport Corporation commenced its operation from the 1st January 1974. It was having 753 buses as on the 31st January 1983. It was decided to bifurcate this corporation. The new corporation named Nesamony Transport Corporation started functioning independently from 1st April 1983. After bifurcation Kattabomman Transport Corporation with head quarters

at Tirunelveli started functioning in Tirunelveli, Kattabomman District and V. O. Chidambaranar District. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1988 was 657. It had a labour strength of 4,766 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 5.16 lakhs passenger daily.

12. *Nesamony Transport Corporation.*—The Nesamony Transport Corporation bifurcated from Kattabomman Transport Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1983 with head quarters at Nagercoil. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1988 was 513. It had a labour strength of 3,717 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 5.18 lakhs passengers daily.

13. *Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation.*—The Corporation was formed on the 16th of January 1975 with its head quarters at Villupuram. The area of operation was South Arcot district and South Chengalpattu district. Its fleet strength as on the 31st March 1988 was 840. It was having a labour strength of 5,391, on the above date. On an average about 5.90 lakhs passengers were travelling daily.

14. *Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation.*—Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation was formed on the 1st April 1986 with its head quarters at Dindigul. The area of operation was Anna district. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1988 was 544. It was having a labour strength of 3,813 on the said date. On an average about 3.96 lakhs passengers were travelling daily.

15. *Annai Sathya Transport Corporation.*—Annai Sathya Transport Corporation bifurcated from Anna Transport Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1987 with head quarters at Dharmapuri. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1988 was 407. It had a labour strength of 2,642 on the above said date. It was carrying on an average of 2.71 lakhs passengers daily.

TAMIL NADU TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation 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 workshop, working capital etc., by mobilising public deposits and Institutional credit. The Reserve Bank of India has recognised this Corporation as a Hire Purchase (Non-Banking) Financial Company.

Financial Performance. Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation has been working on profit since its inception. The profit before tax during 1986-87 was Rs. 14.10 lakhs.

Deposits.—Deposits which stood at Rs. 1.31 crore at the end of 1975-76 have mounted to Rs. 114.71 crores at end of 1987-88. During the year 1987-88, the net-deposit mobilisation was to the tune of Rs. 29.65 crores. The deposit mobilisation of about Rs. 115 crores is due

to the excellent service rendered by Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation to its 36,218 strong depositors and due to the fact that interest to the depositors is being paid promptly on due dates.

Deposit Schemes.—At present there are two schemes of deposits :

- (i) Periodical Interest Payment Scheme, and
- (ii) Money Multiplier Scheme.

Under periodical interest payment Scheme, interest is paid once in two months and the minimum amount of deposits acceptable is Rs. 3,000. Under Money Multiplier Scheme, interest is compounded once in 2 months, at the appropriate rate of interest and the compounded interest together with the principal (marginally rounded off) is paid at the time of maturity and the minimum amounts of deposit acceptable is Rs. 1,000. The rates of Interest,

under Periodical Interest Payment Scheme and the maturity values under Money Multiplier Scheme are given below :

SCHEME I.

PERIODICAL INTEREST PAYMENT SCHEME.

Period.	Rate of interest)
	(per annum)
(1)	(2)
1 year and above but less than 2 years ..	12
2 years and above but less than 3 years ..	12.5
3 years	14

SCHEME II.

MONEY MULTIPLIER SCHEME.

Deposit Certificate of Rs. 1,000 will get multiplied for various period as under :—

Period.	Value at the end of the period.
	(2)
(1)	Rs.
12 months	1,130
24 months	1,285
36 months	1,515

The rates of interest for both the above schemes are as per the directives of the Reserve Bank of India and as approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Loans.—Financial assistance (including arranged credit extended by Tamil Nadu Development Finance Corporation since its inception upto 31st March 1988 exceeds Rs.407 crores including a sum of Rs.16.51 crores obtained from L.I.C. from the years 1981-82 onwards. During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 88.79 crores has been given as loans to S.T.U. and other State Government Undertakings. The financial assistance extended by Tamil Nadu Development Finance Corporation has enabled the S.T.U. to replace/ augment about 10,000 buses. Because

of the huge inflow of deposits from the public and institutions, the Government has also permitted Tamil Nadu Development Finance Corporation to diversify its lending activities to other public sector undertakings and Transport Corporations situated in other States. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned to TIDCO for, financing the expansion project of Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakonam in 1982-83 and a sum of Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned to Tamil Nadu Steels Limited in 1987-88. Further loans of Rs. 4 crores, Rs. 1.36 crores and Rs. 1 crore have also been sanctioned and disbursed to Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra State Road Transport Corporations respectively for purchase of new buses in 1984-85 85-86 and 1986-87. The loans carry finance charges ranging from 15 per cent to 16.5 per cent with rebate for prompt payment ranging from ½ per cent to 1 per cent.

Resource Base.—The total resource base of Tamil Nadu Development Finance Corporation as on 31st March 1988 is given below :—

(RS. IN CRORES)

1. Share Capital (including share deposits)	
Government	3.50
S.T.U.	1.64
	5.14
2. Reserves and Surplus	0.8
3. Deposits	114.7
4. L.I.C. Loan	10.6
5. Debentures—Secured	0.55
	<u>131.88</u>

Deposit accounting has already been computerised. Likewise the loan accounting has also been computerised. Financial Accounting will be computerised shortly.

Tamil Nadu Development Finance Corporation has a monitoring Cell manned by Technical personnel. It reviews the performance of S.T.U.s every month by means of a comprehensive management information system, which helps the Chairman initially to assess the working of the S.T.U.s under his control. The Cell arranges for interchange of ideas among the Corporations, choosing the best elements in each Corporation for emulation by others.

Thus the Tamil Nadu Development Finance Corporation provides substantial assistance to S.T.U.s thereby relieving the Government of according budgetary support to S.T.U.s to a great extent.

TAMIL NADU GOODS TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

I. Introductory.—Tamil Nadu Goods Transport Corporation Limited was formed as a Company under the Companies Act, 1956, under the Employment Promotion Programmes 1974-75. The Company was incorporated in March 1975 with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 40 lakhs, which was later increased to one crore during 1977-78. The present issued and paid up share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 32.66 lakhs.

II. Main Objects.—The Main objects of the Corporation are to operate goods transport service and co-ordinate with any form of Goods Transport Service. As on 31st March 1988 the fleet strength of the Corporation was 95 lorries (10 M.T. capacity each) and the total number of its employees was 412.

III. *Details of operations.*—The Corporation initially served the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited and the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited. In the later years it diversified its activities by undertaking movements of food grains for the Food Corporation of India, Steel for Tamil Nadu Steels Limited Fertilisers for Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited etc. In 1977 a Parcel service was introduced and later it was developed into a wide net work covering 16 routes and 100 Agency Stations all over Tamil Nadu. But due to poor operational results, the service was wound up in 1982. From 1984-85 onwards the Corporation started carrying garbage for Madras Corporation and further extended to clearance of debris for Corporation of Madras. It also participated in the intensive debris movement with Madras Corporation for making Madras City Clean and Tidy During 1982-83 and 1983-84 the Corporation deployed a large fleet of 40 vehicles to Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board for supply of Drinking Water for the people of Madras. From 1984-85 onward the Corporation has also undertaking movements for Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation for transport of

Cement, Flyash, Raw Lignite, etc., Tamil Nadu Steels Limited, Arakkonam for transport of Steel and SPIC Limited for transport of fertilisers. In addition to these movements undertaken through own lorries, the Corporation also undertook through SubContractors movement of Bitumen Steel, Cement, etc., for various Government Undertakings and local bodies on a large scale where the movement is Uni-directional. Wherever, return loads are available, our own vehicles are used.

IV. *Financial Working Results.*—Due to several organisational and other teething troubles the Corporation has incurred heavy loss till 1981-82. The accumulated loss of Rs. 112.17 lakhs as on 31st March 1982 was reduced to Rs. 79.49 lakhs to end of 31st March 1987. During 1987-88 the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 10.46 lakhs due to change in the Tyre management and runting of the inventory control, Extra expenditure due to wage settlement, scarcity of tyres, Vanniar agitation and Bundhs which are beyond the control of this Corporation resulted in reduction of freight revenue and thereby contributed to increase in loss.

TAMIL NADU MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

(1) Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation was a wing under the Board of Revenue during the year, 1955 and passed through various stages of developments all along and emerged as a separate department with a Director, in the year, 1977 and continues to function as a Service Department from 1st April 1981 onwards. At present, there are 14 Automobile workshops and one Service Station in the Department to repair and maintain about 7000 vehicles of the Departments of Government of Tamil Nadu.

(2) Out of the 14 Automobile Workshops, the workshop in the Districts of North Arcot (at Vellore), The Nilgiris (at Ooty) and Anna (at Dindigul) were commissioned on 11th September 1987, 16th September 1987 and 7th March 1988 respectively.

(3) There are 10 Consumer Banks, two at Madras, one each at Tanjore, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Tiruohirapalli, Dharmapuri and Nagercoil, for supplying fuel to the Departmental vehicles.

(4) 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 usages of vehicles and maintenance system.

(5) During the year 1987, a total number of 15,791 repair jobs have been undertaken in all the units of this Department.

(6) The Government have sanctioned "In-service Training" for drivers for which one post of Automobile Engineer and eight posts of Driver Instructors were created. Departmental drivers are being trained in all the eight 'In-service Training Centres'. On completion of the training, the Drivers are awarded a Certificate.

(7) From 1st April 1988, the Government have introduced a Common Budget System 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 respective vehicles using officer. By introducing this Common Budget System the following benefits are being derived :—

(a) Repairs to the vehicles are attended to systematically so that quality of repairs is ensured.

(b) Bulk purchase of spare parts is made from Manufacturers and thereby quality is ensured.

(c) Spare parts are purchased at Manufacturer's rate which is lesser than the market rate resulting in considerable savings.

(d) As vehicle history is maintained, vehicles are repaired quickly in the Department by verifying previous repairs undergone.

(e) Unwarranted repairs by private workshop are eliminated.

(f) Premature replacement of parts by private workshops are avoided.

(g) Useful life of each component is ensured.

(h) Utmost economy in cost of spare parts utilised is achieved.

(i) Effective utilisation of labour and thereby reducing the idle man hours at the Departmental workshops is achieved.

(8) Unit Replacement System has been introduced to improve the efficiency of the Departments and to improve the maintenance system through "CPM Method" under this system, the following benefits are derived :—

- (a) Down time of vehicle is reduced.
- (b) Defective units are taken and examined thoroughly or needed repairs.
- (c) Overhaul of assemblies are undertaken by using sophisticated instrument by specially trained men, thereby ensuring perfection in the repairs or overhaul.
- (d) Because of perfection of unit overhaul system, breakdown, while the vehicle is in operation is eliminated.

(e) As the vehicles are repaired quickly 'vehicles on Roadways' are increased.

(f) Since the 'on road days' are increased, it has facilitated executive officers to conduct more inspection of scheme works, thereby ensuring better quality of work.

(9) By the centralised budget system, there is advantage to the Government not only in bringing down the expenditure on maintenance of vehicles, but also facilitates speedy implementation of projects by various departments by marking the vehicles available for more number of days, in a year.

THE INSTITUTE OF ROAD TRANSPORT.

I. Introduction.—The Institute of Road Transport set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu Under Societies Registration Act, 1960, continues its activities in conducting Research Managerial and Supervisory Training, Material Testing and Driver Training for the benefit of State Transport Corporations to realise the object for which the Institute was started in 1976.

II. The achievements made by the Institute during 1987-88 in various fields are indicated below :—

(A) **Research.**—During the year 16 new research schemes have been taken up and they are study on Tyre retreading process Socio-Economic Characteristics of Accident involved Drivers, Accidents in selected stretches of National Highways, Study on Fuel Efficient Engines, Air Suspension Systems Spare parts usage etc., and Road Safety performance of State Transport Undertakings for analysing the accidents in all the State Transport undertakings for 1987.

Special Training Programmes on Accident Investigation and Reporting were also conducted to improve the data collection accuracy.

(B) **Material Testing.**—A Testing Laboratory Exclusively to meet the requirements of testing vehicles. Spares and accessories is also functioning in the Institute. The samples of 46 Automobile components were received from the State Transport Undertakings and tested during the year. Some private Automobile spare parts manufacturers are also getting their materials tested in our Laboratory.

(C) **Training.**—During the year 1987-88 27 programmes have been conducted by the Institute of Road Transport. Totally 599 participants from various State Transport Undertakings have participated in the above programme.

(D) **Driver Training Wing.**—The Driver Training Wing of the Institute functioning at Gummidipundi offers 'Induction Training Course' for heavy passenger Transport Vehicle Drivers.

During the 565 candidates have been admitted in 5 Batches (five) for the Driver Training Course. As on 31st March 1988, 264 candidates are under going training in two batches.

(E) **Test/Examination Activities.**—

1. Examination on Company System of Accounts for the Administrative Staff of State Transport Undertakings.

2. Examination for commercial Apprentice was conducted by the Institute of Road Transport for State Transport Undertakings' Employees.

3. The Examination Organisation for supervisors and first level managers is in progress.

(F) **Computer Soft Ware Development.**—The computer section Activities of the Institute can be classified into two categories viz.—

1. Software packages Development for the use of Research work as well as for the State Transport Undertakings.

2. Data processing to State Transport Undertakings like ABC analysis, Tyre performances, Physical and Financial Performance, etc.

III. Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Tamil Nadu at Erode.—An Automobile Research Oriented Engineering College has been started under the Management of Institute of Road Transport with the following Branches during the year 1984-85 :—

(i) Automobile Engineering

(ii) Mechanical Engineering

(iii) Transportation Engineering

(iv) Computer Technology and Informatics

(v) Electronics and Communication Engineering.

Now 523 students are staying in this Research Oriented Engineering College. The infrastructure facilities are being developed in this college for taking up further Research.

IV. Perundurai Medical College.—As for the orders of Government of Tamil Nadu. A medical College is proposed to be set up at Perundurai, with Periyar district, Ramalingam Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai as nucleus. Pending the building up of infrastructure

facilities at Perundurai campus. 180 students in Three (3) Batches ear-marked for this college were provisionally admitted in three various Medical colleges namely—

1. Madras Medical College	.. ..	67
2. Madurai Medical College	.. ..	60
3. Kilpauk Medical College	.. ..	60

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS AND NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

Highways and Rural Works.—The total length of various categories of Government roads maintained by the Highways and Rural Works Department as on 1st April 1988 in 45,272 Kms. as detailed below :—

	Length. Kms.
(a) National Highways (Urban)	125
(b) State Highways	1,885
(c) Major District Roads	14,008
(d) Other District Roads	29,254
Total ..	45,272

State Highways.—Construction of bridges and culverts, improvements to geometrics of roads, strengthening of existing weak structures, widening and strengthening of payment, reconstruction of old and narrow bridges providing new structures wherever necessary etc., are under taken under the scheme depending on availability of funds and relative priority. The total length of State Highways as on 31st March 1988 is 1,885 Kms. The Physical achievements during 1987-88 are given below :—

	1987-88.
Bridges constructed	7 Nos.
Roads improved (in Km.)	6 Kms.

Major District Roads.—Types of works referred to above are entertained of Major District Roads also under Plan schemes. The total Length of Major District Roads as on 31st March 1988 is 14,008 Km. The Physical achievements under Major District Roads during 1987-88 are given below :—

	1987-88.
Bridges (in Nos.)	12
Roads improved (in Km.)	35.8

Other District Roads.—The categories of works referred to under State Highways are applicable to this also. The total length of other District Roads as on 31st March 1988 is 29,254 Kms. The physical achievements under other District Roads during 1987-88 are given below :—

	1987-88.
Bridges constructed (in Nos.)	9
Roads improved (in Km.)	3.25

Other Roads Programme.—In Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads, works of original nature like provision of Major/Minor Bridges, causeways, culverts and improvements to the road which cost more than Rs. 50,000 are taken up for execution under the scheme.

In order to give relief to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the maintenance of roads and bridges Government have ordered that the roads and bridges costing Rs. 50,000 and above should after execution and improvements be maintained by Highways and Rural Works Department with Government funds.

The Physical achievements during 1987-88 under other roads scheme are given below :—

	1987-88.
Bridges constructed (In Nos.)	9
Roads improved (in Kms.)	80

Avenues.—Planting of avenue trees on road margins on a large scale has been taken up for maintaining ecological balance and affording shelter for the road users. The trees also provide a source of income to the Government from its inspectors. It generates potential for rural employment and growth of road industries. Presently action is being taken for planting several lakhs of palmyrah trees and other trees of timber fuel all fruits and floral values group plantations techniques has been adopted to have proper supervision and to insure increase survival rates—

	Palmyrah trees.	Others.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1987-88 ..	86,45,000	40,000	86,85,000

Construction of over/Under Bridges in lieu of Existing level crossings.—The Scheme provides for the construction of over/under bridges in lieu of the existing level crossings in Government roads where train vehicle unit exceeds one lakh. The proposals under this scheme are going to be included in the Railway Works programme periodically depending upon the availability of funds and relative priority. The State Government and the Railway share the cost of construction of railway over/under bridge including approaches on a 50:50 basis. The Government of India, Ministry of Railways have constituted a fund known as "The Railway safety works fund" to reimburse the expenditure incurred in advance by the State Government towards the manning of unmanned

level crossings, upgrading existing level crossings and providing over/under bridges in lieu of the existing level crossings. Eighty per cent of the above fund is earmarked to be given to the State Government for replacing the level crossings by over/under bridges. It may however be mentioned that the amount which the state gets from the Railways safety works fund of the existing level crossings is about Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs per annum. If the road over bridges lies within the jurisdiction of Municipalities the State's share of expenditure (which is 50 per cent of the total cost) is borne by the State Government and Municipalities equally.

During 1985-86 the work of construction of under bridges at Km 0/6 of Nanganallur road in lieu of the existing level crossing near Palavanthangal Railway Station has been sanctioned.

During 1986-87 the following three works have been sanctioned:—

(i) Construction of over bridge at Km 0/10 of Manali Oil Refinery road (M.D.R.) Railway K. m. 10/15—11/1 between Wimco Nagar and Ennore Railway Station.

(ii) Construction of under bridge at Railway Km. 16/20-21 in lieu of the existing level crossing near St. Thomas Mount Railway Station.

(iii) Construction of an over bridge in North Beach road.

During 1987-88 the following works have been cleared by railway for execution—

(i) Construction of an over bridge at Km. 0/8 of Salem, Omalur road.

(ii) Construction of an over bridge at Km. 0/2 of cross cut road at Coimbatore.

The above works are in various stages of processing.

Research and Development.—The Highways Research Station as a wing of Highways and Rural Works Department was started during 1987. The main aim of the institution is to minimise the cost of construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in the State. The activities of Highways Research Station are grouped under four barners:—

(a) Soils and Foundation Engineering.

(b) Concrete and Structures.

(c) Traffic and Transportation.

At present there are three regional laboratories at Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli. The Research Station is also giving training to the Officers of the department in quality control and in latest technical development in the field.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

National Highways Projects.—National Highways is the property of Government of India. The maintenance and improvement works on National Highways are wholly financed by the Government of India from their funds. The National Highways wing of Highways and Rural Works Department of this State is the executive agency of the Government of India for works on National Highways for which Government of India is paying agency charges at 9 per cent on the value of works done.

5 numbers of (Works on National Highways) miscellaneous works at a cost of Rs. 1.60 crores sanctioned during 1987-88.

As against the allotment of Rs. 1,950.00 lakhs for 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 1,951.30 lakhs has been spent.

National Highways Maintenance.—The details of allotment for National Highways Maintenance for 1987-88 and the expenditure are as follows:—

The total length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu is 1,883 Kms. This includes 125 Kms. length of National Highways urban links. The total length comprises of—

	Kms.
Double lane width ..	1,843
Single lane width ..	40
Total ..	1,883

National Highways Original Works.—Under the Annual Plan 1986-87, 43 works have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8.80 crores. Afterwards 10 works at a cost of Rs. 6.17 crores was carried over as spill over works for the year 1988-89. Hence finally 33 works at a total cost of Rs. 2.63 crores only was sanctioned during 1986-87. Under the Annual Plan 1987-88 most of the sanctioned works are carried over as Spill over works and included under Annual Plan 1988-89. Hence there are only

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	(1)	(2)
Ordinary Repairs	122.00	135.48
Periodical Renewals	321.46	322.57
Flood Damages (continued) ..	31.95	27.19
Special Repairs (continued) ..	12.35	12.36
Special Repairs (new)	4.02	3.97

National Highways Urban Links.—The stretch of National Highways lying in urban links with a population of 20,000 and above are classified as National Highways urban links. The total length of National Highways urban links as on 1st April 1988 is 121.66 kms.

The Central assistance for maintenance of National Highways urban stretches is given at the rate of Rs. 16,000 per km./years of actual expenditure whichever is less. A sum of Rs. 19.47 lakhs has been released by the Government of India for 1987-88 towards reimbursement of maintenance cost. Under National Highways urban maintenance an amount of Rs. 40.12 lakhs has been spent as against the allotment of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during 1987-88. During 1987-88, the following works is completed :—

<i>Serial number and name of work.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
(1)	(2)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)
Provision of hard shoulders and surface dressing and improvements to M.R.D. Road km. 157/9 to 161/6.	5.60

5 other works are in progress.

An amount of Rs. 47.24 lakhs has been spent as against the allotment of Rs. 46.51 lakhs during 1987-88 under National Highways urban (Original works) Part II.

Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris District.—This scheme was introduced in the year 1975 and is being continued. This programme is confined to Nilgiris district only.

A sum of Rs. 97.00 lakhs was allotted during 1987-88 against which a sum of Rs. 97.02 lakhs has been spent.

Tribal Area Development Programme.—The need to pay special attention to the development of weaker sections of the population, in particular, the Scheduled Tribes, is emphasised in Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme.

In order to help number of tribal families cross the poverty line, communication facilities to the tribal habitations situated in totally inaccessible areas are taken up in nine identified tribal pockets.

A master list was prepared covering works in these tribal pockets and approved under this scheme and is in operation since 1976-77.

The following 4 works have been completed during 1987-88 :—

<i>Serial number and name of work.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
(1)	(2)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)
1 Forming a road from Jammanamaruthur to Kavalur observatory km. 0/0—11/0.	39.6
2 Forming and improving the road from Pulithikuttai to Kilakadu (via) Rangamadavu (5.6. km.)	61.87
3 Improvements to the road from Arapalle swarar temple to Agasagangai	2.55

(In non-forest portion, B.T. for 280 M. and 1 pipe culvert completed. Work could not be proceeded further for want of forest clearance.)

4 Forming road from Vellimalai to Seerapattu (via) Innadu	220.00
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The allotment for 1987-88 was Rs. 134.59 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 134.93 lakhs has been spent.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—The object of this scheme is to develop communication facilities in the region of the Western Ghat in Tamil Nadu for the uplift of the hill tribes of the region and to provide scope for the activities under other fields. This programme was initiated during 1975-76 in Madurai district. At present this scheme is in operation in Madurai, Anna, Coimbatore, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts.

The allotment for 1987-88 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs and the entire amount has been spent.

Major road works taken up under Forest Department Fund.—During 1983-84, one work viz., Kadamalikundu-Vellimalai road to a length of 41.00 kms. at a cost of Rs. 260.00 lakhs in Andipatti area in Madurai district has been sanctioned under forest funds and the work to be executed by this department. The road to a length of 41 kms. and C.D. works 138 numbers at a cost of Rs. 260.00 lakhs have been completed.

The allotment for 1987-88 is Rs. 55.00 lakhs and the entire amount has been spent.

PAMBAN BRIDGE UNIT.

1. Economic and Inter-State Importance Scheme.—This scheme envisages construction and development of Roads and Bridges of Economic and Inter-State Importance. This scheme is a centrally-sponsored one with loan assistance from the Government of India. The Assistance from the Government of India is 50 per cent under this scheme. The State excess over the approval cost.

Vi. Plan Works.—In the East Coast road alignment from Nagapattinam to Kanyakumari, the Government of India accorded approval for taking up 17 bridge works and improvement to 5 roads by length 68.4 Kms. at a total cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. The Government of India's loan assistance for these works is Rs. 150 lakhs being 50 per cent cost of the scheme. The remaining 150 lakhs and the excess expenditure, if any, are to be met by the

State Government. The Administrative approval has been accorded by the State Government for Rs. 300.92 lakhs in February 1983. All the road works have been completed and the balance 3 bridges are on various stage of progress.

Expenditure Details :

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
The expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1987	267.22
The expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1988	292.03

2. Pamban Bridge Project.—(1) General.—The Pamban Bridge Project is unique because it is the first of its kind in India being constructed across the sea overcoming a Number of Natural forces and corrosive environments. The project was sanctioned under the National Highways Programme by the Government of India and it was originally estimated to cost Rs. 5.33 crores. Though the work is executed by the State Government it is fully financed by the Government of India. The estimate for this project has been 1st revised for Rs. 16.65 crores during December 1983 and the 2nd Revised Estimate for this bridge is Rs. 19.9832 crores.

Salient Features.—The bridge consists of 79 spans with a total length of 2,345 miles and has a navigation span of 115.21 miles with a vertical clearance of 17.68 miles for the free movement of ships underneath.

Main Bridge.—The bridge work was originally entrusted to Messrs. Neelakantan Brothers Construction Private Limited. This contract has absolutely determined on 20th December 1980, due to continued lapses and breach of contract on the part of the contractors.

In the meantime before entrusting the balance work to a new agency, certain items of works were executed departmentally and through piece workers.

Tenders were called for to complete the balance work and based on the alternative design of Messrs. Gammon India Limited, Bombay, their tenders were accepted for Rs. 10.44 crores. The site was handed over to the Contractors on 20th February 1984 and the works are in progress.

The overall progress of works upto March 1988 is 89.50 per cent.

4. Approaches.—Out of 8.27 Kms. of approach formation on either side of the bridge so far 7.25 Kms. have been completed. Graveling and hankar metaling completed in other portions. The remaining works are in progress.

Expenditure Details.—The total expenditure upto March 1987 is Rs. 1,454.37 lakhs. The expenditure upto 31st March 1988 is Rs. 1,900.37 lakhs.

6. Programme for 1988-89.—The entire work is programmed to be completed by 9/1988.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Stationery and Printing Department consists of two major wing viz., the printing presses and the Stationery Branch.

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing which was formed in 1978 continued to function at 816, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

The Directorate is incharge of the management of the following units of this Department :—

1. Government Stationery Stores, Rajaji Salai
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 Branch Press, Tiruchirappalli.
7. Government Branch Press, Salem.

8. Government Branch Press, Vridhachalam.

9. Government Branch Press, Madurai.

10. Government Publication Department Anna Salai, Madras-2 and the Sales Department at the High Court Buildings, Madras.

The Government Central Press, Madras-79 is the biggest unit among the press units. The M.B.O. system is practised in this department since 1974 and fourteenth circle is now going on. The targets fixed in respect of capacity utilisation, Absenteesim control Backlog Clearance, Forms control, Calender etc., scheduled, pendency in despatch and quality control for the year 1987-88 have been achieved. The performance and the productivity is critically reviewed in the monthly meetings and the monthly review reports are being sent to Government in Transport, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Planning and Development Departments every month since January 1987 as per G.O. Ms. No. 2188, Transport, dated 18th November 1986. 21 forms were deleted with a savings

The following new machineries were purchased during the year under Plan and Non-Plan Scheme:—

Name of the unit for which purchased.	Description of the machine.	Number of machine.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Government Branch Press, Madurai.	Semi automatic Paper cutting machine.	1
1 Government Press, Madras.	Central Die stamping machine.	1
2 Government Press, Tiruchirappalli.	Branch Cylinder Forms, Proof Press.	1
3 Government Press, Madras.	Central Lining up table	1
4 Government Press, Madras.	Central Electronic typewriters.	4
5 Government Press, Madras.	Central Electronic Stencil cutting machine.	1
6 Government Press, Salem.	Branch Singlehead wire stitching machine.	1

Proposals for construction of quarters to the employees of the Government Branch Press, Salem near Reddiarpalayam at an area of 5.40 acres at an approximate cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs are under consideration of Government Construction of a new building to house the Government Branch Press, Tiruchirappalli at Thuvakudi in an area of 3.08 acres at an approximate cost of Rs. 20.24 lakhs is under progress.

Stationery Wing.—During the year 1987-88, 3,070 indents for Stationery articles etc., were received and complied with and an amount of Rs. 24,10,922.25 was realised from the cost recoverable officers.

During the year 1987-88 the transactions in the Government Publication Department which is also one of the units of this Department are as follows:—

From 1st
April 1987
to 31st
March 1988.

	RS.
1 Value of Publication supplied free of cost to Government Office	1,83,083.37
2 Total amount of cash sales of Publication at Government Publication Department, Madras-2	6,82,024.90
3 Total value of publications sold at Sale; sub-Department High Court, Madras	1,10,298.35

MINOR PORTS.

The Tamil Nadu Port Department is under the administrative control of Transport Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. It has control over two Intermediate Ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and Six Minor Ports of Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Colachel, Valinokkam and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu State. The State Port Officer with his headquarters at Madras is the Head of the Department.

WEATHER :

Cuddalore Port.—The weather was seasonal throughout the year and there was no very serious disturbances of weather during the year.

Nagapattinam Port.—The weather was fair throughout the year except some seasonal changes during the months of December 1987 and January 1988.

Rameswaram Port.—The weather was fair throughout the year except seasonal changes of North east monsoon during November, 1987 and December 1987.

Pamban Port.—The weather was generally normal throughout the year except seasonal changes during November 1987 and January 1988 due to north-east monsoon.

Colachel Port.—The weather was normal and seasonal during the period under report. No changes were observed.

Other Ports.—(viz., Kanyakumari, Kilakarai and Vallinokkam). The weather at other ports was normal.

TRAFFIC :

Cuddalore Port.—Nine ships entered 10 ships were cleared during the year 1987-88. The total cargo imported and exported were Rs. 25,197 M. tonnes and 9,493 M. tonnes respectively. The main commodity imported this year was fertilizer of 16,400 M. tonnes only and commodities exported was feldspar of 9,161 M. tonnes.

Nagapattinam Port.—Thirty eight ships entered an 36 ships were cleared during the period. The total cargo imported was 11,330 M. tonnes and exported was 12,946.5 M. tonnes. The main cargo imported was fertilizer of 19,500 M. tonnes and cargo exported was onions of 10,285 M. tonnes. The rest were General cargo of 2,012.5 M. tonnes in respect of export. The port is open to cargo traffic throughout the year generally. Passengers bound to Singapore and Malaysia are leaving and arriving through this port. Since the passenger ship M.V. Chidambaram met with fire accident on 12th February 1985 the passenger traffic at this port is stopped since that date.

Rameswaram Port.—The new passenger ferry M.V. Ramanujam arrived to this port on 31st January 1988 at 11-00 hrs. The above vessel is chartered by Home Ministry of India under the control of Rehabilitation Department. Ship is at present exclusively used for transporting the Refugees from India to Sri Lanka.

Pamban Port.—Seventy-four vessels piloted during the year 1987-88 through Pamban channel. There are three Pilots at this port. There were no exports and imports at this port during the year.

Colachel Port.—Two ships entered and three ships were cleared during the year 1987-88. The main commodity exported was illumenite sand of 25,500 M. tonnes

Valinokkam Port.—Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram district has been declared as a Minor Port. All the infrastructural works are completed. Ships are arriving at Valinokkam Port for breaking purposes. Ship breaking works are in progress.

Kanyakumari Port.—This port is mainly functioning for Control and Supervision of boat and Passenger Traffic (i.e.) the Ferry Service between the Shore and Vivekananda Rock Memorial run by the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation.

During the year under report, 13,93,244 pilgrims have visited the Vivekananda Rock Memorial through Ferry Service.

POOMPUHAR SHIPPING CORPORATION.

Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited commenced functioning with the main objective of transporting the coal requirement of the Thermal Power Stations of Tamil Nadu. The service was earlier rendered with two small size vessels which have since been disposed of. With the commissioning of the Grant Thermal Power Station at Tuticorin, 18 lakh tonnes of coal requirement in a year, was estimated. To ensure speedy and economic movement of coal of this quantity, after conducting a very detailed study of all the relevant factors at the load port and discharge port, special designs of the vessels were evolved and proposals for acquisition of three ships were submitted to the Government of India.

Government of India initially approved acquisition of one vessel and later on two more vessels of 39,990 D.W.T. The ships were constructed at a renowned ship yard in Japan. The three modern bulk carriers namely M.V. Tamil Anna, M.V. Tamil Periyar and M.V. Tamil Kamaraj were taken delivery of in August 1985, October 1986 and January 1987 respectively. The special design of these three vessels designed to operate in limited drafts in the Hoogly River passage and at the Tuticorin Port and the provision of high capacity cranes and grabs to ensure a very fast discharge rate of coal have more than fulfilled our expectations. The Corporation has improved its own earlier performance level and reached a new record of discharge over 26,000 tonnes of coal in a day which is an achievement worth to be proud of.

On account of increased linkage of coal to the Tuticorin and Ennore Thermal Power Stations and keeping in view the additional Thermal Power Units being installed at Tuticorin, acquisition of two more Bulk Carriers of the type already acquired is under the contemplation of the Government.

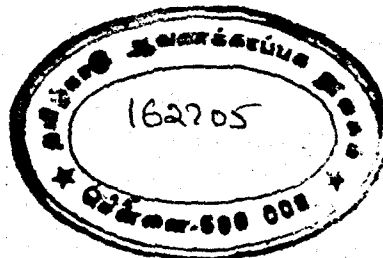
The Corporation has a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,080 lakhs against the Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 1,200 lakhs.

The performance of the Corporation during 1987-88 is given below :—

Year.	Cargo carried. (LAKH TONNES.)	Profit. (RUPES IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1987-88	45.90	56.15 (Est.)

The Corporation is operating a prestigious Ferry Launch Service to help tourists at Kanniyakumari to visit the Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

13.45 Lakh numbers of tourists were served during the year 1987-88 against 12.31 lakh passengers during the preceding year. A number of Civil works to provide better amenities to the tourists have been completed during the year 1987-88.



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