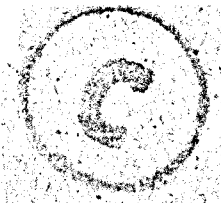


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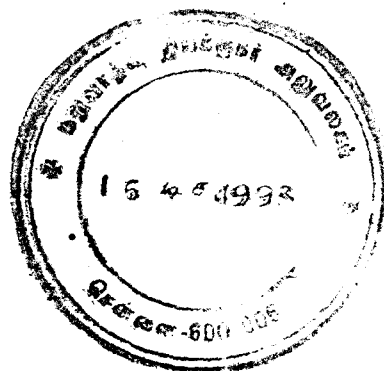
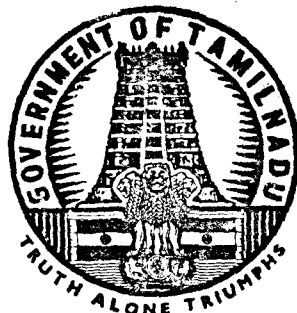
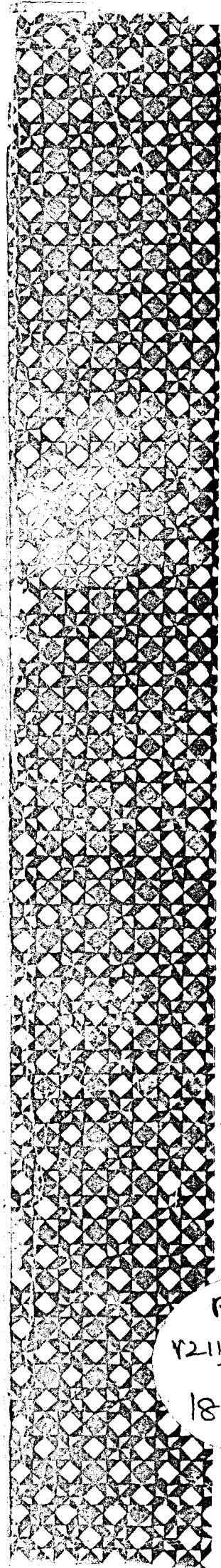
TAMIL NADU STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1988-89



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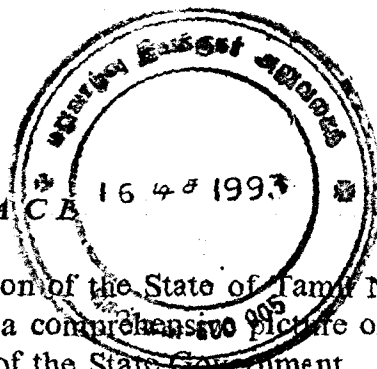


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Tamil Nadu State Administration Report 1988-89

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P R E F A C E



This report on the Administration of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1988-89 gives a comprehensive picture of the functioning of various departments of the State Government.

2. Though the South-West Monsoon was above normal with a rainfall of 380.4 mm, it did not set on time resulting in delayed rainfed sowings besides depleted storage position in command areas. North-East Monsoon had failed to bring in sufficient rains. However, the State had produced 57 lakh metric tonnes of rice by ensuring optimum plans nutrient inputs efficient water management, need-based plant protection, etc.,

3. Through a comprehensive and effective net work of Public Distribution System [essential commodities such as rice, sugar, wheat, kerosene, palmolein oil, etc., were supplied to the public at reasonable prices.

4. The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency during the year 1988-89 continued to bestow attention on programmes relating to solar energy, wind energy and biomass energy. The Agency has introduced new programmes such as Energy Plantations and also paid special attention for the popularisation of institutional biogas plants and use of equipments such as stirling engines and gassifiers for more useful exploitation of biomass in rural areas.

5. In the Industrial Sector, 9,631 small scale units and 5,047 handicrafts (as on January 1989) units were registered during 1988-89 which resulted in the creation of employment opportunities to more than 10 lakh persons.

6. During the year, out of 645 Town Panchayats, 236 Town Panchayats were covered under the "Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme".

7. In the field of education, Tamil Nadu has already reached 100% enrolment under the Age Group 6-11 and 76.63% under the Age Group 11-14. The rate of drop-outs in a Primary School level has drastically come down. Tamil Nadu has also been a pace setter in offering Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level. Educational Sector continued to get top priority during the year under review and the expenditure incurred for the promotion of education is about Rs. 742 crores.

8. Rural Health Centres render preventive, and curative services to the rural population. As on 31-3-1989, 1,222 Primary Health Centres including 72 Community Health Centres were functioning in this State. The scheme for control of blindness is being implemented in 145 Primary Health Centres.

9. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 5.155 lakhs was spent benefiting 87,320 families to cross the poverty line. The total number of SC/ST beneficiaries were 1,27,191 whereas the number of women beneficiaries were 87,765.

10. Under the National Rural Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 8814.68 lakhs was spent for the benefit of rural youths. 12,957 rural youths were imparted training during the year. Out of these, 4,817 were self-employed.

11. 41,480 group houses were constructed for the benefit of SC/ST. 48 rural sanitary latrines were also constructed.

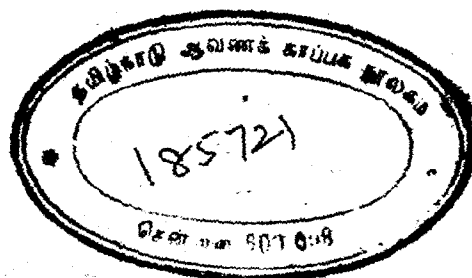
12. Adi-dravidar Welfare is another item, which received special attention. To ensure proper representation of SC/ST in educational institutions including Medical, Engineering and other professional course, 18% of seats in each course have been reserved for SC/ST. Pre-Matric and post matric scholarships for education, cash grant of Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 4,000/- in National Savings Certificates for inter-caste marriages were offered for the welfare of SC/ST. Provision of drinking water wells, construction of houses, free-supply of tools and appliances, formation of Milk Co-operative Societies and land colonisation Co-operative Societies were some of the schemes implemented for the benefit of Adi-dravidars. 525 Adi-dravidars were given training in two wheeler repair and servicing.

13. Enforcement of Law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crimes were well under control.

14. The work and Achievements of the various departments of Government outlined in the report, it is hoped, will serve as a useful source of information to the public.

SECRETARIAT,
MADRAS-600 009.
8-6-1992.

T. V. VENKATARAMAN, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government.



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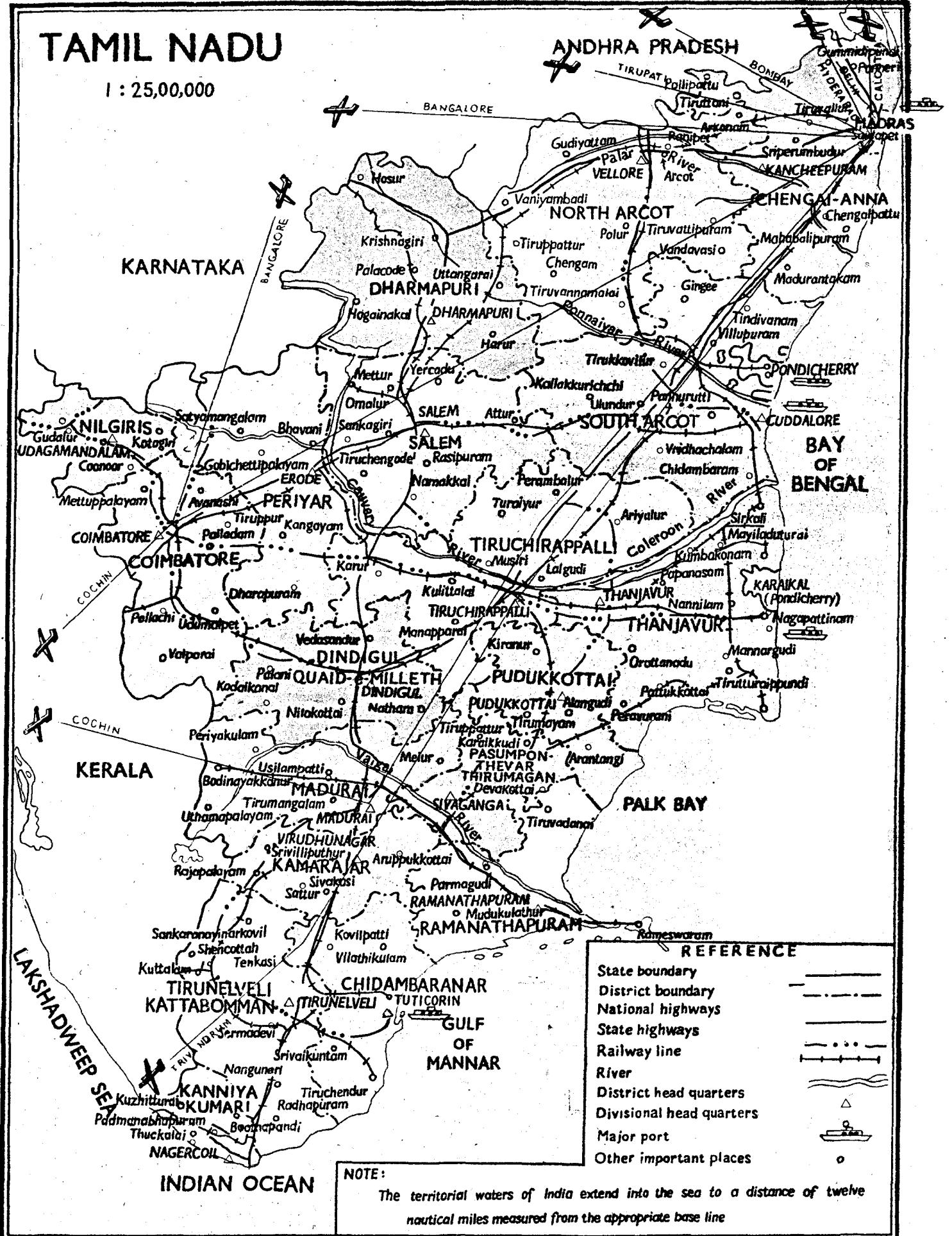
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CHAPTER-I—GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATION

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 entire period of this report.

2. The President's Rule was proclaimed in Tamil Nadu with effect from 30th January 1988 and the Governor had therefore appointed the following three officers as his Advisers and they functioned as Advisers upto 6th July 1988 :—

- (1) Dr. S. S. Sidhu.
- (2) Thiru G. V. Ramakrishna.
- (3) Thiru A. Padmanaban.

3. Dr. S. S. Sidhu was relieved from the post of Adviser on 6th July 1988 for taking a new assignment.

4. The following two officers continued as Advisers to the Governor till a new Council of Ministers was sworn in, i.e., upto 27th January 1989:—

- (1) Thiru G. V. Ramakrishna.
- (2) Thiru A. Padmanaban.

5. After the announcements of the results of the General Elections. The Governor of Tamil Nadu appointed the following persons as his new council of Ministers with effect from 27th January 1989 :—

- (1) Dr. M. Karunanidhi.
- (2) Prof. K. Anbazhagan.
- (3) Thiru S. J. Sadiq Basha.
- (4) Thiru Nanji K. Manoharan.
- (5) Thiru M. Kannappan.
- (6) Thiru Ko. Si. Mari.
- (7) Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy.
- (8) Thiru K. P. Kardasamy.
- (9) Thiru Pon. Muthuramalingam.
- (10) Thiru Veerapandi Arumugam.
- (11) Thiru Durai-Murugan.
- (12) Thirumathi Subbulakshmi Jagadisan.
- (13) Dr. E. Ramakrishnan.
- (14) Dr. Ponnudi Alias Deivasigamani.
- (15) Thiru K. N. Nehru.
- (16) Dr. K. Chandrasekaran.
- (17) Thiru S. Thangavelu.

6. The above Council of Ministers headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, continues during the period of this report.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(i) *Within the State :*

April 1988.—The Governor participated in the re-enactment of the historic 'Vedaranyam Salt March' inaugurated by the Vice-President of India at Tiruchirappalli. He received the President of India on his arrival at Madurai on the 26th and accompanied him to Madurai Kamaraj University for inviting Kamaraj statue. He accompanied the President to Vedaranyam in connection with the function organised to commemorate the historic 'Salt March'. He participated in a function organized by the Tamil University at Thanjavur on the 27th.

May.—The Governor presided over the annual convocation of Madurai-Kamaraj University on the 4th. He launched the National Literacy Mission in the State Madurai on the 5th. He presided over the annual convocation of Alagappa University at Karaikudi the same evening.

The Governor was at Udhagamandalam from the 15th to 24th May. He participated in a function organised by "Save Nilgiris Campaign Committee" on the 18th. On the 24th he presided over the conference of Vice-Chancellors of all Universities in the State. He presided over the annual convocation of the Agricultural University at Coimbatore on the 25th. On the 26th he inaugurated the Convention of Small Industries and the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and presided over the annual convocation of Bharathiar University in the evening.

June.—The Governor participated in the valedictory function of National Integration Youth Camp at Gandhigram on the 12th. He participated in the conference of District Magistrates and Collectors on the 18th at Coimbatore which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. On the 20th he hosted a dinner to the District Magistrates. On the 21st he proceeded to Madurai and saw the Prime Minister off to Delhi. He presided over the annual convocation of Mother Teresa Women's University at Kodaikanal on the 24th. On the 12th, he laid the foundation stone for the Collectorate complex at Dindigul and on the 25th he inaugurated the Collectorate complex of Sivaganga.

July.—The Governor visited Mandapam and Ramanathapuram on the 14th. He inaugurated the Collectorate office complex at Ramanathapuram and inspected Pamban Bridge project work, at Mandapam. On the 15th he inaugurated the Collectorate office complex at Virudhunagar and participated in the Kamarajar birthday celebrations at Virudhunagar.

August.—The Governor presided over the function of inauguration of Karur-Dindigul Broadguage Line by the Prime Minister at Karur on the 6th. He visited Kanniya-kumari, Chidambaranar and Tirunelveli districts between 21st and 25th August.

On the 28th, the Governor presided over the function in which the President unveiled the statue of late G. R. Damodaran, an eminent educationist at PSG College, Coimbatore. On the 29th, he presided over two other functions at Coimbatore, in which the President was the Chief Guest. He also participated in the function at which the Avinashilingam Home Science College was

declared to be a 'Deemed University' by the President. He accompanied the President of India to Salem and Vellore on the 29th and 31st respectively.

September.—The Governor, on the 20th, visited a few industrial units in the Industrial Estate, Hosur. He visited Udhagamandalam for five days from the 27th and attended various local functions.

October.—The Governor received the Prime Minister at Madurai on the 2nd and accompanied him to Gandhigram and Mandapam and participated in the inaugural function of the Annai Indira Gandhi Bridge at Mandapam.

On the 24th, he received the Prime Minister at Tiruchirappalli and accompanied him to Salem. On the 25th, he participated in the function at which the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for the Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College at Salem. On the 26th, he presided over the function in which the Prime Minister inaugurated the Graphite Factory at Sivaganga.

November.—The Governor visited Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts between the 21st and 23rd November. He presided over the Special Convocation of the Bharathidasan University in which Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, Governor-General of Mauritius was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; Later he presided over the annual convocation of Bharathidasan University at Tiruchirappalli. On the 24th, he inaugurated the Combined Court Building at Chingleput.

December.—The Governor presided over the annual convocation of the Annamalai University, Chidambaram on the 20th.

January 1989.—The Governor visited Tiruchirappalli on the 2nd and participated in the All-India Botanical Conference at the Bharathidasan University. On the 3rd, he visited the Saraswathi Mahal Library at Thanjavur and attended a function at the Tamil University to honour Tamil Scholars.

The Governor received the Prime Minister at Madurai on the 6th and participated along with him in the Indian Science Congress at the Madurai-Kamarajar University. On the 8th, he attended as Chief Guest, the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Rajapalayam Chamber of Commerce.

February.—The Governor visited Madurai on the 4th and 5th. On the 4th, he attended as Chief Guest, a Fund Raising Programme for the Armenia Earthquake Relief Fund. On the 6th, he participated in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Savithiri Vidyasala Hindu Girls Higher Secondary School at Tiruchirappalli.

He visited Coimbatore on the 16th and 17th and presided over the Annual convocations of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and the Bharathiar University.

March.—The Governor visited Madurai on the 16th and presided over the annual convocation of the Madurai-Kamaraj University; on the 22nd, he presided over the annual convocation of the Alagappa University at Karaikudi.

(ii) Outside the State :

April 1988—The Governor visited Nellore (Andhra Pradesh) on the 16th and addressed the students of the V. R. College.

May—The Governor was in Delhi on the 31st May and called on the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

July—The Governor assumed additional charge as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh on the 31st July at Hyderabad.

August—The Governor participated in a few functions in Chittoor district on the 11th in his capacity as Governor of Andhra Pradesh. He visited Pondicherry on the 16th and inaugurated the cultural festival, 'Fete De Pondicherry', sponsored by the South Zone Cultural Centre. He visited New Delhi on the 18th and had discussions with the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister. He received the President of India at Hyderabad on the 27th August and presided over the function to mark the inauguration of the Integrated Missile Development Programme by the President.

September—The Governor visited Bangalore on the 19th and had talks with the Chief Minister of Karnataka State on the Cauvery Water Problem.

October—The Governor was in Delhi for three days from the 9th. He attended the Conference of Governors of all States and Union territories and participated in the discussions.

November—The Governor visited Kerala for five days from the 8th to 10th and on the 12th and 13th. During those days, he inaugurated the Malayala Manorama's Centenary Regional Function at Calicut, delivered the Damodara Menon Memorial Lecture at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Ernakulam and inaugurated the Tamil Film Festival of Government of Tamil Nadu at Trivandrum on the 13th.

He visited Delhi on the 25th and inaugurated the Tamil Nadu day Celebrations at the India International Trade 1988.

February 1989—The Governor visited Delhi on the 2nd and 15th of February. During the earlier visit he called on the Prime Minister. On the 15th, he attended the Executive Committee Meeting of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts Trust.

II. GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS IN THE CITY

April 1988—The Governor attended as Chief Guest and presided over the inaugural day function of Cultural Programmes of Russian Artistes, on the 1st of April. On the 8th, he inaugurated the Conference of District Collectors and Superintendents of Police. On the 15th, he attended a meeting on Strategy for Industrial Development at Taj Coramandal. He attended as Chief Guest and inaugurated the Platinum Jubilee Celebration of the Madras City Co-operative Housing Society on the 24th.

May—On the 10th, the Governor received the President of India on his arrival and presided over the inaugural function of a school building and the unveiling of Rukmini

Devi's Statue at Kalakshetra. On the 11th, he presided over the inauguration of the Birla Planetarium by the President and laid the foundation stone for the Centre for Continuing Dialogue. On the 12th, he accompanied the President for the functions at the Victoria Technical Institute, Ambattur Industrial Manufacturer's Association's Silver Jubilee and the Centenary Celebration of E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited. He laid the foundation stone for the Lily Pond Complex of the Corporation of Madras on the 14th.

June—The Governor attended as Chief Guest and laid the foundation stone for the Centenary Building of Y.M.C.A. Madras, on the 15th. On the 16th, he presided over the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the All, India Radio.

July—The Governor presided over the inaugural function of the Second Channel of Madras Doordarshan on the 1st of July. On 2nd, he presided over the General Body Meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advisory Board. He inaugurated a seminar on 'Reforms of Judicial Administration' at Ethiraj College on the 9th. On the 22nd, he received the Vice-President of India. On his Arrival and presided over the Spiritual Conference for betterment of natural resources under the auspices of Adhiparasakthi Charitable Medical, Educational and Cultural Trust. He attended as Chief Guest and inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Stanley Medical College on the 27th. On the 29th July, he presided over the Centenary celebrations of the Intelligence Bureau.

August—The Governor inaugurated the Malayalam Film Festival at Madras on the 13th. The same day, he released the Tamil translation of the Constitution of India at Rajaji Hall. On the 14th, he participated in the function to launch a campaign 'Let us say no to drugs' and participated in the public meeting in connection with the 40th anniversary of India's Independence at Valluvar Kottam. On the 15th, he unfurled the national flag at Fort St. George Madras and hosted a reception at Raj Bhavan in the evening. He also inaugurated the Regional Service of Doordarshan at T.V. Centre. On the 26th, he presided over the 101st birthday celebrations of Shri Sathyamurthi and on the 30th August he presided over the 125th year celebrations of Madras High Court both inaugurated by the President and unveiled the statue of Manu Needhi Chozhan.

September—The Governor presented the State Awards to teachers on the Teachers' Day Celebrations on the 5th. On the 21st, he presided over the annual convocation of the University of Madras. He attended the birth centenary celebrations of Shri Govind Ballabh Pant at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on the 24th.

October—The Governor inaugurated a seminar on 'Towards a clean Government' on the 14th. On the 15th, he presented 'Dr. Visvesvarayya Industrial Award' at a function organized by the All India Manufacturers Organization. On the 22nd, he delivered a special address at the seminar on 'Role of small scale sector in the Industrial and Economic Development of the country'. He inaugurated a seminar on 'Peaceful application of Nuclear Energy' on the 28th; and inaugurated the phase IV of the Festival of USSR in India in the same evening. On the 31st, he presided over the National Rededication Day function at Rajaji Hall.

November.—The Governor visited Madras Refineries limited and commissioned the Rs. 14 Crore propylene plant on the 3rd. On 18th, he administered the National Integration Pledge at the Secretariat. He received the Governor-General of Mauritius and hosted a dinner party in his honour on the 19th.

December.—On the 21st, the Governor administered the oath of Office to the new Sheriff of Madras. He inaugurated the work on the MGR Memorial on the Marina on the first death anniversary of the former Chief Minister; and presided over the meeting of the State Level Committee on 'Relief Assistance for the Earthquake Stricken People of Armenia in the Soviet Union'. On the 31st, he presided over the Annual General Meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association.

January 1989.—The Governor inaugurated the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair on January 5th. He released an English translation of the Sangam Classics on the 17th. On the Republic Day, the Governor hoisted

the National flag and took salute. The Governor administered the oaths of office and secrecy to the new Council of Ministers at Valluvar Kottam on the 27th.

February.—He administered the oath to the pro tem Speaker on the 1st. On the 10th he inaugurated the Indian Seafood Trade Fair at Taj Coromandel. On the 11th, he inaugurated the Madras Extension Centre of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering at Hotel Connemara. He inaugurated the Rotary International District Conference at Taj Coromandel on the 19th. On the 27th, he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Anna University, Madras.

March.—The Governor inaugurated the Exhibition of Diamond, Gems and Jewellery Processing Machinery on the 4th. On the 6th, he attended a cultural programme in connection with the International Seminar on 'Sankaracharya' organised by Dr. Radhakrishnan Institute for Advanced Study in Philosophy.

VISITS OF V.V.I.Ps. DURING, 1988-89.

<i>Details of V.V.I.Ps.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Vice-President of India	6th to 8th April 1988	Madurai, Gandhigram, Madras and Kancheepuram.
Vice-President of India	12th and 13th April 1988	Tiruchirappalli.
Prime Minister of Sri Lanka	19th to 22nd April 1988	Madras, Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram.
Prime Minister of India	22nd to 24th April 1988	Maraimalainagar and Thiruvannamiyur.
The President of India	26th to 28th April 1988	Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Pattukottai, Vedaranyam and Annamalai Nagar.
The Vice-President of India	7th June 1988	(Transit visit)
The Prime Minister of India	18th to 21st June 1988	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Mettur, Erode, Palani, Melur and Madurai.
The Vice-President of India	22nd July 1988	Madras "Adiparasakthi" spiritual conference.
The Prime Minister of India	4th to 6th August 1988	Madras, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchi- rappalli.
The Vice-President of India	20th and 21st August 1988	Madras.
The President of India	28th to 31st August 1988	Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot district and Madras.
The Prime Minister of India	2nd to 5th October 1988	Madurai, Gandhigram, Mandapam, Rames- waram, Ramanatha- puram, Virudhunagar, Sivakasi, Rajapalayam, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli, Nagercoil and Kanniya- kumari.
The Prime Minister of India	24th to 27th October 1988	Tiruchirappalli, Tirucheu- godu, Rasipuram, Salem, Madurai, Theni, Bodi, Sivaganga, Devakottai, Arantangi and Puduk- kottai.
The Prime Minister of India	10th to 12th November 1988	Krishnagiri, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Ranipettai, Hosur, Madras, Mel- maruvathur, Vandavasi, Kancheepuram, Ara- konam and Sriperum- pudur.
The Prime Minister of India	28th November 1988	Madras.
The Governor-General of Mauritius.	19th to 22nd November 1988	Madras and Tiruchirappalli.

(1)	(2)	(3)
The Prime Minister of India	.. 28th December 1988 ..	.. Tiruchirappalli, Virudhu- nagar and Madurai.
The Prime Minister of India	... 6th and 7th January 1989	.. Madurai.
The Prime Minister of India	.. 10th to 12th January 1989	.. Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari, Alangulam, Tuticorin, Kilakkarai, Tondi, Uthamapalayam and Nilakkottai.
The Prime Minister of India	.. 16th to 19th January 1989	.. Madurai, Rajapalayam, Tharapuram, Uthukuli, Tiruppur, Sullur, Singa- nallur, Coimbatore, Mettupalayam, Uthaga- mandalam, Aravakuri- chy, Namakkal, Thoraiyur, Kallakurichy and Maduranthagam.
The Vice President of India	.. 16th February 1989 ..	.. Madras (Transit visit).
The President of Zaire	.. 20th February 1989 ..	.. Madras (Transit visit).

VISITS OF FOREIGN V.V.I.Ps./V.I.Ps. IN 1988-89.

Serial number, name and designation.	Date of visit.	Place of visit.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mr. Ting Tao, Editor of Chinese Weekly.	1st and 2nd April 1988	Madras.
2 Mr. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development accompanied by five others, Sri Lanka.	31st March to 4th April 1988	Do.
3 Thiru A. P. Dua, Assistant High Commissioner for India in Srilanka.	12th and 13th April 1988	Do.
4 Mr. Andrelewin, Ambassador of France in India.	13th to 17th April 1988	Do.
5 Thiru J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	19th April 1988	Do.
6 Mr. D. B. Wijetunge, Minister of Food and Agriculture, Srilanka. Mr. KHJ. Wijayadasa, Secretary to the Prime Minister.	28th and 29th April 1988	Do.
7 Mr. A. P. Dua, Assistant High Commissioner for India in Sri Lanka.	27th and 28th April 1988	Do.
8 Thiru LORD Glenarthur, Minister of State at the Foreign, Britain.	21st and 22nd April 1988..	Do.
9 Mr. John Woods, Deputy High Commissioner in the Australian High Commissioner, New Delhi.	4th to 6th May 1988	Do.
10 Mr. S. Thondaman, Srilankan Minister for Rural Industrial Development.	2nd to 5th May 1988	Madurai.
11 Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	6th September 1988	Madras.
12 Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development of Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka.	7th May 1988	Do.
13 Thiru B. Jayasankar, First Secretary, Designate to High Commissioner, Colombo.	8th May 1988	Do.
14 Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister for Land Development, Sri Lanka.	11th May 1988	Do.
15 Mr. Ahmed Shathir, Minister for Religious Affairs, Maldives.	24th to 26th May 1988	Do.
16 Mrs. Lakshmi Puri, Conseller in the Indian High Commission at Colombo.	17th and 18th May 1988	Do.
17 Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	3rd to 7th June 1988	Do.
18 A Three Member High Level Official delegation from Maldives.	7th and 8th June 1988	Do.
19 Thiru K. K. Bhargava, I.F.S., Indian High Commissioner in Mauritius.	19th to 22nd June 1988	Do.

<i>Serial number, name and designation.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
20 Mr. A. M. A. Wahid, Chairman, Central Region Transport, Board and three others, Sri Lanka.	16th June 1988	Madras.
21 Mr. Stanley Jayawardane, Chairman, Shaw Wallace, Branch of Sri Lanka.	1st and 2nd July 1988	Do.
22 Thiru Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, Executive Director of World Bank.	7th to 11th July 1988	Do.
23 Thiru Niranjan Wijeratne, Son of Srilankan Justice, Minister and Custodian of the temple of sacred Tooth in Kandy.	24th and 25th June 1988	Do.
Mr. Nissarka Wijeratne to Madras.		
24 Thiru J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	28th June 1988	Do.
25 His Excellency Mr. Abdullah Zameel, Minister for Health (Transit visit), Maldivian Minister.	28th June 1988	Do.
26 Miss Abta Dixit, Daughter of Thiru J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	29th June 1988	Do.
27 Monica Aggarwal, Daughter of a Diplomatic Officer in the Indian High Commission at Colombo.	30th June 1988	Do.
28 Mr. Pejiyai, Charge-De-Affairs, Embassy of China, New Delhi.	8th July 1988	Do.
29 Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	21st to 30th July 1988	Do.
30 Mr. B. M. Oza, Formerly Indian Ambassador to Sweden.	26th to 28th July 1988	Do.
31 Mr. M. S. Sellaswamy, Srilankan Minister for Health and Economic.	24th July 1988	Do.
32 His Excellency Mr. Y. B. Dato Sri Mohd. Naji Tun Haji Aed. Razak, Minister of Youth and Sports, Malaysia.	27th July to 4th August 1988	Do.
33 Thiru J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	28th July 1988	Do.
34 His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Shathir Moosa, Minister of State for Religious Affairs, Maldives.	31st July to 2nd August 1988	Do.
35 Mr. Chenkeng, Howe, Singapore High Commissioner in India.	11th to 13th August 1988	Do.
36 Thiru Rasgotia, Indian High Commissioner Designate to United Kingdom.	8th to 11th August 1988	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
37	His Excellency Mr. Tae Zhee Kim, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea.	7th to 11th August 1988	-- Madras
38	Mr. S. Thondaman, Srilankan Minister for Rural Industries accompanied by his son and Private Secretary.	10th to 28th August 1988	-- Do.
39	Dr. Karl-Eric Kuntsson, UNICEF Regional Director for South Central Asia.	9th and 10th August 1988	-- Do.
40	His Excellency Mr. A. A. Nokanor, Vice-President of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R.	17th to 20th August 1988	-- Do.
41	Mr. A. Parasuraman, Minister of Education, Arts and Culture, Mauritius.	18th to 21st August 1988	-- Do.
42	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner, at Colombo.	13th and 14th August 1988	-- Do.
43	Mr. A. Rizvi Sinnalebbe, Srilankan M.P. ...	26th August 1988 ..	-- Do.
44	Mr. Janusz Switkowski, Ambassador of Poland and accompanied by four others.	3rd to 8th September 1988	-- Do.
45	Mr. Ahmed Abdulah, Ambassador of Maldives to India and Bhutan.	6th to 13th September 1988	-- Do.
46	Mr. M. H. Mohamed, M.P., Minister of Transport accompanied by Mr. Mahindra Elayaperumal, Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Government of Srilanka.	8th September 1988	-- Do.
47	Three Member Delegation from Gnana led by Dr. Francis Acquah, Minister of Industries, Science and Technology.	16th to 18th September 1988	-- Do.
48	Two member of Maldivian delegation consisting of Ms. Knaikdahassan and Ms. Nada Ahmed-SAARC Meeting on Rural Women's Handicraft-Exhibition.	14th to 23rd September 1988	-- Do.
49	Mr. S. Thondaman, Srilankan Minister for Rural Industrial Development accompanied by his Private Secretary.	17th and 18th September 1988	-- Do.
50	M. Chelliah Rajadurai, Srilankan Minister for Regional Development at Hindu Affairs.	15th September 1988	-- Do.
51	A Six members Soviet delegation headed by Mr. A. P. Poddubsky, Deputy Minister for Power and Electrification.	30th September to 2nd October 1988	-- Do. --
52	Thirumathi Manonmony Naidoo, accompanied by her daughter Thirumathi S. Naidoo, South Africa.	4th to 7th October 1988	-- Do.
53	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Srilankan Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs.	1st to 8th October 1988	-- Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
54	Mr. Michal Camdesovs, M. D., I.M.F. accompanied by his wife, and two officials from World Bank.	6th and 7th October 1988	.. Madras.
55	Mr. Abdulla Jameel, Minister for Health, Maldives, accompanied by two high officials.	9th to 13th October 1988	-- Do.
56	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Srilankan Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs.	21st October 1988	-- -- Do.
57	Mr. W. M. P. B. Menkdiwela, Secretary to the President of Srilanka accompanied by his family.	22nd to 25th October 1988	Do.
58	His Excellency Mr. Marwin Dudin, Minister for Labour, Jordan, accompanied by two officials.	25th and 26th October 1988	-- Do.
59	Mr. Nikitin, U.S.S.R., Deputy Minister for Petroleum, accompanied six other delegates.	25th to 27th October 1988	-- Do.
60	Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara, Srilankan Minister for Agriculture and Rural Research.	27th October 1988	... -- Do.
61	A Four Member of U.S.S.R., Delegation led by Mr. L. V. Padujkevitch, First Deputy Minister for Metallurgy.	28th and 29th October 1988	... Do.
62	Thiru A. K. Banerjee, Indian High Commissioner in Maldives.	31st October to 1st November 1988	-- Do.
63	Sir David Goodall, British High Commissioner in New Delhi, accompanied by Lady Goodall.	3rd to 6th November 1988	.. Do.
64	Mr. Abdul Samad Azhar, Ambassador of Afghanistan in India, accompanied by Mr. Abdul Nabipaya, Attache.	3rd to 5th November 1988	... Do.
65	His Excellency Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, Governor General of Mauritius.	19th to 22nd November 1988	-- Do.
66	An Eight Member of U.S.S.R. Press Team to Madras.	16th and 17th November 1988	-- Do.
67	Mrs. Penny Jayewardene, daughter in-law of President of Srilanka accompanied by her son.	29th November 1988	-- -- Do.
68	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Srilanka Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs.	29th November 1988	-- -- Do.
69	Mr. S. Thondaman, Srilanka Minister for Rural Industrial Development.	3rd December 1988	-- -- Do.
70	Six member G.D.R. delegation led by Mr. Dr. Engr. Rosser, Deputy Minister for Industries.	30th November to 2nd December 1988.	... Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
71	Thirumathi Urmila Dva, wife of Thiru Dva, Assistant High Commissioner of India at Kandy, Srilanka.	4th and 5th December 1988	... Madras.
72	Sir. Edmand Hillary, Newzealand High Ccmmissioner, New Delhi.	7th to 9th December 1988	... Do.
73	Family members of Thiru R. Kalpa and Thiru Manchanda, other in the Indian High Commission at Colombo.	13th and 14th December 1988	... Do.
74	Nine member German Federation of Parliament Group.	14th to 16th December 1988	... Do.
75	Mr. Mohamed Shareeb, Director and Mr. Abdullah Rasheed, Director.	24th and 25th December 1988	.. Do.
76	A. Parasuraman, Minister of Education, Arts and Culture, Mouritius.	27th December 1981 to 3rd January 1989.	.. Do.
77	Thiru Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, Executive Director, World Bank, accompanied by his wife and daughter.	4th January 1989 .. ..	... Do.
78	Thiru Ramesh Chander, Second High Commissioner at Colombo.	15th and 16th January 1989	... Do.
79	Thiru S. Thondaman, Srilanka Minister for Rural Industrial Development.	11th to 19th January 1989	... Do.
80	Mr. G. B. Straganov, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee.	27th January 1989	Do.
81	Mrs. Soonu Kochar, Indian Ambassador in France.	4th to 11th February 1989	... Do.
82	H. E. Dy. Miloslan Jazil, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia in India.	2nd to 7th February 1989.	.. Do.
83	H.E. Mr. Jensostenfield, Danish Ambassador in India.	6th to 8th February 1989.	... Do.
84	Her Majesty Queen Dona Sofia, Wife of His Majesty King Jvan Carlos of Spain, accompanied by her sister Princes Irene and security Staff.	5th February 1989	Do
85	Four Member Thailand official delegation leaded by Mr. Kutti Khanthamit to Tamil Nadu.	9th to 12th February 1989	.. Do.
86	Mr. J.C. Sharma, Ambassador designation Vietnam.	14th to 17th February 1989	.. Do.
87	Three Members Soviet delegation led by Mr. Nena Shov, Chairman of the Committee.	15th to 17th February 1989	... Do.
88	His Excellency Madam A. P. Biryhkova, Deputy Prime Minister of U.S.S.R.	16th and 17th February 1989.	... Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
89	Dr. Eng. H. J. Lauck, Minister of Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction of the G.D.R.	28th February to 2nd March 1989	Madras.
90	His Excellency Mr. James G. Haris, High Commissioner for Canada, accompanied of his wife.	3rd March 1989	Do.
91	Hon'ble Datuk Leo Moggie, Minister of Energy, Telecommunication, Malaysia.	4th March 1989	Do.
92	Jawa Harlal J.S.M.E. and Indian Ambassador.	20th March 1989	Do.
93	His Excellency Mr. Beergonath, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mauritius.	17th to 20th March 1989 ..	Do.
94	His Excellency Mr. Guoawer, Ambassador of China in India, Mr. Chen haoping from Chinese Embassy.	15th to 18th March 1989 ..	Do.
95	Thiru Susil Munisinghe, Chief Minister of Western Province Srilanka accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Menikdiwala.	20th March 1989	Do.
96	Mr. Wolfgang Gerber, Consulate General of G.D.R. in Bombay, accompanied by his wife.	16th to 19th March 1989 ..	Do.
97	His Excellency Mr. Erhesto Melehdez, Minister of Cuban Committee of Economic Collabaration.	20th and 21st March 1989 ..	Do.
98	Thiru S Thondaman, Minister for Textiles and Rural Industrial Development, Srilanka.	23rd to 25th March 1989 ..	Do.

CHAPTER II

ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

As per 1981 census, the total population of the state is 484 lakhs. Of this, the Scheduled caste population constitutes 98.81 lakhs which works out to 18.35 per cent. The population of the Scheduled tribes is 5.20 lakhs which come to 1.07 per cent of the State's total population. The level of literacy among the Adi Dravidar is 29.67 per cent and 20.45 per cent among the Scheduled tribes which is 44.76 per cent for general population.

The major ameliorative activities undertaken for the welfare of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled tribe are :—

- (1) Education.
- (2) Employment and Economic Advancement.
- (3) Health, Housing and Other Schemes.
- (4) Tribal Areas Sub Plan.

I. Education :

In the filed of education, the main activities of the Government are grant of scholarship, maintenance of Schools, opening and maintenance of hostels, supply of Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meals, supply of books, Slates, note books, clothing and sanctioning boarding grants. A Pre Examination Training Centre to impart training to scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes candidates appearing for the All India Services Competitive Examination is run by this department at Madras. For the various Educational programme a sum of Rs. 4,497.24 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90. There are in all 1,001 schools for Scheduled castes and 203 for scheduled tribes in this state with a total strength of about 2.42 lakhs students studying in these schools. Hostel facilities are also provided for the students who attend schools/colleges and Industrial Training Institute.

The amount provided for various purposes under education are indicated below :—

ALLOTMENT IN 1989-90.

	Plan.	Non-Plan.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Scholarships ..	967.74	343.99	1,311.73
Schools	356.10	1,447.69	1,603.79
Hostels	524.68	822.71	1,347.39
Special coaching scheme.	19.56	14.77	34.33

C. Hostels for Scheduled Castes :

	Number.	Strength.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. College Hostels	50	4,489
2. High Schools hostels ..	716	45,432
3. Industrial hostels	8	583
	<u>774</u>	<u>50,504</u>

	(1)	(2)	(3)
D. Hostels for Scheduled Tribes :			
High Schools Hostels ..		22	1,905

Scholarships :

Pre-matric.—Under this scheme in all recognised schools other than these run by Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department Text books are supplied for IX and X Std. students by this Department and for students I to VIII are supplied with books by Education Department. Notebooks are supplied to the SC/ST/SC convert students studying in Stds. IV to X in general schools free of cost from the year 1988-89.

Post Matric :

Both residential and non residential Scholarships are awarded to the students for Higher Secondary, Post Graduate, Arts, Science and Professional courses under Government of India regulations. The annual income limit of the parents is Rs. 12,000 p.a.

The Scheduled Castes (Hindu) and Scheduled tribes who become ineligible for Government of India scholarships and Scheduled caste converts are sanctioned state scholarships. The income limit for this is Rs. 12,000 p.a.

Apart from this, incentive schemes such as Gandhi Memorial Award, Merit-cum-Means Awards, Adh Merit Grant and loan scholarships are also sanctioned.

The SC/ST/SC convert students who secure 60 per cent and above marks and passed in first attempt in their Degree/Post Graduate/Professional courses are awarded prize money from the year 1988-89 (G. O. Ms. No. 1766, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department dated 13 July 1988).

Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

Under the centrally sponsored scheme award of pre-matric Scholarships to the children of the Scavenged in unclean occupation (scavenging of dry latrines) and including sweepers irrespective of community and religion is being continued.

For the benefit of those children two hostels one for boys at Dindigul in Anna District and another for girls at Ambur in North Arcot District with sanctioned strength of 30 each are run.

To impart training to Adi Dravidar candidates appearing for I.A.S., I.P.S. and Other Central services competitive Examinations conducted by the UPSC, New Delhi, the PETC was started in Madras City in the year 1966 and continued. The sanctioned strength is 60.

II. Employment and Economic Advancements :

For employment and economic advancement scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and schemes are implemented are as follows :—

Plough Bull Subsidy :

To implement the scheme of plough bull subsidy, to Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity in a revised pattern according to which 1/3 cost of plough bulls, i.e. not exceeding Rs. 800 should be given as subsidy for the purchase of ploughs and the remaining 2/3 portion of the cost of Rs. 1,600 should be arranged through bank as loan to the beneficiaries.

Co-operation Schemes Tribes/:

In order to free the tribals from the clutches of various exploitation and also to enable them to market the Forest produce collected by them profitably and to improve their economic condition the Government have organised LAMP Co-operative societies, and Multipurpose Co-operative Marketing societies, five Forest Labour contract co-operative societies and two multi-purpose Co-operative societies for scheduled tribes in the State.

B. Milk supply Co-operative Societies :

With a view to help the poor Scheduled caste people and also to provide them wealth Employment opportunities Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been organised. Each Scheduled caste member in the Co-operative Milk supply societies in the State is eligible for financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per animal. This will comprise of subsidy of Rs. 833 from Adi Dravidar Welfare Funds and Rs. 1,667 as loan from Nationalised Bank per animal. Each individual is entitled for the above assistance for purchase of two animals only. The scheme is implemented through the Commissioner of Milk Production and Dairy Development Madras.

C. Cottage Industries :

Cottage Industrial Training Centres are continued to be maintained. These centres are under the control of the Director of Social Welfare, Madras for Administrative convenience. The Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department places the required funds at its disposal for the management of these centres.

One training Centre in tailoring and Weaving is also continued to be maintained at Pechiparai (Kanniyakumari District) by the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

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 convert christianity with effect from 1968-69 and 1975-76 respectively as per G. O. Ms. No. 57, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th February 1969 and G. O. Ms. No. 733, Social Welfare Department, dated 16th September 1975. To avail this concession the beneficiary should be Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe 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 any institution he/she should have gained practical experience or as a trainee in a private firm or workshop. There are 21 trades approved purpose of grant of assistance.

2. 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. 12 lakhs for the scheduled Caste, Rs. 1.00 lakh for Scheduled tribes and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity are being provided every year. During 1988-89 upto March 1989, Rs. 76,813.10 has been spent for the purpose.

Special Central Assistance :

The Government of India have formulated a scheme of Central Assistance for speedy economic development of Adi Dravidars. The amount is released to the implementing department through the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation.

Health Housing and other schemes :

With view to improve Health and Housing facilities, the Government have made provision for drinking water wells, over-head tanks, ground level reservoirs, link roads, pathways to burial grounds, house sites, Mobile Medical Units, etc.

Housing.—The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation has been formed during 1974 with a view to provide housing facilities for Scheduled Castes on a phased programme. Apart from the provision of houses for Scheduled Castes the Corporation is undertaking construction of hostel buildings, construction of school building, construction of Teachers Quarters, Construction of community Halls etc., The Corporation has so far constructed about 71,036 house. An amount of Rs. 9,000 in plains and Rs. 10,800 in Block cotton soil and Rs. 13,000 in hills is given as subsidy for construction of a house.

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 Tribes was continued during the year 1988-89 also. During the year 1988-89, 20,004 pattas were issued. A sum of Rs. 124.03 lakhs was incurred under this item. From the inception of the scheme upto the end of 31st March 1989, 4,87,942 pattas have been issued to Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes and a sum of Rs. 18.90 crores has been spent for this purpose.

Provision of drinking water facilities to Adi-Dravidar Habitations :

Provision of drinking water facilities 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. New drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 (G. O. Ms. No. 192, SWD dated 20th March 1981 and G.L.R. at a cost of Rs. 15,000 are provided wherever necessary (vide G.O. Ms. No. 194 SWD, dated 20th March 1981). To speed up the construction of G. L. Rs. powers have been delegated to the District Collectors (vide, J.O. Ms. No. 168) SWD, dated 11th February 1978) to take up works for provision of A.L. Rs wherever.

The District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officers were instructed to give highest priority to provide drinking water facilities to Adi Dravidar Colonies, which are coming under categories I and II in consultations with TWAD Board, as per G.O.Ms. No. 144, RD and LA., dated 30th August 1977. During this year, a sum of Rs. 21.45 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate for this purpose.

Construction of Dhobikhanas.—The Scheme of construction of Dhobikhanas has been introduced by this department during 1978-79 for Scheduled Caste Vannan Community in Kanniyakumari district (G.O. Ms. No. 409, SWD, dated 7th July 1978). This scheme has been extended to Shenkottai taluk of Tirunelveli district during 1979-80. The Dhobikhanas are being constructed every year during the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided for this purpose to Tamaraikulam and Sembur colony in Nellai-Kattabomman district. During this year the loan amount of Rs. 10,000 and 50 per cent subsidy of Rs. 5,000 has been paid to the concerned Panchayat union for starting the works.

Construction of quarters for sanitary workers who are engaged in unclean occupation.—

The Government in their order No. Ms. 108, SW, dated 17th March 1982 have accorded sanctioned towards the construction of 100 houses through the TAHDCO at the rate of Rs. 5,060 to each quarter in 31 town panchayats in the State during 1981-82 under the scheme of construction of houses for those engaged in unclean occupation as sweepers and scavengers. This amount was drawn and placed at the disposal of the Managing Director, TAHDCO for implementation.

2. 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 panchayat 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 (G.O.Ms. No. 518, Social Welfare Department, dated 16th March 1988).

Rewards to Inter-caste Married couples.—The award of concessions to inter-caste married couples was continued during 1987-88. Appreciation Certificates are awarded and if the combined annual income of the couple is Rs. 12,000 and below, they are eligible for the cash grant of Rs. 1,000 (Marriage expenses) and a sum of Rs. 4,000 to be invested in NSC for 6 years jointly in the names of the couples in any nationalised banks.

Rewards to Select Villages:—

With a view to create competitive spirit among the villagers in the work of removal of untouchability and also to create in them a real interest and zeal in that work two prizes are awarded the villages in each district except Madras City, which are outstanding in the field of removal of untouchability. The first prize is Rs. 2,000 and the second prize is Rs. 1,000. The Budget provision provided for this scheme during 1988-89 is Rs. 0.27 lakhs.

Award of Radio to neatly maintained A. D. Colonies.—Under this scheme every year a radio set is awarded to a neatly maintained Adi Dravidar Colony in each taluk of the District as a measure, for the speedy removal of untouchability.

Adi Dravidar week celebration.—Adi Dravidar week is celebrated from 24th January to 30th January every year. Special supplements are published in dailies high lighting the various activities of this Department for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A sum of Rs. 20,500 was sanctioned by the Government during 1988-89.

Community Centres.—There are 25 Community Centres functioning in this State. These centres are intended to centre an integrated purpose of family welfare and children progress. Adi Dravidar and Non-Adi Dravidar mingle together in these centres. Mid-day Meals are supplied to the children of these centres. Two sets of dresses one for Deepavali and another for Pongal are supplied to the Adi Dravidar children in these centres. This centres is manned by one male social worker, one female worker and a woman attendant. In G.O.Ms. No. 142, A.D. and T.W., dated 1st February 1989 orders have been issued that the community centres have been transferred to the control of the Block Development Officers in Rural Development department from the control of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

P.C.R. Act 55 Implementation.—The Government in their order No. 2688, Home (Courts II), dated 13th November 1981 have accorded sanction to the creation of four posts of Judicial First class Magistrates one each in the District of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur at Kumbakonam to try offences exclusively under the P.C.R. Act 55. These special courts started functioning with effect from 1982.

There are 23 mobile police squads functioning in this state for the presentation of cases of physical violence and atrocities against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police (PCR) Madras is enforcing the various provisions of PCR Act 55 in this state with assistance of Mobile Police Squads and regular Superintendent of Police. Towards enforcement of PCR Act and Eradication of untouchability a separate publicity wing with one Publicity Officer, One Assistant, One Cinema Operator with equipments and a mobile van is functioning in this State. Untouchability prone villages are surveyed every year from the year 1985 in this state. For the year 1985, 564 untouchability Prone villages were identified. For 1986-87, 523 villages and for 1988, 414 villages were identified as untouchability prone villages. Effective and intensive actions are being taken to see all the basic amenities available in the untouchability prone villages. Land acquisition for pathways to burial ground and burial ground are keenly watched and implemented.

Propogando towards the eradication of untouchability.—During 1984-85 with a view to propagate the evils about untouchability and arouse the peoples conscience against it, the Government have produced a documentary film titled "Theertha Yathra" (Pilgrimage) at a cost of Rs. 3.10 lakhs. This film was exhibited to the Public with the aim of building up public opinions against the evils of untouchability.

A Cinematographic projector at a cost of Rs. 0.11 lakh has also been purchased to be fitted in the van.

In the districts, artists (Villupattu Kuzhu) are being engaged to go to villages and organised public opinions against the evil of untouchability through the medium of Songs accompanied by the Musical instruments.

A sum of Rs. 3.15 lakhs has been sanctioned towards additional publicity unit with staff and equipments with the Headquarters at Trichy.

Two prizes are awarded to 2 villages in each district which drive for eradication of untouchability. The value of the first prize of Rs. 2,000 and the second prize Rs. 1,000.

Heavy Vehicles Drivers Training.—A scheme for giving heavy vehicles Drivers Training in State Transport undertakings to train 200 Scheduled Castes candidates at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per trainee.

Community Halls :

Community Halls are constructed on a phased programme at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh each and funds are placed at the disposal of Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation. A sum of Rs. 10.85 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose for 1988-89.

Computer Training Programmes :

A scheme for giving training to Hindu Adi Dravidars for a period of six months in computer training course at the M.I.T. Chrompet, Madras-44 during 1988-89. After assessing the usefulness of this course, the Government have sanctioned computer training courses for conducting 6 more centres besides the programme at M.I.T. Madras.

The financial assistance that are given are as follows :

(i) Tuition fees Rs. 1,500 per trainee for the entire course.

(ii) Feed charges Rs. 140 p.m. per trainee for six months.

(iii) Conveyance charges Rs.20 p.m. per trainee for six months.

A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs as 100 per cent subsidy from Special Central Assistance to train 400 Scheduled Castes Candidates at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per trainee.

Under this scheme the trainees should be only Hindu Adi Dravidars. The Managing Director TAHDCO has been addressed to release and place the amount at the disposal of the Managing Director's of the concerned transport corporation.

Infrastructural facilities in Pre-Examination Training Centre:

To improve the performance of the Scheduled Caste students who are getting training for appearing I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. Government have Sanctioned a sum of

Rs. 2,54,058 for the purchase of eight items for the provision of infrastructural facilities in Pre-examination Training Centre, Madras. The eight items are :—

- (i) Colour T.V.
- (ii) Copier Machine.
- (iii) Purchase of Maps and charts.
- (iv) Provision of Block board.
- (v) Purchase of Projector, slides and screen.
- (vi) Display boards.
- (vii) Purchase of latest Encyclopaedia, Britannic.
- (viii) Electronic binder.

The colour television and copier machiner have been purchased. Orders have been placed for the purchase of a Electronic Binder, Purchase of Maps and Charts. and encyclopedias Britannic.

Nursing Assistant Course :

The Government sanctioned a scheme for giving one year Nursing Assistant Training Course in the Voluntary Health Services, Adyar, for the benefit of 30 Hindu Adi Dravidar female candidates. The voluntary Health Service Adyar has been addressed to state the date from which they will start the training course for making wide publicity through local newspaper.

Prototype Development Training Course :

A scheme for giving three months training programme for 20 Adi Dravidar candidates in proto type training in the Prototype Development Training Centre, Madras. with a total outlay of Rs. 9,600 as subsidy from Special Central Assistance. The Deputy Director Prototype Development Training Centre is conducting the course.

The Merchant Navy Marine Radio Officers Course :

A scheme for giving training to 200 Hindu Adi Dravidar candidates in the Marine Radio Officer's Training Course for a period of one year in the Ramana's Institute of Marine, Electronics, Adyar, Madras with a total outlay of Rs. 14,64,000 as subsidy from Special Central Assistance. The course has been started from 27th November 1989.

Training of Law Graduates in the Administration of Justice :

A scheme for providing training to 20 law graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the administration of Justice for a period of 4 years. Accordingly 20 candidates were selected and deputed to undergo training under 10 eminent lawyers. The eminent lawyers will be given a honorarium of Rs. 5,000 per annum in recognition of their participation in the scheme. The trainees are eligible for stipend of Rs. 5,000 p.m. for 4 years. This scheme has been modified and extended to the District Headquarters of 21 districts in respect of 42 Scheduled Caste Hindu young law graduates at the rate of 1 law graduate per Senior Lawyer at a cost of Rs. 3.78 lakhs. The expenditure will be met from Special Central Assistance.

Two Wheeler Mechanism :

A scheme for giving training in Two wheeler Repair and servicing for a period of six months in all Districts and 525 Hindu Scheduled Castes with a total outlay of Rs. 16,27,500 as subsidy from Special Central Assistance. The District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officers have been addressed to select the candidates and suitable agency which is willing to impart training.

Typewriting and Shorthand :

A scheme to impart training in Typewriting and Short-hand for the Schedule Caste students by incurring expenditure from out of Special Central Assistance Funds to be started. This is being implemented only from the year 1988-89. The amount intended for this purpose have to be released by the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation, Madras-10. The allotment made for this purpose during the year 1988-89 is given below :—

1988-89 .. Rs. 6,54,400

The amount has already been distributed to the District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officers concerned.

Financial Assistance to Law Graduates :

A sum of Rs. 3,00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance towards the financial assistance to 100 Law Graduate belonging to Hindu Adi Dravidars at the rate of Rs. 3,000 each as 100 per cent subsidy for the year 1989-90 was sanctioned.

The conditions for sanction of assistance from Special Central Assistance to Law Graduates belonging to Hindu Adi Dravidars are :—

(i) The assistance may be given to Law Graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes (Hindu) only.

(ii) The assistance may be given as 100 percent subsidy.

(iii) The annual income of the parents of the applicants may be fixed at Rs. 12,000 per annum, the limit applicable to Government of India Scholarship holders.

The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation, Madras has also released the payment of Rs. 3.00 lakhs to the 100 Law Graduates.

The Director, Society for Community Organisation and People Education (SCOPE) has formulated a scheme for Self Employment Training and Production Unit for Adi Dravidar families for 3 villages in Tiruchirappalli District with a total outlay of Rs. 2,04,230. The above amount was utilised to train 100 rural girls on tailoring and mat weaving for a period of 2 years in four batches.

A scheme to train 75 Adi Dravidars youths in a year mainly women in handloom and artificial gem cutting production in two villages in Kulithalai taluk of Tiruchirappalli district was formulated. The scheme is being implemented through Society for Education Village action and improvement, Kulithalai taluk (Sevai).

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Bonded Labour :

This scheme comes under point No. 6 of Prime Minister's Twenty Point Programme. This is implemented through the District Collectors with the Co-ordination of Revenue and Police Machinery.

2. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is being vigorously implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1976. From the date of inception of the scheme up to 31st December 1989 a total number of 38,724 bonded labourers have been identified, out of which 36,544 have been rehabilitated. Among these 24,945 are those who were released from the clutches of Jagirdars of Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot district. The remaining bonded labourers are being rehabilitated.

3. A sum of Rs. 77.85 lakhs has spent from the year 1976 till 31st March 1989 towards rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers.

4. A target of 711 has fixed for identification rehabilitation of bonded labourers during 1989-90.

5. Freed bonded labourers are rehabilitated through the following schemes :—

(1) Provision of house sites and lands.

(2) Provision of milching animals, poultry units, plough bulls, etc.

(3) Supply of stone cutting, Agricultural, diamond cutting implements, etc.

6. These schemes have integrated with other schemes like NREP/RLEGP/IRDP Schemes to make them more effective and purposive. Sericulture and Bee Keeping are also implemented in Tribal Areas like Kalrayan Hills.

Implementation of Rule of Reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in services.

18 percent of posts for direct recruitment and 18 percent for the following categories in respect of promotions are subject to rule of reservation. A High Level Committee is monitoring the implementation of rule of reservation :—

(1) Deputy Collectors

(2) Deputy Tahsildars

(3) Commercial Tax Officers

(4) Assistant Commercial Tax Officers

(5) Assistant Divisional Engineers

(6) Sub-Registrar, Grade II.

(7) Assistant Director, Survey and Land Records

(8) Junior Engineers

(9) Reproduction Assistants

The Government in their Order Ms. No. 144, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-R) Department, dated 4th March 1988 have ordered that the carrying forward of vacancies falling due to non-availability of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe candidates for selection should be made for a total of 4 recruitment years (i.e., Year of recruitment and 3 subsequent recruitment years). The reservation will lapse only after it is carried forward for three subsequent recruitment years.

The Government in their Order Ms. No. 1352, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department dated 27th July 1989 have based the reservation of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment to posts under A, B, C and D Groups in this State with effect from 1st April 1989. The Government have also issued orders to effect special recruitment for all categories upto 31st March 1990 to fill up the vacancies earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to bring it to the 18 per cent quota wherever necessary. To ensure proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions including admission in Medical, Engineering and other Professional courses, 18 per cent of seats in each course have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

The total Tribal population of Tamil Nadu as per the census of 1981, is 5.20 lakhs representing 1.07 per cent to the total population of 484.08 lakhs of Tamil Nadu. Among the Scheduled Tribes there are nearly 36 sub-communities.

2. The concept of Tribal Sub-Plan was evolved in 1976. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, contiguous areas having a total population of not less than 10,000 of which not less than 50 per cent are tribals have been identified as Integrated Tribal Development Programme Areas. The aim of the Tribal Sub-Plan is to assist 50 per cent of the tribals to cross the poverty line through a package of Programme each year and to provide infrastructural facilities. The remaining 3.22 lakhs of tribals, live outside the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.

The approach of the Tribal Sub-Plan is area oriented. This plan also aims at economic development of the tribal families and the improvement of the tribal areas. Besides sanctioning specific schemes, this plan quantified the benefits that flow to Scheduled Tribes from various ongoing schemes implemented by other departments.

The Economic Development Scheme include development to Horticulture, Sericulture, Land Development, Animal Husbandry, Village Industries, like Bee-keeping, Fruit processing, etc. The inputs are supplied at 50 per cent subsidised cost in all areas except Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot District) where the rate of subsidy is 75 per cent. Under Horticultural schemes, the inputs are supplied on 100 per cent subsidy basis in all the I.T.D.P. Areas.

During the sixth plan period specific programmes were chalked out to enable atleast 50 per cent of the tribal families to cross the poverty line by administering package of family oriented income generating scheme such as Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Village Industries and also to provide basic infrastructural facilities in these areas. The Co-operative Department is running 16 LAMP Co-operative Societies in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas and 2 societies in the Non-Integrated Tribal Development project areas for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes to prevent the exploitation of tribals through extortion of usurious rates of interest by the money lenders. The LAMP Co-operative Societies purchase the surplus farm and Forest produces by offering fair prices, besides the supply of farm inputs, agriculture implements, consumer goods. It also provides them the production and consumption credits. These programme are being continued during the VII Five Year Plan period also.

During the Seventh Plan period, 46,979 families will be economically assisted. It is expected that the targetted number of families would cross the poverty line at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

Other Tribal Welfare Programmes :

Education.—There are 202 Government Tribal Residential Schools and one non-residential school with a total strength of 13,450 tribal children. Every year 10 new Government Tribal Residential Schools are being opened in Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas. There are 22 Tribal hostels with a strength of 1,005 boards.

Apart from this, Forest Department is also running 15 schools for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes living in the interior Forest Areas.

The boarders of Government Tribal Residential Schools and hostels are provided with free boarding and lodging. Text Books and note books and uniforms are supplied free of cost to the tribal children. Construction of New Tribal Schools / Hostels buildings is also being taken up wherever necessary.

Employment and Economic Advancement :

Subsidy for purchase of plough bulls and sinking irrigation wells—

With a view to improving the standard of living of the agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Tribes subsidy schemes are implemented. 1/3 cost of the plough bulls not exceeding Rs. 800 is given as subsidy for the purchase of plough bulls.

Cottage Industries :

One training centre in tailoring and weaving for Scheduled Tribe women is maintained at Pechiparai, Kannyakumari District.

Training cum Production Centres :

In order to provide technical know how and employment opportunities to Scheduled Tribes Training cum Production Centre in Tailoring are run by the Director of Social Welfare, Madras.

Subsidy to Technically Trained Persons.—The scheme of free supply of tools and implements to technically trained persons among scheduled tribes in Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Tailoring and 18 other trades continued to be maintained.

Petty Trade.—The scheme of granting petty trade loan to people belonging to Scheduled Tribes for running petty trades like cycle shops, hotels, grocery shops, printing press, etc., have been implemented. The Government have, approved a list of 31 trades for which this assistance can be availed. The scheme has been revamped from 1984-85 with 25 per cent subsidy and implemented by Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation.

Provision of Drinking Water Wells.—The drinking water supply position in Tribal areas is acute on account of the paucity of drinking water sources and the large number of scattered settlements at a distance from the main revenue villages. In order to provide protected drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 and ground level reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 15,000 are provided wherever necessary.

Housing.—Housing schemes are also being implemented for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Houses are being constructed for Scheduled Tribes at a cost of Rs. 9,000 per house in Hilly area and Rs. 6,000 per houses in other areas.

Health.—To cater to the medical needs of the Scheduled Tribes who live in scattered settlements in hilly and other areas. 10 Mobile Medical Units are functioning besides 17 Government Dispensaries, 50 Health Sub-centres, 17 Siddha Dispensaries and 1 Mobile Siddha Medical Unit are also functioning in tribal areas.

Communication facilities.—Towards communication facilities, formation of roads, link roads, culverts, etc. at tribal areas for the easy accessibility to the nearest towns, villages and markets from their abodes are being taken up.

Primitive Tribes.—Primitive Tribes are those who follow the pre-level of agricultural technology. Their level of literacy is low.

Out of the 17 groups proposed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Government of India have given recognition only to six groups viz.,

- (1) Toda
- (2) Kota.
- (3) Paniyas.
- (4) Kurumbas.
- (5) Irulas.
- (6) Kattunaickens.

So far, 47 pre-schools, one Toda Multipurpose Co-operative Society, one vocational guidance Centres and two LAMPS have been established. They have been supplied with Murrah Buffaloes, Milch animals, Sheep units, and construction of houses.

Dispersed Groups.—They are thinly spread out throughout the State. Hence they are covered by the Normal Programmes implemented by Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department. Two residential schools have been opened, for those groups during 1986-87. Nylon fishing net was supplied to the Fisherman in Chengalpattu district.

Articles 275 (1) of the constitutions.—The Government of India have been releasing grant-in-aid to State Government for raising the level of administration in Tribal areas and also for implementing important scheme in Tribal Areas not covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

2. During 1987-88, the Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 19.35 lakhs. The amount has been utilised for construction of houses for tribals in the Nilgiris (68), Coimbatore (30), Dharmapuri (30) districts and also for the economic development of tribals such as supply of milch animals to 30 Irular families in Coimbatore district and organisation of a Bamboo basket making workers cottage Industrial Co-operative Society at Bottamugylalam village, Denkani kottah taluk in Dharmapuri district.

CHAPTER III.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture continues to play a vital role in the economic scene of the State. On account of this, high priority is assigned to the developmental activities for increasing the production of foodgrains with a view to fulfilling the growing needs of the population.

In general, the Seasonal conditions prevailed during 1988-89 were not favourable for normal crop production in the State. Though the South-West Monsoon rains were above normal bringing 380.4 mm as against the normal of 308.4 mm, it did not set in time which delayed the rainfed sowings, besides depleted storage position in river commands. As a result, the reservoirs could not be opened in time, especially the Mettur reservoir which is the mainstay for rice cultivation in Cauvery delta. This delay of about 55 days caused considerable reduction in Kuruvai area and yields. In respect of summer cultivation i.e., Kar, Kuruvai and Sornawati, the actual coverage was only 2.00 lakhs ha. as against the normal area of 4.15 lakh ha. during this period. However, the opening of Mettur Dam on 7th of August and the fairly widespread precipitation of South West Monsoon rains raised the hope of receiving a normal North-East Monsoon.

North-East Monsoon, however, not only set in late on 2nd November but also failed, bringing only 214.1mm. rainfall against the normal of 447.4 mm. Insufficient rains caused a serious dent in paddy cultivation through reduced samba and navarai coverage, apart from hampering the production of rainfed crops with water stress conditions at critical stages of crop growth.

Yet, the production levels of all crops except millets did not decline due to sustained efforts of the Agricultural Department/farmers, in advocating the adopting suitable technologies for increasing the productivity levels.

The tentative production levels, achieved in 1988-89 are as follows:—

(1)	Tentative Production.	(2)
Rice	57.00 Lakh MT	
Millets	14.65 Do.	
Pulses	4.52 Do.	
Sugarcane (Gur)	22.00 Do.	
Cotton (lint)	5.20 lakh bales	

The notable achievements obtained in 1988-89 are

(1) All time high productivity of 2,969 Kgs. of Rice per ha. has been attained.

(2) A special Food grain Production Programme has been launched in selected (8) districts with an allocation of Rs. 3.17 crores, towards subsidised distribution of vital inputs like seeds, weedicides, pesticides, etc.

(3) Towards better utilisation of waste and sub-marginal lands, at Swedish Aided Agro-Forestry Programme (SIDA) was launched. An Amount of Rs.50 lakhs has been spent and physical quantity of Rs. 52.97 lakh seedlings were distributed.

(4) For better water management and to tide over near drought situation recurring often in the State, a beginning has been made by popularising drip and sprinkler irrigation at a cost of Rs. 46.79 lakhs.

(5) By recognising the vital role of women in decision making and to upgrade their technical skill in farm operations, a DANIDA programme has been implemented. The same was implemented at a cost of Rs. 1.684 crores through six Farmers Training Centres, Training 2,880 farm women.

(6) As in previous years, to uplift the economic conditions of SC farmers, paddy/millet seeds and plant protection chemicals were continued to be distributed at 25 per cent subsidy to the tune of Rs. 39 lakhs. In addition, for the first time agricultural implements were also given to SC farmers at 50 per cent cost to the valued of Rs. 40 lakhs as subsidy.

(7) The local bodies are in close touch with the rural people and closely reflect the desires and aspirations of the people and hence the Government have placed the staff of the Extension/Input wings under the control of Panchayat Unions.

Thus new efforts were taken by the Department in the hitherto unknown frontiers like Agro forestry, water management, role of woman in agriculture and closer linkages with local bodies.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Irrigation has been practised in Tamil Nadu from time immemorial, crores of rupees have been invested in creating irrigation potential through various major, medium irrigation projects. But it has been found that there is a gap between the potentials created and actual utilisation. Lack of proper water management at farm level, mainly to field the field system of irrigation is found to be the reason for poor water use efficiency. The yield from irrigated Agriculture is considerably affected due to poor water management. These drawbacks have been identified and the Government of India have, therefore, initiated the implementation of Command Area Development works in the irrigated commands from-Fifth Plan period onwards.

2. Main Objectives of CADA :

(i) increasing the area of irrigated land by proper land development and water management.

(ii) optimising yields by adopting the best cropping pattern consistent with availability of water and soil and other local conditions.

(iii) Motivating farmers for group action by forming Farmers Associations.

(iv) Reaching water to the farmers fields instead of the outlets only, bringing about equitable distribution of water and assuring proper supply to tail enders.

(v) avoiding over irrigation, wastage and misuse of water.

(vi) maximising the use of scarce land and water resources including ground water where available in conjunction with necessary inputs and infrastructures.

3. Important Works :

The following important Farm Development works are executed by the Department under Command Area Development Programme :

(i) Elimination of too many off-taken from the field bothies and establishing controlled outlet.

(ii) Elimination of field to field irrigation by forming new field channels.

(iii) Lining of field channels at vulnerable points.

(iv) Construction of control structures.

(v) Establishing farmer's committee for introduction of Warabandhi.

4. Functions of the CRD Programme :

(1) On Farm development works in Cauvery Lower Bhavani Project, Sathanur Reservoir Project and Parambikulam-Aliyar Project commands are implemented under Centrally sponsored Command Area Development with expenditure equally shared between State and Central Governments. Command Area Development Works in Periyar—Vaigai Project command are carried out with World Bank assistance.

Warabandhi is implemented as a pilot project in the Commands of Cauvery Lower Bhavani Project and Periyar-Vaigai Project under this programme, the farmer beneficiaries are being motivated for group action and the farmers' associations are formed. Any programme will be successful only if the beneficiaries get involved in that programme. A new strategy has been evolved to involve the farmers in the programme.

A pilot study in Thindal distributory of Lower Bhavani Project made a milestone for Farmers participation in command Area Development programme and hence it is now being initiated in the other commands also.

5. Progress of work :

The details of progress of work, target and achievement are furnished in the annexure.

PROGRESS OF WORK TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Head/Sub-Head of Development.</i>	<i>Approved outlay of 1988-89.</i>	<i>Financial Achievements upto 31-3-1989.</i>	<i>Approved outlay of 1988-89.</i>	<i>Physical achievements upto 31-3-1989.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(Rs. in lakhs.)		(Unit in Hectares.)	
<i>Central Sponsored Equally Shared Schemes (Full Cost Shown).—</i>					
Cauvery Command	352.44	344.141	21,600	22,953
Lower Bhavani Project	162.23	148.809	5,500	5,205
Sathanur Reservoir Project	92.06	95.300	3,300	3,411
Parambikulam—Aliyar Project	309.80	322.712	11,000	11,476
Warabandhi	- - -				
1 Cauvery Command	6.07	6.295	2,000	2,072
2 Lower Bhavani Project	5.95	6.152	2,000	1,538
3 Periyar—Vaigai Project (Now proposed under centrally-sponsored).	3.14	3.950	2,000	1,238
Technical Cell at Headquarters	1.08	1.402	..	..
<i>Externally Aided :</i>					
I. On farm Development works : Periyar—Vaigai Project.	149.870	147.966	7,000*	8,039
II. Construction of Threshing floor	6.500	37.340 73.330	1,000	102 Nos.
			(spill over works.)		

* Targets are reduced as the financial allocation has been reduced by Rs. 56 lakhs.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECT, MADURAI :

A centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the catchments of Kundah and Lower Bhavani River Valley Project has been under implementation by the Department of Agricultural Engineering from 1976. The defective land use without appropriate conservation approach in the catchments, is causing erosion of productive top soil and excessive siltation in the multipurpose reservoirs. These problems are being solved through the implementation of this River Valley Project.

2. *Objectives.*—The objectives of the programme are :

(1) to reduce sediment flow from the catchments, by providing soil conservation measures and necessary afforestation activities, thereby preventing premature siltation and increasing life span of reservoirs.

(2) to prevent degradation of lands and enhances the productivity of the catchment area through optimum and appropriate land use management ; and

(3) to provide employment opportunities in remote areas to unemployed and under employed population.

The various types of works executed in the project include planting of trees in patta lands, grazing lands and degraded sholas, development of pasture lands, raising of tea plantation growing of agave, construction of bench terraces, contour bunds, contour trenches, staggered trenches, steam-bank retaining walls, contour stonewalls peutrotician terrances, check dams, silt-detention tanks, percolation ponds, etc.

Funds.—The entire expenditure of this programme is initially met by the Government of India on 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan to the State. After executing the works, the cost is recovered from the beneficiaries on the basis of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy.

4. Progress of Works for 1988-89.

	Target.	Achievement.
(a) Physical hectares	3570	2679
(b) Financial Rs. in lakhs	135.50	135.66

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.

Regulated Market.—With the aim of ensuring the remunerable price to farmers producers, 272 Regulated Markets have been established under the control of 14 Market Committees in Tamil Nadu. Correct weight, competitive price, immediate sale and payment, elimination of brokers, grading and storing facilities are the main advantages offered to the producers.

Eighty-nine Rural Godowns have been constructed, utilising the Central and State Government grants for the benefit of the farmers to avoid distress sale.

2. *Agmark grading.*—The main object of the scheme is to help the consumers for getting quality products. Under this scheme there are 35 Agmark Grading Laboratories functioning in Tamil Nadu, which ensure purity and quality in food stuffs by which the food adulteration are checked considerably.

One principal laboratory is functioning at Trichy, which super checks the Agmark samples analysed by State Agricultural Grading Laboratories to ensure special authority to the graded products :

3. *Commercial Grading.*—This scheme aims to help the farmers to get better price for the various Agricultural commodities brought by them for sale according to grades. This scheme is operated in 102 Regulated Markets. The grading is done free of charges.

4. *Kapas Grading.*—There are eleven centres functioning in the State, where cotton arrivals are high, with the aim to help the growers to secure remunerative price for cotton, according to grades.

5. *Tobacco Grading.*—There is one centre functioning at Punjaipuliampatti for Tobacco Grading.

6. *Graders Training Centre.*—A training centre is functioning attached to this Directorate, which imparts three months training to Assistant Agricultural Officers and Supervisors of Market Committees on grading methods under Agmark and Commercial Grading Schemes.

7. *Cotton Certification and Enforcement Scheme.*—This scheme is implemented to maintain purity of cotton and prevention of admixture of different varieties of cotton in ginning and pressing factories and also assess the quantum of cotton available within the State and the quantity of cotton imported from other States.

8. *State Agricultural Marketing Board.*—This board function as a link between the various district Market Committees to ensure uniformity in practices and procedures render maximum benefit to the farmers. It is bringing out any problem from the Market Committees for solution to the Government.

AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY.

The significant developments and achievements in the field of education, research and extension education in Agriculture and allied field are briefly stated as follows:—

In order to develop required manpower in the new by emerging area, new postgraduate programmes in Biotechnology, Animal Husbandry, Economics and Business Management was started. Doctoral Programme in Food Science and Nutrition was started at Madurai during this Year.

The various ongoing programmes in Agriculture and allied disciplines were continued to give sufficient orientation for achieving the production and productivity of various crops and animal products. Special efforts were made to develop new cost effective management technologies and farm implements to reduce the cost of cultivation and to improve the efficiency of inputs. As in previous years, techno-economic studies were undertaken at district level covering cost of cultivation of major crops, employment of rural labour force and on several farming components like agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, dairying, nutrition, etc. Special schemes were operated to train women in enterprise management to encourage their participation in rural development.

The University took into consideration the emerging constraints such as limitation of land and water resources increasing failures of monsoon and continuing population growth and formulated appropriate research programmes to achieve the set goals. These projects were field oriented and applied in nature to ensure quick impact on rural economy. The concept of regionalisation of research, already given importance was further strengthened through Regional Research and Extension Councils, Agroclimatic Zone based research programmes, added importance to the location specific problems and formulation of time bound research sub-projects. Apart from this the University also conducted the regional level farmers day, field day, exhibitions and brought out many publications for the transfer of technology into the farmers field.

Regional Research Councils and Scientific Workers Conference provided ample opportunities for close interaction between research workers and extension staff. These were the major for a for identification of priority areas of research and also for faster dissemination of results generated during the year. The major areas of research that received greater focus include integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, bio-technology, farming system research, mixed farming, environmental science, dry farming, agroforestry, sericulture, water management, genetic improvement of livestock and poultry, animal health and productivity, increasing the production and profitability in fish farming, designing and development of new farm implements and tools, women participation and social engineering and upliftment of scheduled castes and other backward communities. The educational programmes for both undergraduate and postgraduate courses were updated and revised to ensure a high degree of academic excellence.

Over the years a strong network of infrastructural facilities in extension education has been established through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Plant Clinic Centres, Livestock, Poultry and Sheep Research and Development Centres, distributed over entire Tamil Nadu for solving field problems, and for effective training of the development personnel on the strategies developed for scientific farming. The annual Scientific Workers' Conference, Crop Scientists Meets, Workshops and Seminars helped for effective interaction of ideas and feedback information from the development departments.

The highlights of the achievements of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University in the field of education, research and extension are briefly summarised below:—

Education :

* During the year 724 students were admitted in the undergraduate programmes and 302 students were admitted in the postgraduate courses in the six campuses of the University.

* New postgraduate programmes leading to Ph.D. degree in Food Science and Nutrition and Livestock Production Management were started.

* Postgraduate courses leading to Master of Business Management (M.B.M.) and M.Sc. (Bio-technology) were commenced.

* A new course on Physical Education was introduced for all under-graduate students.

* Number of scholarships for Master's degree candidates was increased from 91 to 150. Thirty fresh scholarships at Rs. 1,200 p.m. were sanctioned to Ph.D. scholars in all faculties.

* Student counselling and placement cell was set up for the benefit of graduating students.

* A new Faculty and Postgraduate programme in forestry were started.

* Centre for Animal Production and Centre for Animal Health were established to promote multi disciplinary research and linkage with the State Development Department Corporation.

* The academic activities and infrastructural facilities at Third Agricultural College, Killikulam, Tirunelveli District for the V Phase have been strengthened.

* The academic activities and infrastructural facilities at the second Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal for the V Phase have been strengthened.

Research :

The following new schemes were sanctioned and implemented during 1988-89:—

University Schemes :

* Establishment of a separate Division of Publication, Directorate of Extension Education, Coimbatore.

Setting up a remote sensing user cell, Coimbatore.

Selection of grape cultivators for drought and salt tolerance and standardisation of agrotechniques, Coimbatore.

Scheme for improvement of minor tuber crops.

Starting of Postgraduate programmes leading to MBA, CARDS, Coimbatore.

Pests of hill fruits and Vegetables, Nilgiris.

Isolation and popularisation of superior genotype of match wood trees, Mettupalayam.

Management of virus diseases of horticultural crop, Salem.

Scheme for development of sugarcane, Sirugamani, Melathur.

Hybridisation of corps at Bhavanisagar.

ICAR Schemes :

Onfarm water management studies, Bhavanisagar,.

5 All-India Coordinated Research Project on Palm, Aliyarnagar, Aduthurai.

Schme for the land to lab programme, Coimbatore.

AICRP on oilseeds onfarm demonstration, Vridha-chalam.

Studies on the selection of saline and acid tolerant blue green algae and Nitrogen fixation in rice soil ecosystem, Coimbatore.

ICAR Adhoc scheme on onfarm reserach on annual oilseeds crop, Coimbatore, Aliyarnagar, Bhavani-sagar, Tindivanam.

ICAR Adhoc scheme on onfarm research on soybean, Coimbatore.

Special food grain production programme—Production of breeder seed of cereals and pulses—creation of revolving fund, Coimbatore.

Scheme on development of methods for management of virus diseases of greengram and blackgram, Coimbatore.

Government of India Schemes :

Postgraduate education and training programme, ading to M.Sc. degree in Agriculture Bio-technology, Coimbatore.

Scheme on evaluation of extent of pollution in Nilgiris (Western ghat), Coimbatore.

Scheme for evaluation of the controlled release of carbofuran formulation developed by National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.

Environment protection by developing relation between vegetation stream flow and ground water in Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore.

Establishment of user Centre at Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore under Bio-technology information Centre (BTIC).

A National infrastructural facility, Coimbatore.

Scheme for increasing the bio-mass of forest tree species by the use of mycorrhizal fungi, Coimbatore.

Microbiogology of methane production from cattle dung, human waste, piggery waste and sago industry effluent, Coimbatore.

Test kit for fermentative and methanogenic anaerobes, Coimbatore.

Other Agency Schemes :

SIDA Social forestry consultancy project, Coimbatore.

Development and use of indigenous microbial pathogens for the control of *Wellotia armigera* and *Spodoptera litura* in different cropping system in South India, Coimbatore.

Studies on the multiresidues of pesticides in spices, Coimbatore.

Investigations on soil water resources for maximising sugarcane production in Sivaganga Unit area of Sakthi Sugars, Madurai.

Postharvest technology to enrich the available feeds and fodder for livestock, Madras.

Variety Release :

Fourteen new varieties of crops were released for general cultivation through the concerted efforts of the University as detailed below :—

Rice	.. ADT 40, MDU3 ASD 17, PY4
Maize	.. CoH ²
Sorghum	.. K 8
Greengram	.. VBN 1
Lab Lab (Avarai)	.. CO 11
Groundnut	.. VRI 2
Fodder (Grass)	.. CO 1
Cucumber	.. CO 1
Moringa	.. PKM 1
Amaranthus	.. CO 4
Chrysanthemum	.. CO 2

Apart from Varietal improvement, several new technologies were developed for increasing production and profit.

HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

A Separate Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops originated in the year 1979. The department is functioning with the sole aim of development of Horticulture and Plantation Crops and continues to implement the work in this year also for increasing the area of cultivation under Horticultural Crops by distribution of Quality seeds and Plants, adoption of improved cultural practices, conveying the required technical informations through compaigns, mass media, etc.

Functions :

Nearly 180 lakh numbers of various kinds of Horticultural Crops of annual and Perennial nature have been produced in 54 Horticultural farms during the year. Approximately 1.67 lakh numbers of elite banana suckers were produced in three centres and distributed during the year to increase the area under banana cultivation. Likewise 2.19 lakh Nos. of new variety pineapple suckers were multiplied in two nurseries and distributed to the farming community. Similarly 3.19 lakh Nos. of Panniyur-1 rooted cuttings and a Quantum of 6.38 lakh Nos. of Spices plants were multiplied and distributed to the farmers.

Under Banana package scheme 195 demonstration plots were laidout to adopt improved cultural practices. For each plot the department released a subsidy of Rs. 325 to meet out the cost of inputs. During this year an area of 1,969 ha. was brought under banana cultivation additionally. Under Vegetable Development scheme 54 MT. of certified Vegetable seeds of various kinds were distributed to the farming community. About 2.8 MT. of Vegetable seeds were produced in Vegetable Seed Production Centre at Karumandhurai besides producing 106 MT. of high yielding Potato Seeds in Nilgiris.

Under Horticulture Development Schemes fruit plants to an extent of 6,830 ha were brough under cultivation during this year.

Under Centrally assisted Cashew Developments Programme 545 Nos. of Cashew Demonstration Plots were laid out in the farmers holding with an object of adopting the latest crop production techniques in order to obtain higher yield in Cashew, Plant Protection measures were takenup in an area of 7,000 ha. with financial assistance of Rs. 250 per Heactare unde Integrated Spices Development Programme in order to create an awarness on the economic importance of Spices, 3,950 Paper input kits each costing Rs. 75 were distributed at full subsidy, besides distribution of sprayers at 50 per cent cost in the specific locations.

In Nilgiris District under Hill Area Development Programme nearly 83.8 lakh Nos. of Tea clones were distributed and an area of 898.8 ha. was brought under Tea Cultivation. Extension Programmes under Training and Visit System were effectively carried but in Nilgiris and in Kodaikanal taluk of Dindigul Quaide-milleth District.

Under Western Ghats Development Scheme an area of 2,091 ha. was brought under perennial Horticultural Crops by distributing various plant kinds.

To uplift the socio-economic status of Tribal farmers in Salem, Dharmapuri, Trichy, South Arcot and North Arcot Districts thirteen units were slected under Integrated Tribal Developmental Programme, for effective implementation of the scheme. Through this programme individual orchards were established in an area of 3,250 acres benefiting 3,250 tribal farmers. 1,285 tribal farmers were imparted training in the improved cultural practices of various horticultural crops. Tribal farmers numbering 650 were taken round to various places of horticultural importance enabling them to know the latest cultivation techniques for adoption.

With a view to generate employment opportunities to the tribal community and also to serve as model orchard, large scale orchards were established in Chinnakalrayan hills of Salem district and Thagarakuppam of North Arcot district.

OILSEEDS.

The Department of Oilseeds 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,

Adoption of land management practices for moisture conservation and dryland technology to step up productivity of oilseed crops in Kharif season. Adoption of need based plant protection supported by post surveillance for oilseeds.

Wide publicity support and training programme for extension personnel and farmers.

Production Programme-Performance in 1988-89.—A total area of 13.44 lakh hectares were covered under oilseed crops with an estimated production of about 15.59 lakhs tonnes as detailed below:

Crops.	Area (1.ha.)		Production (L.t.)	
	Target.	Achievement	Target.	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Groundnut	12.33	11.15	15.22	14.47
Gingelly	1.60	1.68	0.78	0.78
Sunflower	1.43	0.28	0.90	0.16
Caster	0.25	0.31	0.10	0.17
Soyabean	..	0.02	..	0.01
Total	15.61	13.44	17.00	15.59

An area of 1.86 lakh hectare were brought under coconut with an estimated production of 197 crore nuts.

Production of quality seeds.—The quality seeds distributed during the year 1988-89 are as follows:—

	Target.	Achievement.
	(in tonnes)	
(1)	(2)	(3)
Groundnut	12330	13654
Gingelly	120	132
Sunflower	1072	338
Caster	75	68

Coconut Seedlings.—During 1988-89; 8.49 lakh numbers of tall variety of coconut seedlings, 4.08 lakh numbers of TXD seedlings and 0.13 lakh numbers of DxT coconut seedlings were distributed.

An outlay of Rs.606.231 lakhs has been spent for assistance to small and marginal farmers for supply of inputs and other production aids for seed production to support oilseed production in the State under National Oilseeds Development Project and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project centrally sponsored schemes.

A sum of Rs. 9.50 lakh has been spent for distribution of Special Minikits during the year 1988-89 to small and marginal farmers.

SEED CERTIFICATION.

The Department of seed Certification attends to seed certification according to provisions of the Central Seed Act, 1966 and Rules 1968 to ensure the quality of certified seeds produced in the State. If physical and physiological good quality seeds are to be made available to the farmers for successful crop production, an effective quality control mechanism becomes absolutely necessary right from the choice of the seed for raising the seed crop upto the level of distribution of seeds to the farmers. 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.

2. *Physical Target and Achievement for the year 1988-89.*

AREA : IN HECTARES.

QUANTITY : IN METRIC TONNBS.

Serial number and name of the crop.	Target for 1988-89 for Registration of Area.	Area Registered under certification during 1988-89.	Quantity of seeds certified during 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Paddy ..	6,500	7,658	12,903
2. Hybrid Millets ..	200	416	237
3. Variety Millets ..	1,200	1,143	871
4. Hybrid cotton ..	200	266	24
5. Variety cotton ..	3,300	4,798	1,939
6. Pulses ..	8,500	9,674	1,501
7. Oilseeds ..	2,600	1,474	984
8. Vegetables ..	300	321	43
9. Others ..	..	..	..
Total ..	22,800	25,750	18,502

An amount of Rs. 111.82 lakhs was incurred as expenditure and an amount of Rs. 18.45 lakhs was realised by way of certification charges cost of tag, seed testing fees

3. *Physical Target and Achievement under seed inspection :—*

Serial number.	Items.	Target for 1988-89.	Achievement during 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Seed selling Points Inspected (Unit in Numbers)	7,600	7,696
2	Seed Samples taken ..	7,600	7,897
3	Number of stop sale orders issued.	..	1,110
4	Number of cases filed against the Seed Law Offenders.	..	29
5	Number of cases fined ..	..	25

4. *Seed Samples Tested :—*

Serial number.	Seed Testing Laboratory.	Number of samples tested during 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Coimbatore ..	9,305
2	Madurai ..	8,386
3	Kudumiamalai ..	7,865
	Total ..	25,556

5. *Grow-out-Test.*—Grow-out-Test is conducted to verify the genetic purity of the hybrid cotton seeds and its parents at the State Seed Farm, Kannampalayam 327 samples were tested during the year 1988-89.

6. *Glass-House.*—In order to assist in conducting grow-out-test and special tests to verify the genetic purity of the Hybrid Seeds and its parents, a Glass House at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs has been constructed at Coimbatore and the various seed testing activities are being conducted in the house under controlled conditions. Germ Plasm Bank is also maintained for the notified varieties of different crops.

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

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

2. *Organisational set up.*—Tamil Nadu has been playing 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 unemployed Engineers as well as technically skilled workers. The pattern of set-up of the Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Societies is as follows:—

(i) State Level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation;

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

(b) 169 Block Level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres.

3. *Board of Management.*—The Board of Management of Encofed was re-constituted from 14th November 1988 to 13th October 1989 by the Director of Agro-Engineering Services and the following members were nominated by the Director of Agro-Engineering Services:—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Commissioner and Secretary to Government (Education, Training and Research), Agriculture Department, Madras-9. | Chairman. |
| 2. The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation, Madras-17. | Director. |
| 3. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras-5. | Director. |
| 4. The Director of Agriculture, Madras-5. | Director. |
| 5. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Madras-9. | Director. |
| 6. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Madras-9. | Director. |
| 7. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Rural Development Department, Madras-9. | Director. |

4. *Share Capital.*—The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rupees One Crore. The Federation's membership and share capital as on 31st March 1989 were 282 and Rs. 11.24 Lakhs respectively for 'A' class membership and 'B' class membership and share capital as on 31st March 1989 was 80 and Rs. 8,000 respectively.

5. *Commercial Activities of Encofed.*—The Government of Tamil Nadu have given monopoly right to ENCOFED to channelise the supply of Diesel Engine/Electric Motor Pumpsets and other accessories to the loanees of Primary Land Development Banks in recognition of Encofed Services in the field of supply of Agricultural machinery. The Cannelisation Scheme has been continued to be implemented during this year. The Despatch Instructions for the supply of 272 Diesel Engine Pumpsets and 107 Electric Motor pumpsets were issued by the ENCOFED during the year 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 0.25 Lakh was earned as service charges on this account.

Pumpsets were also supplied to various Government Departments worth Rs. 14.08 Lakhs.

Encofed has arranged for the supply of 11,487 Nos. of Power Operated and Hand-operated sprayers valued at Rs. 83.09 Lakhs to Government Departments, District and Block Level Centres during the year 1988-89.

A.C. Sheets and steel structures worth Rs. 27.49 Lakhs were supplied to District Societies for construction of shed during 1988-89.

During the year 1988-89, ENCOFED has procured and distributed fertilisers through affiliates of the value of Rs. 138.23 Lakhs.

Pipes, accessories, tyres, tubes and batteries, etc. worth Rs. 53.37 Lakhs have also been sold during the year.

6. *Half-A-Million Jobs Programme and the Block Level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres.*—Under this Programme, 155 Block Level Centres which were established with the financial assistance of Rs. 77.5 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 implements and 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 this Scheme, State Bank of India has granted loans to the Block Level Centres. The Government have guaranteed the repayment of the Principal and Interest

amount for loans upto a maximum of Rs. 6.00 Crores at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per centre. As on 31st March 1989, 122 Centres have availed loan facilities to the tune of Rs. 89.30 Lakhs and purchased 154 tractors and other allied implements for custom hiring activities. These centres have created employment potential during 1988-89, as detailed below :—

(1)	Employment potential created.	Men in position as on 31st March 1989.	(3)
1. Engineering Graduates	..	220	6
2. Diploma Holders	132
3. I.T.I. Hands	23
4. Others (Educated and Uneducated Skilled and Unskilled).	634	402
Total	..	885	563

The main stay of the Block Level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres has been the trading in agricultural inputs and in custom hiring services. During the year 1988-89, ENCOFED affiliates have done trading of various agricultural inputs and the total trading turnover exceeded Rs. 1,852.87 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. 74.78 Lakhs.

As on 31st March 1989, 35 Block Level Centres were working on cumulative profit, 124 centres were working on current profit.

7. District Co-operative Agro Service Societies:—The 12 District Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Societies 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 ground spraying, electric, Noon-Meal sheds, etc.

All the twelve District Societies have worked on profit during the year 1988-89 as on 31st March 1989.

The existing Block Level Agro-Engineering and Service Centres at Coonoor, Erode, Nagercoil were also upgraded go cover Nilgiris, Periyar and Kanyakumair District respectively.

FINANCIAL RESULTS IN 1988-89 (FINANCIAL YEAR).

(1)	Total turnover.	Custom hiring	Number of centres in profit during the year.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1. District Societies 12	1,852.87	74.78	12
2. Block Level Centres. 169.	..	..	124
3. ENCOFED 1	674.42	..	1
Total	2,527.29	74.78	137

8. Custom Hiring Activity.—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 rem. The network of the Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres is at present in possession of 154 tractors, 124 oil engine pumpsets, 208 power sprayers and 14 Rock Blasting Units one Inwell Rig, 81 Power Tillers, 432 Hand Sprayers 72 Foot Sprayers, 72 Rockers Sprayers, which are hired out to the farmers according to their need. Efforts to equip further Block Centres with such machinery has also been taken.

9. Manufacture and Sale of Grain Storage Bins.—Rs. 13.94 Lakhs worth of bins were fabricated during the year 1988-89 and 4,065 numbers worth Rs. 15.11 Lakhs were sold to the farmers.

10. Manufacture and Supply of Seed-Cum-Fertiliser Drills:—The affiliates of ENCOFED have undertaken the manufacture of Agricultural University Model Seed Drill at District Co-operative Agro Service Society, Cuddalore.

11. 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 Panchayats for laying of better roads. The Road Rollers have earned an income of Rs. 1.82 Lakhs during the year 1988-89.

12. 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 Mahamelkudi Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres have served to the requirements of farmers of the respective areas.

13. Establishment by 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 objectives 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) Popularising the Improved Agricultural Implements and Hand Tools at subsidised rates to the farmers.

During 1988-89, the scheme was successfully implemented and the achievements are as follows:—

Aear.	Number of Centres.	Number of implements distributed.	Number of hand tools distributed.	Number of demonstrations conducted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1984-85 ..	72	4,649	11,237	2,868
1985-86 ..	..	9,781	14,890	2,880
1986-87 ..	32	4,044	13,758	1,536
1987-88 ..	32	4,398	3,455	1,536
1988-89 ..	18	5,530	4,001	580

14. *Sinking of Bore Wells.*—During the year 1988-89 T.W.A.D. Board has entrusted the drilling of Bore-wells throughout the State of Tamil Nadu to this Federation. Totally, about 2,388 Nos. of Bore-wells have been entrusted starting from the month of April 1988, and the entire works completed within the stipulated period.

15. *Rectification of pumpsets under centrally sponsored scheme.*—Under centrally Sponsored Scheme, ENCOFED has sent a proposal for rectification of 4,000 Nos. of diesel engine pumpsets in Tamil Nadu during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90 and the Government of Tamil Nadu have also recommended it to the Government of India and sought sanction of the proposal. The same is awaited.

The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Corporation entrusted the work of rectification of 300 Diesel Engine Pumpsets during 1988-89 and the same was completed. Further, Tamil Nadu Energy Development Corporation has given the work of rectification of 150 Nos. of pumpsets in 1989-90 which is under progress.

TAMILNADU CO-OPERATIVE OILSEEDS FEDERATION LIMITED.

(TANCOF)

Project Profile.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation (TANCOF) was registered on 01-01-1981 as the implementing agency in Tamil Nadu for the Vegetable Oil Project of the NDDB. The Project is designed to integrate Production, Procurement Processing besides Marketing of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil and Oilseeds extractions on co-operative lines.

Objectives.—The project aims at a [Organising a network of Oilseed Growers' Co-operative Societies at the Village level affiliated to TANCOF—the apex body at the State level, (b) enabling farmer-members to increase their crop production by adopting improved agricultural practices in groundnut cultivation, (c) establishing sound processing techniques and marketing channels to ensure better returns to the farmers; and (d) marketing edible oils to consumers at reasonable prices.

Share Capital.—The Authorised Share Capital of TANCOF is Rs. 5 crores. The membership of TANCOF is open to Registered Primary OGCS in the area of operation and NDDB. The paid-up share capital is Rs. 97,39,500. Of which, NDDB has contributed Rs. 88,88,500 and the balance amount of Rs. 8,51,000 has been contributed by the OGCS.

Project Outlay.—The total outlay of the Project is estimated at Rs. 15.6 crores of which about Rs. 8.40 crores

is loan and Rs. 7.2 crores is grant from NDDB to TANCOF in the ratio of 54 percent and 46 percent respectively. Over and above the project outlay, NDDB is also extending financial support to TANCOF for procurement of oilseeds by way of short-term loans at reasonable rate of interest.

Seed Production.—TANCOF has established an Area Agronomic Centre (AAC) at Neyveli in South Arcot District in an area of 102 ha. for the production of Breeder and Foundation Seeds. This is a national facility recognised by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). The Area Agronomic Centre (AAC) has produced 24 tonnes of breeder and foundation seeds in 1986-87.

Marketing.—(a) TANCOF is marketing its Groundnut Expeller oil under the brand name "PURENUT" and Groundnut Refined Oil under the brand name "WINNER". TANCOF has also promoted the sale of consumer packs of these brands in as many retail outlets as possible.

National Productivity Council's Award.—TANCOF received the Best Productivity Performance Award in India from the President of India on 14th October 1988 at New Delhi on the category of State Oilseeds Federations for the year 1986-87, as a reward for its increased productivity efforts, committed principles and dedicated hard work.

TABLE-I.

Serial number and Year.	OGCS Registered.	Members Enrolled.	Members Oilseeds Area (ha.)	Procurement (in tonnes).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 1985-86 ..	216	24,155	47,047	10,427
2. 1986-87 ..	251	33,489	63,180	20,650
3. 1987-88 ..	324	46,252	87,305	28,129

TABLE-II.

Serial number and Year,	GROUNDNUT PRODUCT B.			PRODUCTION (IN TONNES)		
	EXP. OIL.	REF. OIL.	EXP. CAKE.	SEGN OIL.	DOC.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1. 1985-86	2,304	94	3,130	..	..
2. 1986-87	3,485	681	5,447	..	..
3. 1987-88	6,471	878	10,627	281	3,705	

CHAPTER-IV.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Department of Animal Husbandry continued its various activities on a regional basis and all these activities of the Department at the state level were carried out under the direction and supervision of the Director of Animal Husbandry at Madras.

The State is divided into 15 regions for operational purposes and each region is headed by a Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry.

Cattle Development.—The main thrust of cattle development activities in the State is to increase the milking potentials of the local cattle with a view to increase the milk production in the State. The total cattle population in the State (as per 1982 census) is 103.66 lakhs and the buffalo population is 32.12 lakhs. The breedable population of cattle is 34.88 lakhs while the breedable population of buffaloes is 17.20 lakhs. The Government have been implementing a programme for upgrading the local stock of animals by using exotic dairy breeds of Jersey and Friesian bulls and Murrah buffaloes. Artificial Insemination has been introduced in Livestock Development in the State and a total of 2,737 centres in the State are now engaged in providing facilities for Artificial Insemination of cattle and buffaloes in the villages. Frozen Semen Technology in Artificial Insemination work has additional benefits. In that, semen can be stored for a long time and transported over long distances. The department has also introduced Frozen Semen technology in breeding of cattle and buffaloes in the State. The Department is carrying out Artificial Insemination through a net work of 1,719 institutions in the State with Frozen Semen and chilled semen is being used in 1,017 centres in the State. The Department is maintaining 56 bull stations in various parts of the State from where chilled semen is distributed to the various centres for Artificial Insemination of cattle and buffalo in the area. The Department is also operating two Frozen Semen Banks one at Eachenkottai, Thanjavur district and another at Abishekapatti (Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district) where Jersey, Friesian and Murrah bulls are located and Frozen semen produced and supplied to various parts of the State for Artificial Insemination work. During the year under report a total of 23.76 lakhs insemination were carried out on cattle and buffaloes and 5.65 lakhs (cross bred) calves with high milk potentials were born in the State. 12.09 lakhs Insemination were done with Frozen semen and 11.67 lakhs insemination were done with chilled

semen. The milk production in the State was 3,238 ('000' MTS) during the current year providing per capita availability of 164 gms. 90 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 232 Livestock Inspectors were trained in Frozen Semen technology in the two training centres at Abishekapatti and Eachenkottai during the current year.

Livestock Farms.—The Department of Animal Husbandry continued to operate eight Livestock farms in the State with a view to undertake selective breeding of cattle needed for breeding work in the State. The Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai was engaged in producing Jersey animals needed for the breeding work in the State.

The Frozen Semen Bank sanctioned under the Hill Area Development Programme at District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund is expected to commence production during 1989-90. The Progeny Testing Scheme at this Farm for evaluating the performance of Murrah bulls and similar scheme at Hosur for evaluating performance of Sindhi bulls were continued during the current year. The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a Calf Rearing Scheme during the current year and it was implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry. Under this scheme, farmers were encouraged to take up rearing of units of five cross breed heifer-calves each with financial assistance from the Nationalised Banks. The Department of Animal Husbandry provided assistance to the farmers in getting loan from the banks, in purchase of good cross breed calves and in providing comprehensive health cover to the calves included in the scheme. A total of 893 units consisting of 4,465 calves were included in the scheme during the current year. This scheme has become very popular with the farmers and the implementation of the scheme will go a long way in increasing the milk production in the State.

Sheep and Goat Development.—The two sheep farms one at Chinnasaalem in South Arcot district and another at Sathur in Kamarajar district and four sheep units at District Livestock Farms at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Chettinad and Tirunelveli continued to function during the year under report. These units were engaged in scientific breeding of sheep and goats and supply of animals to farmers in various parts of the State for upgrading the local stock. A part from pure breeding of the indigenous breed do sheep cross breeding of the Keejakaaraisai

sheep with Dorset cross Rams was taken up at District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai during the current year and the results are very encouraging. The sheep breed in these farms have also been supplied to farmers under various development schemes.

The Goat breeding unit at District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai with Tellichery Goats and Goat Breeding unit at Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem with Jannabari goats were operated during the period under report. Selective breeding of these goats was intensified during the year and 202 number goats were supplied to farmers in villages for upgrading the local stock.

Poultry Development.—The Department was operating two chick Hatcheries at Hosur and Kattupakkam and 24 Poultry Extension Centres in various parts of the State. The Hatcheries were engaged in production of pure line chicks for supply to poultry Extension Centres where they were reared upto 12 weeks and sold to farmers. These pure line birds had one distinct advantage in that, the hatching eggs from these birds could be hatched by the farmer himself and resultant chicks were breeding true like parents. However, with a view to improve the performance of the pure line chicks produced at the Hatcheries, the parent stock available with the chick hatcheries were replaced with high yielding parent stock of HH 260 birds obtained from the Government of India Poultry Breeding Farm at Hesserghatta, Bangalore. These new variety of birds are handy and produce a large number of eggs and thus much profitable to the farmers.

Piggery Development.—The four piggery units attached to the four livestock farms and one attached to piggery unit veterinary Hospital, Saidapet continued to operate with large white yarkshire pigs. The progeny of the parent stock were supplied to farmers for upgrading the local stock of indigenous pigs.

Fodder Development.—The department is operating eight Fodder Seed Production Units for production of fodder seeds, fodder slips and seedlings. The District Livestock Farms also were producing various fodder, grasses like maize, Cowpea, N.B. 21, Lucerne etc. Fodder slips were distributed to farmers in various part of the State specially in areas covered by Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Centres. Fodder mini-kits were also supplied to 1,100 farmers during the year so as to encourage the farmers to take up fodder cultivation on regular basis.

A total of 89.04 lakhs fodder slips, 11.15 M.T. fodder seeds and 3.00 lakhs fodder tree seedlings were distributed to farmers during the year.

Animal health Coverage.—Provision of health covers to the animals in the State is one of the important aspect of work of the Animal Husbandry Department. The infrastructure available for providing veterinary assistance

to the animals in various parts of the State has been strengthened over the period of years and at present 806 Veterinary Institutions and 2,226 Sub-Centres are engaged in rendering veterinary health cover to the live stock and poultry maintained in various parts of the State. Eleven Animal Disease Intelligence Units were functioning at 11 District Headquarters for monitoring the incidence of various contagious diseases and diagnosis of diseases with a view to take preventive action and to contain spread of disease. Added to this 50 Mobile Veterinary Units were operating and providing health cover to the ailing animals in the remote villages which are away from the Veterinary Institution.

Rinderpest is one of the deadly disease of livestock causing enormous loss to the farmers due to loss of animals. The department continued to take all special measures to combat the diseases. A scheme to control foot and mouth disease among animals was operated with the assistance of National Dairy Development Board where in susceptible animals were protected against Foot and Mouth on periodical intervals free of cost.

A Canine Rabies Control Unit was functioning at Coimbatore for systematic vaccination of all pet dogs against Rabies.

Special Schemes.—Under the Special Livestock Breeding Programme 500 Sheep Units and 25 Piggery Units have been established and 2,013 Calves in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai have been included for getting subsidy for calf rearing during the year under report.

Under the Western Ghats Development Programme Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.0 lakh towards the purchase and distribution of fodder slips and seeds at 50 per cent subsidy during the year under report.

Under the Hill Area Development Programme a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was sanctioned towards the establishment of Frozen Semen Bank at District Livestock Farm Uthagamandalam.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme good quality milch animals, sheep goats, pigs, etc., were distributed to the small/marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers to enable them to augment their income especially in off-farm seasons with 50 per cent Central Assistance. This scheme is implemented by the District Collectors.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, Government have sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 5.43 lakhs towards the implementation of Animal Husbandry Schemes in the selected districts during the year 1988-89.

Milk.—The milk Production in the State which was 1.68 million tonnes during 1977-78 has reached 3.24 million tonnes during 1977-78. The per capita availability of milk has risen from 98 gms. per day in 1977-78 to 164 gms. in 1988-89.

Egg.—The estimated Egg production in the State during 1977-78 was 682 million and it reached 2287 million in 1988-89. The per capita availability of egg which was 15 per year during 1977-78 increased to 42 to in 1988-89.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

Dairy Development Programmes are being implemented through a net work of milk co-operatives organised 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 top (State level). Now we have on roll 8,247 Milk Co-operative Societies at Village level, which include Milk Producers Co-operatives Societies, Milk Supply Societies, Milk Supply Union and Consumer Co-operative Societies, out of which 6,421 societies Unions are working and the rest are dormant, 17 Milk Producers' Unions at District level and a State Level Federation. About 12.57 lakhs litres of milk is procured per day from the farmers by the Milk Co-operatives. There are 17 Deputy Registrars (Dairying) Offices in the districts to co-ordinate the activities of the Dairy Development Department.

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

(a) Insurance of a remunerative milk price for the milk producers through a stable, steady and well organised market support.

(b) Distribution of milk and milk products at a reasonable price to the consumers.

(c) To ensure that the milk Co-operatives function in accordance with co-operative principles and Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Acts and Rules.

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

(a) Provision of free veterinary health cover to animals owned by the members of milk co-operatives, 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 animal and thereby improving their productivity in the long run.

(b) Provision of necessary infrastructure for undertaking on a large scale procurement, processing and marketing. 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.

(c) To have proper control over the milk co-operatives culture. Proper functioning of the Co-operative Milk Producers Societies and unions in the district, the Deputy Registrars Dairying of each District are clothed with statutory powers and the societies are inspected periodically and speaved.

4. As against 19.26 lakhs members of milk co-operatives, 5 lakh members are supplying milk to the Milk Producers Societies and Milk supply Societies. The Primary Milk societies after meeting the local demand, send the surplus milk to the concerned District Co-operative Milk Producers Union.

The District Milk Producers' Union in turn process the milk procured and after meeting the local demands despatch the surplus milk to the Tamil Nadu Co-operatives Milk Producers Federation at Madras for distribution to the public in Madras City.

5. For the milk procured from members of the primary societies, payment is made to them, based on the fat contents. For the co-operatives milk with 3 per cent fat, minimum price is allowed at Rs. 3.36 and a maximum price at Rs. 3.85 for milk with 5.5 per cent fat. Similarly for the buffalo milk the minimum price for 6.6 per cent fat is paid at Rs. 4.04 and maximum price for 10 per cent fat is paid at Rs. 5.98.

6. *Schemes implemented and sources of funds.*—(a) The major source of finance is Indian Dairy Corporation, which has undertaken to finance all Dairy Schemes under Operation Flood Programme in 14 out of 20 districts in Tamil Nadu namely Madras, Chengai-Anna, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Quaid-e-Milleth, Trichy, 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 Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli-Katabomman, Chidambaranar and Kanyakumari district the Dairy Development Programmes are being done with funds provided under State Plan, Drought Prone Area Programmes, Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc.

7. Under Seventh Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs was earmarked for Dairy Development Activities in Non-operation flood districts in the State.

The details of plan expenditure during the plan period are as follows :—

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(1) 1985-86 Actuals	.. ..	39.53
(2) 1986-87 Actuals	.. ..	35.40
(3) 1987-88 Actuals	.. ..	83.19
(4) 1988-89 Budget Estimate	.. ..	92.82

8. Achievement during the Sixth Plan period and the first four years of seventh Five Year Plan period.

Serial number.	Items.	At the end of sixth five year plan (1984-85)	Seventh Five Year Plan.			
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Number of primary societies ...	5,301	5,536	5,804	6,024	6,346
2	Number of District Unions ..	15	16	16	17	17
3	Milk Production in Societies (lakh litres day).	8.83	10.75	11.00	11.05	12.57

(c) Integrated Dairy Development Project for the Erst-while composite Tirunelveli District with National Co-operative Development Corporation Assistance.

The Government have approved the Integrated Dairy Development Project in Tirunelveli District at an estimated cost of Rs. 705 lakhs with National Co-operative Development Corporation Assistance. Out of the total project cost 70 per cent (Rs. 493.50 lakhs) will be provided as loan by, the National Co-operative Development Corporation and the balance 30 per cent (Rs. 211.50 lakhs) will be provided as subsidy share capital by the State Government. This project period is for 5 years and have to be completed by 1992.

Salient features of the scheme :

- (1) Formation of 651 Producers' Societies.
- (2) Coverage of 73,000 animals under co-operatives ambit.
- (3) Provision of Animal Health Cover to 651 Societies.
- (4) Establishment of 2 chilling centres (Sankarankoil, Koilpatti).
- (5) enhancement of the capacity of the Dairy at Tirunelveli from 50,000 litres to 1,00,000 litres per day.
- (6) Marketing of 75,000 litres per day. The scheme is expected to benefit 53,000 farmers. The milk procurement will be stepped upto 75,000 litres from 28,000 litres day.

Hill Area Development Programme.—In order to accelerate Dairy Development in Hill Area Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.85 lakhs as 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent share capital for the implementation following programmes.

	(Lakhs.) Rs.
(a) Animal Health Cover	4.00
(b) Animal Breeding Cover	1.50
(c) Strengthening the Nucleus Jersey and stud farm, Ooty.	2.35
Total	7.85

Western Ghats Development Programme:

Under Western Ghat Development programme Government have sanctioned the establishment of a chilling centre at Annur in Coimbatore District with 10,000 litres capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs for 1986-87 and Rs. 14 lakhs for 1987-88. The construction of the chilling centre is under progress.

Drought Prone Area Programme :

Under Drought Prone Area Programme a chilling centre at Dhenkanikottai in Dharmapuri District to handle 10,000 litres/day at an estimated cost of Rs. 19 lakhs was constructed and commissioned.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

(a) Government have sanctioned the establishment of chilling centre with 5,000 litres capacity at Thalavadi in Periyar District at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs (50 per cent subsidy) and the work is under progress.

(b) Government have sanctioned the establishment of a chilling centre at Sivagangai in Pudukottai District with a capacity of 10,000 litres day at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 lakhs and amount of Rs. 9 lakhs being 50 per cent subsidy has been released during November 1988. The work is under progress.

(c) Government have sanctioned the establishment of mini pasteurisation plant at Srivilliputhur in Kamarejar District at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.30 lakhs and that an amount of Rs. 5.65 lakhs being the 50 per cent subsidy has been released. The work is in progress.

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme Special Central Assistance.

Under this scheme the Adi-Dravidar members of milk Co-operative have been sanctioned subsidy for the purchase of Milch animals from out of Adi Dravidar Welfare Budget as well as under Special Central Assistance. For each Adi-Dravidar member 33 1/3 per cent of the cost of each animal is provided as subsidy. The cost of animal was taken as Rs. 2,500 upto 30th November 1988. Government have since enhanced the unit cost from Rs. 2,500 to 3,200 with effect from 1st December 1988. The balance amount will be provided as loan by the banks.

Subsidy sanctioned provided for 1988-89.

Scheme.	Financial Target— (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries.
1. Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Scheme (Adi Dravidar Welfare Budget)	42,000	4,686
2. Special Central Assistance (Subsidy released by Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation.)	228,942	27,484
	270,942	32,170

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION LIMITED.
(TCMPF)

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 the milk Production to ensure assured price to the producers and regular supply of quality milk and milk products to the consumers, for a reasonable price. The TCMPF Ltd., registered on 15th December 1980 took over the activities of the TNDDC Ltd., with effect from 1st February 1981.

2. Main objects of the Federation :—

- (1) To promote dairy and dairy farming.
- (2) To promote marketing of milk and milk products.
- (3) To promote productivity of dairy farming in rural area to achieve self-sufficiency in milk.
- (4) To promote remunerative price to the producers besides ensuring reasonable price with quality milk and assured measurement to the consumers.

3. 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 fund is provided by the National Dairy Development Board on 70:30 basis, i.e. loan to grant. The operation Flood Scheme is now being implemented in the 14 Revenue Districts. The Dairy Development Scheme in the remaining districts is being financed by the State Plan DPAP, HADF, etc., and monitored by the Dairy Development Department. However, common facilities for Milk, animal genetic improvement which is a permanent improvement, like liquid Nitroben, Frozen Semen Station and Bull mother farm, etc. are being solely managed by the Federation. In addition, the milk marketing of Madras city and joint marketing of milk products, on behalf of the product dairies of Unions is undertaken by the Federation.

II. FUNCTIONS—

4. Procurement of milk—

Milk is procured from 5657 village milk producers' Co-operative Societies after meeting the local requirements and benefiting 10.42 lakhs farmers. The surplus milk is transported to the nearest milk chilling centres/dairies for processing. The major part of surplus milk is transported by road tanker/Rail tanker to Metro 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, 1988-89 has been 9.38 LLPD and the same is programmed to increase to 13.77 lakhs litre per day at the end of the project period. Accordingly the present installed capacity of Rural/Union dairies of 8.22LLPD and Madras dairies of 4.75 LLPD will be increased to 17.00 LLPD and 8.00 LLPD respectively.

5.—Distribution of Milk and Milk Products.—Standardised Milk of 5.32 lakhs litres for day was distributed through 525 booths, 50 parlours, FRP Tanks and 125 AVM Units in 1988-89. Distribution of milk to the

consumer will be stepped upto 8.50 lakh litres by the end of the project period. 31 consumers co-operatives societies have been organised to involve the consumers in milk marketing, besides improving the standard of services. Besides this, milk products of good quality, manufactured by the district Unions are also made available to the consumers at reasonable price both within and outside the State. Sale of milk in aseptic package and cheese was also introduced in market.

6. Cattle Food.—Considering the importance of the nutritional food for the improvement of the animals, three Cattle Food Plants at Madras, Erode, and Ambur are operated, which put together produce on an average 40965 tonnes during 1988-89. This 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 1988-89 was 41,336 tonnes.

7. Fodder Cultivation.—Apart from Cattle Feed the Federation has also taken steps for the cultivation of fodder effectively. During the year 1988-89 fodder has been brought under cultivation in 2013 hectares and utilised in the milk co-operative society by the milk producers.

8. 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. 58 for Buffalo Milk Kg. fat and Rs. 28 for Cow milk per Kg. of total solids with effect from 3rd November 1988, when compared to the rate of Rs. 50 per Kg. fat and Rs. 24 per Kg. total solid at prevailing at the beginning of the year 1988-89.

(b) Selling Price.—In order to combat the higher cost of Milk Production and frequent rise in the cost of packing materials, conserved commodities, milk collection and distribution, transport cost, etc., the selling price of milk was raised from 16th November 1988 and now charged at Rs. 5.00 for card and Rs. 5.20 for cash per litre in sachets and at Rs. 4.90 per litre through AVM Units.

FISHERIES

Tamil Nadu has a coast line of 1,000 km. with a continental shelf of about 41,412 sq. km. Inland water spread is about 3.7 lakhs hectares of perennial, long seasonal and short seasonal water spreads. During 1988-89 the estimated marine fish production was 2.78 lakh tonnes and Inland fish production was 0.82 lakh tonnes.

The primary objectives of the department is (a) to increase fish production and make fish available to public at reasonable rate and (b) to promote the socio economic condition of the poor fishermen.

In order to achieve these objectives the State Fisheries Department is implementing the major schemes of the following:—

(i) Marine Fisheries

(ii) Inland Fisheries

(iii) Coastal Aquaculture, and

(iv) Socio Economic measures for the betterment of fishermen.

2. *Marine Fisheries*—Totally 5,298 fishing crafts comprising of 3,647 mechanised wooden boats and FRB boats, 1,304 country crafts with inboard engines and 2,258 catamarans with outboard engines besides indigerous non-mechanised fleet of 35,960 catamarans, 6,917 country canoes and 212 masula boats are engaged in fishing.

Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Regulation Act, 1983 has been enacted with a view to regulate the exploitation and conservation of fishery wealth.

Mechanisation of Traditional Crafts—During the year 1988-89 a sum Rs. 22,50,000 was sanctioned as 25 per cent subsidy amount of the State Government and another sum of Rs 22,50,000 was released by Government of India as their share of 25 per cent subsidy. The entire sum of Rs. 45,00,000 is being utilised.

Out of the above sanctioned a sum of Rs.42,68,220 has been utilised for motorising 600 out board and in board motors upto 28th February 1989.

Beach Landing Crafts—During 1988-89 loans have been sanctioned for purchase and distribution of 5 nos. of each landing crafts to the members of marine fishermen co-operative societies.

Development of Landing and Berthing Facilities—Under the Centrally sponsored scheme shared equally between the State and Centre, landing facilities consisting of fishing harbours jetties and other infrastructural facilities are being provided at suitable places in the State to provide berthing landing and facilities for the mechanised boats and trawlers for handling, processing and transporting fish, mending nets, repairing boats, etc. Government sanctioned the establishment of Fishing harbours; Jetties at Chinna Muttom (Kanniyakumari District) Valinokkam and Tondi (Ramanathapuram District) and Pazhayar (Thanjavur District) at a total expenditure of Rs.902.10 lakhs. (Revised Estimate). The fishing harbour at Pazhayar has been completed and put into operation from November 1986 onwards. The works are under progress in other places.

Infrastructural facilities.—Infrastructural facilities consisting of processing plants, servicing facilities, approach roads, community hatis, auction hall, fish packing hall, net mending shed, water supply, power supply, etc. are being provided in important landing centres to facilitate proper handling, processing and transport of fish catches by the fisher folk. These facilities are being provided at Pazhayar in Thanjavur district, at Thondi, Erwadi and Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram district and Chinna Muttom in Kanniyakumari district. Among these facilities at Erwadi Rs 25 lakhs and at Chinna Muttom Rs 1260 lakhs are equally shared between State and Centre under Centrally sponsored scheme.

Fisheries marine Workshop.—To service the engine and attend to repairs of the mechanised fishing boats two fishers Marine workshops, one at Rameswaram and another at Tuticorin are functioning. Fisheries Service Centre at Mallipattinam has been leased out to the local Fishermen Co-operative Society.

Guide Lights.—Of the sanctioned number of guide lights in 58 fishing villages, so far 47 guide lights have been installed enabling the fishermen to safely reach the shore with their crafts during night time.

Ice-Plant-Cum-Cold Storage.—To preserve and store the fish landed, there are five plants and one cold storage functioning under the control of the Department. Another two plants have been leased out to the private parties.

Anti-Sea Erosion.—The Anti Sea Erosion works in Kanniyakumari and Chidambaranar district already sanctioned in previous years were continued during 1988-89 also.

The following Anti Sea Erosion works in North Madras along Ennore Highway were sanctioned during 1988-89—

L.S. and Stretch beginning from South	Length in metres.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
4-900—5-500	600	25.00
5-500—5-650	150	5.20
5-650—6-120	470	19.90
II. L.S. 2520—3120	600	15.50
Total	1,820	65.60

Pearl and Chank Fisheries—During 1988-89 the chank fisheries operation at Tuticorin in Chidambaranar District commenced on 28th October 1988. During 1988-89 the Tiruchendur Thangukalai Chank Fishery operation commenced on 1st February 1989 and chank fishery operations are going on the following number of chanks were procured upto 3rd April 1989—

Full size I (above 75 mm.)	37,248
Full size II (above 64 mm but below 75mm.)	1,96,376
Wormed	1,19,573
Wadersized	38,654
	<u>3,92,147</u>

In Ramanathapuram district, the seasonal chank Fisheries Operations of 1988-89 commenced on 31st October 1988 at Kannirajapuram and closed on 25th January 1989. The season at Rameswaram commenced on 21st March 1989 and is continuing.

The following quantity of chanks were procured at Kannirajapuram:—

Full size I (75 mm.)	2,032
Full size II (above 64 mm. but below 75 mm.)	20,744
Wormed	11,230
Undersized	8,865
	42,871

No pearl fishery was conducted during the year due to unfavourable conditions.

Survey-cum-Inshore Fishing.—The Survey-cum-Inshore Fishing Stations at Madras, Cuddalore, Mallipattinam, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari regularly conducted survey within 20 fathoms line with a view to locate suitable fishing grounds, for commercial fishing by mechanised fishing boats besides demonstrating modern fishing gears for diversified fishing. The results of the survey were passed on to the fishermen for better exploitation of the fishery resources of inshore area of the sea.

Fishermen Training.—The fishermen training centres at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Colachel impart training to the young fishermen on modern of fishing and maintenance of fishing boats and the trainees are paid stipend of Rs. 75 per month. During the year 203 trainees underwent training in these centres and 55 fishermen boys underwent training in Junior Mechanic Course at Tuticorin, Colachel and Nagapattinam.

3. Inland Fisheries.—Development of Inland Fisheries.—Fishery in reservoirs, rivers, provincialised tanks, etc. are regulated under the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, Madras Amendment Act, 1929 and followed by the Tamil Nadu Inland Fisheries Lease and Licence Rules, 1972.

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 18.35 million fish seeds were collected from natural sources, 142.78 million seeds were produced in Departmental Induced Carp Spawning centres 18.80 million seeds by FFDA and 69.57 million seeds in TNFDC Induced Carp Spawning Centres. Two large national fish seed farms one at Bhavanisagar 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, Vilupuram, Chidambaram and Thirumangalam.

Reservoir Fisheries.—There are 50 reservoirs in the State of which the fishing rights of 8 reservoirs are with the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., 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 224.562 lakh of fish seeds were stocked and a total quantity of 2,023 tonnes of fish were exploited.

Intensive Inland Fish Culture and Marketing.—The irrigation tanks of 10,709.30 ha. in Madurai district and 22,651 ha. in South Arcot District were identified for intensive and fish culture. During the year about 220 tonnes of fish were caught in these waters.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies.—During the year 13 Fish Farmers Development Agencies were functioning in the State, of which 11 are Centrally sponsored and 2 are state sponsored. So far 4,065.5 hectares have been allotted by Fish Farmers Development Agencies to 4,413 beneficiaries. During 1988-89, 2,245 tonnes of fish valued about Rs. 177.81 lakhs have been produced in the a fish Farmers Development Agencies Tanks.

4. Development of Fisheries in Brackishwater.—Tamil Nadu has got about 56,000 ha. of brackishwater area. In order to demonstrate the culture practices of prawn, 9 demonstration ponds of 1 hectare each have been established in the coastal areas. In addition one 5 ha. farm has been completed in Killai. The production from all the farms during 1988-89 was 8.066 tons against a target of 8 tonnes.

5. Socio Economic Development of Fisherfolk.—Development through Co-operation.—There are about 4.80 lakh marine fisherfolk and 1.55 lakh inland fisherfolk in the State. On of which active fishermen is estimated to be about 1.05 lakhs in the marine sector and about 0.28 lakhs in inland sector. To pass on different welfare schemes of the Government, 307 marine fishermen co-operative societies and 249 inland fishermen co-operative societies are functioning. Besides 46 fisherwomen co-operative societies have been organised. There are also 10 co-operative District Federations and 5 prawn farming Co-operative societies, one boat construction society under Half-a-million job programme, and 16 fish marketing societies. There are 634 fishermen Co-operative societies in Tamil Nadu with a total membership of 1,42,418 fisherfolk (as on 31st March 1989).

Assistance from NCDC.—Loans with subsidy through NCDC are granted to the fishermen Co-operative societies for the purchase of fishing boat and equipments. During the year 1988-89, Rs. 36.26 lakhs have been sanctioned to 6 fishermen Co-operative societies. From inception of the NCDC schemes, a sum of Rs. 468 lakhs have been sanctioned to fishermen Co-operative societies.

Share Capital Loan.—Share Capital loans have been sanctioned to fishermen Co-operative societies to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

Supply of Nylon Webbing to Traditional Fishermen.—During the period 1981-82 to 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned every year towards the supply of nylon webbings to the traditional craft fishermen on the basis of 80 per cent loan and 20 per cent subsidy. Due to the poor recovery of the loan, Government have revised the pattern of assistance for the year 1988-89 as follows :

Contribution from beneficiaries 20 per cent (the 20 per cent subsidy towards the cost of synthetic nylon webbing subject to maximum of Rs. 500 per individual fishermen).

Subsidy from State Government funds 20 per cent

Loan to be obtained by the beneficiaries from Bank. 60 per cent.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs during 1988-89 towards payment of Rs. 20 per cent under the above pattern of assistance.

320 fishermen will be benefited out of the sanctions

Government in Part-II scheme 1988-89 have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards subsidy. 1,000 fishermen will be benefited out of the sanctions.

Group Insurance Scheme.—Under the scheme the fishermen are insured against death and accident. In case of death and total disablement during fishing the scheme entails payment of Rs. 15,000 and in case of partial disablement the payment will be Rs. 7,500. During 1988-89, 142,989 fishermen were covered under the scheme and the heirs of 106 diseased/disabled fishermen have been given relief to the tune of Rs. 14,62,500 during 1988-89 (claims settled upto 7th April 1989.)

Fishermen Savings-cum-Relief Fund.—To alleviate the hardship experienced by the marine fishermen during lean fishing season, Government have constituted fund called the "Tamil Nadu Marine Fishermen Savings cum-Relief Fund". 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. 51,672 fishermen have been benefited under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 45,17,660.00 was given as Government's share during 1988-89.

Housing and Road.—Under free Housing Scheme for fishermen, 12,090 houses have been sanctioned so far. Out of this, 11,517 houses have been constructed and allotted upto 1988-89. During the 1988-89, 573 houses were constructed. Besides approach roads, sanitary facilities, electrification and drinking water supply are also provided to the fishermen hamlets in a phased manner.

Removal of Sanddunes in Kooduthalai Village in Nellore-Kattabomman District.—The village Kooduthalai Nellore-Kattabomman District was effected by sand dunes due to South-West Monsoon wind coming from the Arabian Sea and crossing through the gaps in the western Ghats and the South West Monsoon wind coming over the land mass of Sri Lanka.

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs to rehabilitate to the affected fishermen and to remove the sand dunes from the village.

The work was carried out successfully by the District Collector, Nellore-Kattabomman District.

Fisherwomen Extension Service Scheme.—There are 46 Fishermen Co-operative societies with 650 members 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, netmaking, tailoring, handicrafts running of ration shop, fair price counters to supply controlled cloth and other essential commodities running balwadies, adult education centres, health units etc. have been taken up. These activities helped the fishermen not only to supplement their family income but also to improve their socio-economic and educational standards.

CHAPTER V.

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT
COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continues to administer the following Act during the year, 1988-89.

- (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 Entertainment 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 Lodging Houses Act, 1981.
- (9) Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983.

2. *Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.*—The number of Registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax for 1988-89 was 2,61,324 as against 2,66,702 for the year 1987-88. The number of assesses for 1988-89 was 1,28,012 as against 1,57,975 for the year 1987-88.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.—Additional Sales Tax under this Act is payable at 1.25 per cent and 1.50 per cent on the taxable turnover ranging between 50 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 Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.—This Act provides for the levy of Surcharge at 5 per cent on the Sales Tax payable in Madras city the city of Madurai and the City of Coimbatore and all the Municipal towns and town-ships and the sub-urban areas of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. This levy is intended for the development of the area to which the Act applies. By Act No. 33 of 1981 an Additional surcharge has been brought into force with effect from 10th June 1981 in the city limit of Madras and its sub-urban areas within 32 Kms. of Madras City. This has been extended to the cities of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Sub-urban area within 16 Kms. 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 1988-89 was 1,61,749 as against 1,21,340 during the year 1987-88.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act 1939 and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.—4.1. These two enactments govern the levy of taxes on admission

to Cinematographic exhibitions to which persons are admitted on payment and also to horse races.—Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 empowers the local Authorities (Corporation, Special Grade Municipalities) to levy Surcharge on the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act. Bulk of the receipts under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act and the entire receipts under the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act is assigned to the local bodies.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.—Horse Races at Madras and Ooty were suspended with effect from 10th May 1980. There was revival of intervenue betting only with effect from 2nd October 1986 on the races held at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta.

Horse races at Madras and Ooty Commenced on 5th October 1988 and 14th April 1989 respectively.

Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and in Lodging Houses Act, 1981.—1. This Act, provides for the levy of Tax on luxuries provided in Hotels and Lodging Houses.

Tamil Nadu Advertisement Act, 1983.—This Act is to levy tax on Advertisement Slides and films exhibited in the Cinema Houses.

Check posts.—There were 48 checkposts at the borders of state and within the State.

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

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. TNGST Act, 1959 (and allied Acts)	121,885.51
2. CST Act, 1956	21,300.25
3. TNET and TNLAF Acts	6,321.13
4. TNBT Act 1935	471.97
5. TNLH and LH Act, 1981	286.78
6. TNAT Act, 1973	7.44
Total ..	150,273.08

THE HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The administration of the Religious institutions namely Temple, Mutt and Specific Endowment attached thereto, in addition to Charitable and Jain Institution duly notified under the Act, is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959 and the rules framed thereunder.

The Trustees of the Temples and the Executive Officers are in charge of the day-to-day administration of the religious institutions. In Tamil Nadu, there are 35,150 Religious Institutions, Charitable Endowments and Jain Institutions duly notified, whose total income for the purposes of assessment of contribution and audit fees works out to Rs. 32.24 Crores. The break up figures of the religious Institutions are given below :—

(1) Temple	33,112
(2) Mutt	56
(3) Mutt Temple	55
(4) Specific Endowments	1,721
(5) Charitable Endowments	189
(6) Jain Institutions	17
Total	35,150

Funds of the Department (Receipts and Charges).—The receipts for the Department consist of contribution and audit fees collected from the Temples at a percentage of 3 per cent to 14 per cent according to the income. Centage Charges, Salary paid to the Executive Officers and Costs awarded to the Department by Courts are also collected from the Temple. The expenses of the Department are not met initially by the Government from the Consolidated Fund of the State and thereafter debited to the H.R. and C.E. Administration Fund. The receipts collected are credited to this Account. The total receipt during the period 1988-89 was Rs. 3,99,50,187-16 and expenditure was Rs. 4,71,82,548.32. Even in previous years the receipts were not equal to the expenditure and hence there is a deficit of Rs. 8.45 crores in this Account.

Repairs and Renovation of Religious Institutions.—The Department primarily devotes its attention on the renovation of temples which are ancient and sung by Alwars and Nayanmars. Kumbabishegam is also arranged in such temples. During the period, in 63 Temples in the State Kumbabishegam was performed, for 204 works involving a total expenditure of Rs. 4.05 crores administrative sanction was accorded and for 343 works involving an expenditure of Rs. 5.32 Crores, technical sanction was given. During this period 616 works involving 1.94 Crores have been completed. Further, 28 major renovation works were taken up involving an expenditure of Rs. 4.05 crores. Government grant for 51 Temples involving an expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs were also disbursed. So also, a sum of Rs. 1.22 lakhs was paid from the Commissioner's Common Good Fund during this year in respect of 8 Temples for renovation purposes.

The Department did not lag behind in the Thirupani of Village temples also. During this year, 264 village Temples have been benefitted by a Grant of Rs. 10,000 each (in two temples it is Rs. 5,000 only) involving an expenditure of Rs. 26.34 lakhs. This is made out of the interest accrued from a Corpus Fund of Rs. 1.00 Crore with Palani Temple.

Measures to ensure safety of jewels and valuables.—The Department is straining every nerve in safeguarding the valuable idols, jewels and other treasures of temples. A Committee headed by Justice N. Krishnaswamy Reddiar (Retired) was constituted by the Government solely for purpose of giving advice in the matter of safety measures to be taken by the temples in preserving jewels, valuables and idols. During this year, this Committee visited and inspected 22 temples in the State and their advice was implemented. During this year 20,970 idols have been registered under the provisions of Antiquities and Treasures Act, 1972. The number of temples involved under such registration was 2,010. In addition, Photo Album of the idols have been prepared in respect of 3,722 temples. In big temples, Burglar Alarm has been installed. Vigilance Committees in Villages to prevent theft of idol have also been formed.

Appraisalment of jewels and valuables.—During this period, first Appraisalment was done in respect of 462 temples, supplemental appraisalment made in respect of 129 temples and revised assessment in respect of 196 temples was completed.

Scheme for One Kala Pooja.—A Scheme with a Corpus Fund of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned by Government in the year 1984. The sole purpose of it was to help the Temples which are unable to meet the expenses for even One Kala Pooja. During this year, funds for 'One Kala Poojai' was given to 765 Temples involving an expenditure of Rs. 19.12 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 25,000 each has been placed as Fixed Deposit for performing pooja in 12 Temples.

Payment of salary arrears.—2,380 Temple servants were paid salary arrears. The amount involved on this was Rs. 28.48 lakhs and this was paid from out of the interest of a Corpus fund of Rs. 1.00 crores for the welfare of Temples servants.

Temples Servants.—There are 47,776 temple servants in the State. A scheme for the benefit of the temple servants families was envisaged by the Government in 1987. According to this, a sum of Rs. 10,000 is to be disbursed to the family of a temple servant on his death. During this year, 40 families were benefitted.

Pension to Odhuvars.—During this year, the Government sanctioned another novel scheme, namely, granting of pension to Odhuvars. The monthly pension is Rs. 250. During this year 95 Odhuvars were benefitted under the scheme.

Schools and Colleges and Kalyana Mandapams.—The temples are not only kept as the religious places and cater to the needs of worshipping public but they also involve themselves in social welfare activities like running of Schools, Colleges, Orphanages, Kalyana mandapams, Hospitals, etc. The break-up figures of such items are given below :—

<i>Educational Institutions.</i>					
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 Vaidiyasalas	..	..	..	..	19
12. Museum	..	..	..	..	1

Special Pooja and Samapandhi Bojanam.—Every year on Independence Day, Special Pooja and Samapandhi feast is conducted in Temples in Tamil Nadu. During this year for the first time feast of this kind was conducted on the "ANNA NINAIVU NAL" namely 3rd February 1989. The particulars of number of temples, expenditure incurred for the Special Pooja and Samapandhi feast conducted on Independence day and 'Anna Ninaivu Nal' are given below :—

	15th August 1988 'Independence Day'	3rd February 1989 'Anna Ninaivu Nal.'
	(1)	(2)
1 Number of Temples	1,335	723
2 Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes people participated.	2,98,928	1,49,515
3 Number of people in other caste.	2,36,529	1,49,463
4 Total Number of people participated.	5,35,457	2,98,978
5 Expenditure incurred	12.80 (Rupees in lakhs).	7.85 (Rupees in lakhs).

'Thirukkoil'.—This Department is publishing monthly a Tamil Journal namely "Thirukkoil". This journal costs Rs. 3 per copy. All major temples are supplied with this journal for circulation among the worshipping public.

REGISTRATION AND CHITS.

(i) REGISTRATION

The Inspector-General of Registration is the Chit Controlling Revenue Authority under the Stamp Act. He received 170 appeals and passed orders on 104 cases, referred to him by the Collectors under section 56 (1) of the Stamp Act during 1988-89. No cases were referred to the High Court.

II. *Stamp Revenue.*—The stamp duty paid on documents registered (including transfer duty payable to the local bodies) during the period under report increased from 143.08 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 176.43 crores. Out of this a sum of Rs. 49.77 crores had been collected as Transfer Duty.

III. *Statistics.*—Total number of registration in 1987-88 was 1,050,728 whereas in 1988-89 it has decreased to 1,046,671.

IV. *Classes of documents.*—Number of documents requiring compulsory registration increased from 907,860 to 944,182 in this year. No reports regarding registration of remarkable or curious documents have been received during the period under report.

V. *Wills and authorities to adopt.*—Number of Wills registered during the period under report was 24,072 while the figures for the previous year was 25,676.

Number of authorities to adopt registered during the period under report was 724 and it was 39 during the previous period.

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

VI. *Value of registered transactions.*—The Aggregate value of registered documents during the period under report is Rs. 2,294.28 crores as against Rs. 2,776.93 crores in the previous year.

The Average value of documents registered during the period under report increased to Rs. 86,405.60 from Rs. 73,705.25 in the previous year.

The Average registration fee for a document registered during the period under report is Rs. 262.55 while it was Rs. 204.25 during the previous period.

VII. *Searches and copies.*—The number of applications for Encumbrance certificates during the period under

report was 585,078 as against 692,930 in the previous period.

Number of applications for single searches received during the year under report was 149,481 as against 1,70,723 in the previous year.

Number of applications for Miscellaneous searches received during the year under report was 15,526 as against 12,383 in the previous year.

Number of Certified copies granted during the year under report was 156,768 as against 1,68,937 in the previous year.

Number of miscellaneous copies granted during the year under report was 8,128 as against 12,311 in the previous year.

VIII. *Work done for Co-op. Credit Societies and Land Development Bank and Commercial Banks.*—A sum of Rs. 16.40 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 Rs. 20.59 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

Work done for Commercial Banks.—A sum Rs. 14,418.50 was adjusted to this department for the work done for Commercial Bank during period under report as against Rs. 1.89 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

IX. *Income.*—The income from fees for registration of documents during the period under report is Rs. 19.01 lakhs as against Rs. 22.57 lakhs in the previous period.

Search fees collected during the period under report is Rs. 100.70 lakhs as against Rs. 168.52 lakhs during the previous period.

Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 16.62 lakhs as against Rs. 17.18 lakhs in the previous year.

Income under other items under the Registration Act during the period is Rs. 184.48 lakhs as against Rs. 119.16 lakhs in the previous year.

The gross income during the period under report is Rs. 22.81 crores as against Rs. 24.42 crores in the previous period.

(ii) CHIT FUNDS

The Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982) has been brought into force in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 13th April 1984. As per section 90) (ii) of the Chit Funds Act 1982, Central Act No. 40/82) the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act 1961 has been repealed. Section 90(2) provides that not with standing such repeal the Act mentioned in sub-section 1 of section 90 shall continue to apply to chits in operation on the commencement of this Act in the same manner as this applied to such Chits functioning under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act 1961 in this State.

2. The Principal Act (No. 24 of 1961) was amended by Act No. 14 of 1975 by which the foreman has been required to pay each security under a slab system by depositing the amount into the treasuries under section 12 of the Act. The High Court, Madras on 8th January 1976 dismissed the Writ Petition filed against the said amendments. Against the judgement five foreman filed appeals in the Supreme Court, New Delhi and have obtained orders of stay. Some other foreman have also filed writ petitions in the High Court, Madras and have obtained conditional stay of these provisions.

3. Increase in Fees.—The Government in G.O.Ms.No. 1075 Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 23rd September 1981 revised the fee payable under the Act 47. Foreman aggrieved by the revision of fees have filed Writ petitions. The High Court, Madras in Writ Petition number 9471 of 1982 and a batch of writ petitions (44 cases) held in the judgement on 20th March 1985. That the amendment made in Article 1.8 and insertion of Article 8A to the table of fees in Appendix II of the table of fees of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Rules, 1964 by the Government of Tamil Nadu is null and void. Steps have been taken to file a special leave petition in the Supreme Court of India at New Delhi against these orders of the High Court, Madras.

4. The details of work done under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act 1961 and the Chit Funds Act 1982 are furnished in Statement I to VI.

STATEMENT I.

Statement of work done under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961.

	1988-89
1. Chits—	
Number of Chits functioning at the commencement of the year	1094
Number of Chits commenced functioning during the year .. .. .	..
Number of Chits terminated or wound up during the year	295
Number of chits functioning at the close of the year	799
Total value of securities held by chit Registrars at the close of the year ..	1,40,895,56
Total chit amount for all chits functioning at the close of the year ..	1,29,00,254

2. Bylaws—

1988-89

(a) Number of Bylaws registered during the year .. .. .	..
(b) Number of amendments to Bylaws registered .. .. .	..
(c) Number of chit arrangements filed during the year .. .. .	..
(d) Number of applications for furnishing securities accounted during the year ..	..
(e) Number of certificates of commencing business issued during the year ..	..
(f) Number of other statutory documents filed	1434

3. Inspection.—

a. Number of inspection of chit books of for man (Section 37)	145
b. Number of chit accounts audited (Section 51)	167

4. Audit—

(a) Number of audited balance sheet filed under Rule 30	371
(b) Of the number in (a) above, the number audited by the Chit Auditor regarding Sub-Rule-(1) .. .. .	..
(c) Of the number in (a) above, the number audited by other auditors regarding sub-rule (2)	7

5. Number of cases in which places were entered and searched under (Section 59.)

6. Number of complaints filed and prosecutions launched in courts 2

7. (a) Number of searches
(b) Number of copies granted

STATEMENT II.

Fees.

1988-89
(T.N.C.F.
Act)
Rs. P.
(2)

(a) For Registration of Bylaws and amendments to Bylaws .. .. .	..
(b) For filing other documents	13,409.00
(c) For inspection of Chit books and records (Section 3) and [Section 51(4)] ..	6,807.00

STATEMENT III.

Total receipts, expenditure and Net income for the year under the Tamil Nadu Chit Fund and Chit Funds Act, 1961 (Central Act No. of 1982).

				1988-89
<i>For Audit of</i>				
<i>a.</i>	Balance Sheets	--	...	4,905.00
<i>b.</i>	Accounts	--	...	--
<i>For Searched</i>				
<i>a.</i>	For searches	--	...	--
<i>b.</i>	For copies	--	...	228.00
Total				25,149.00
1. Under 1961 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act				
Total receipts				25,149.00
2. Under 1982 Chit Funds Act Total receipt				32,16,794.00
3. Under 1961 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act				
Total expenditure				--
4. Under 1982 Chit Funds Act total Expenditure				25,58,132.00
Total Receipts (1—2)				3241943.00
Total Expenditure (3—4)				2558132.00
Net income				683811.00

Under the Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act 40 of 1982).

STATEMENT IV.

	1988-89.
<i>I. Chits.—</i>	
a. Number of prior sanctions issued during the year	9,936
b. Total chit amount of chits functioning during the year	34,08,50,181
c. Total value of securities (as F D R) held by Chit Registrars,	33,74,30,365
d. Government Securities	1,29,500
e. Immovable Property	81,20,341
<i>II. Agreements —</i>	
a. Number of agreements filed during the year	10,783
b. Number of Amendments filed	1,854
c. Number of commencement certificates issued	8,191
d. Number of chits functioning	14,742
e. Number of Chits terminated	6,831
f. Number of Chits in functioning at the end of the year	18,850
<i>Securities.—</i>	
a. Released Securities	7,184
b. Total value of F D Rs Securities	12,74,27,860
c. Government Securities	1,36,900
d. Immovable Property	25,18,290

Receipts.

STATEMENT V.

	1988-89
Under Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982)	
<i>Fees.—</i>	
1. Previous sanction to commence a Chit Under Article 1 of the Table of fees in Appendix II.	20,65,371
2. For filing the Chit Agreement Article 20 and the Table of fees in Appendix II ..	66,574
3. For filing the declaration and the grant of a certificate of commencement Act 3 of the Table of fees of Appendix II	17,275
4. For filing a copy of minutes and filing other documents Article 5 of the Table of fees in Appendix II.	4,76,241
5. a For filing the audited balance sheets Article 6 of the Table of fees in Appendix II	1,24,515
d For the audit of Accounts by the chit Auditor Article 8 of the Table of fees in Appendix II	2,38,876
c For the applications Article 10 (a) (b) of the Table of fees in Appendix II	1,61,518
6. s For copy of the records relating to Chit furnished Article 18 of the Table of fees ..	275
7. For Adjournment of any proceedings under the Act Article 14 of the Table of fees ..	58,382
8. Miscellaneous Actual	7,767
	32,16,794

STATEMENT VI.

Total Receipts Expenditure and net Income for the year under the Tamil Nadu Chit Fund Act and Chit Funds Act 1961 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982).

	(1)	(2)
1. Under 1961 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act.		1988—89
Total receipts		25,149.00
2. Under 1982 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act.		
Total Receipts		32,16,794.00
		32,41,943.00
3. Under 1961 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act.		
Total Expenditure
4. Under 1982 Chit Funds Act ..		25,58,132.00
		25,58,132.00
Total Receipts (1+2) ..		32,41,943.00
Total Expenditure (3+4) ..		25,58,132.00
Net Income ..		6,83,811.00

1. The Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited.

A Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking was started functioning from 11—4—1984. It was registered under the Companies Act 1956. Its registration number is 10586/1984. The Government of Tamil Nadu has exempted the Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited, Madras from all the provisions except those in section 3 of the Chit Funds Act, 1982 in GO. Ms. No. 447 Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 22nd May 1985. In Government Letter No. 25033/G2/89 Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 11th May 1989 orders have been issued to wind up the activities of the Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu.

2. 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 1988—89 is 9936 as against 11276 in the previous year 1987—88.

(b) 10783 Chit Arrangements were registered during the year 1988—89 as against 9695 during the previous year 1987—88.

(c) Number of amendments to Chit agreements registered during the year 1988—89 is 8191 as against 9393 in the previous year.

(d) Number of certificates of commencements granted during the year 1988—89 is 1854 as against 1772 in the previous year.

(e) Number of Chits terminated during the year 1988—89 were 6831 as against 5987 in the previous year 1987—88

(f) Number of Chits functioning at the close of year 1988—89 were 18850.

3. Value of Chit Amount and Security :—

(a) The total value of the Chit Amount of Chits functioning at close of the year 1988—89 Rs. 34,08,50,181

(b) The value securities held by the Chit Registrars at the close of the year.

	(1)	1988—89 (2)
I. Fixed Deposit Receipts		33,74,30,365
II. Government Securities		1,29,500
III. Immovable property		81,20,341

(c) Total value of Chit amount for the Chits commenced during the year 1988—89 is 34,08,50,181

(d) Total value of securities obtained as security for the chits commenced during the year 1988—89 is 33,74,30,365.

4. Balance sheets audited and filed :

During the year 1988—89, 1,731 balance sheet were audited by Chit Auditors as against 1,545 previous year 1987—88.

During the year 1988—89, 9,112 audited balance sheet audited by the Chartered Accountant were filed as against 6,020 in the previous year.

Prosecutions.	1988—89 (2)
(1)	(2)
(i) Number of cases regarding unauthorised chits detected during the period.	212
(ii) Number of cases filed in this court	150
(iii) Number of cases disposed ..	70
<i>Number of convictions :</i>	
(i) Number of imprisoned ..	Nil
(ii) Number of fined	
(iii) Number of acquitted ..	5
(iv) Number of cases compounded under Section 81	684
(v) Number of cases filed court in respect of other provisions centralised under the Chit Funds Act, 1982.	28,454

STAMPS (NON-POSTAL STAMPS).

General.—The Stamps 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.

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

(ii) Watching the movement of stamps from the India Security Press, Nasik and India 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 Security Press, Nasik and Security Printing Press, 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, Madras and furnishing reconciliation certificate.

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

(vii) For the prevention of under valuation of property and insufficiently stamped documents, the Government have also sanctioned Special Staff in 10 District Collectors Offices to determine the market value of the property involved under section 47A of the Indian Stamp Act in order to resist the tendency to evade stamp duty.

Apart 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 the Rule 9 (1) of the Indian Stamp

Act, 1899. Accordingly, he shall hold the stock of Special Adhesive Stamps. He shall also receive and dispose of applications from private parties for stamping or notation by Special Adhesive Stamps such as deeds, skeleton forms, 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, Nasik for arranging the procurement of raw materials for the manufacturing 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 Store, Nasik is required to supply during the ensuing year. Further, the indent for the supply of supply of all the denominations of Stamps required is also sent to the Nasik and Hyderabad Press for each Quarter.

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 Madras.

Distribution of Stamps.—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-Treasuries. The monetary limit for effecting sales in single transaction has been fixed as Rs. 6,000 under Non-Judicial and Judicial Stamps. Non-Judicial stamps and Judicial Stamp Papers upto the face value of Rs. 2,000 are issued to the vendors with discount and the stamp papers above the face value of Rs. 2,001 upto Rs. 5,000 are issued without discount.

(2) Due to the non receipt of the full quantities of Non-Judicial Stamps as per the indents from the Nasik Press, scarcity of Non-Judicial Stamps of certain denominations was felt. To ease the situation, the Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras suggested that the District Treasuries of Madras, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai might function as four nodal points for distribution of stamps through Railway wagons and the supply regulated. In the meantime, supply of Non-Judicial Stamps was also continued directly to the Treasury Officers in small quantities. The lower denominations of Non-Judicial Stamps papers from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 are printed at India Security Printing Press, Hyderabad and supplied directly to the Treasury Officers. There is adequate stock of lower denominations of Non-Judicial Stamp papers and Judicial stamps in all the District Treasuries. All efforts are being taken by the department of Treasuries and Accounts to get the full supply of Non Judicial Stamps of higher denominations and all categories of stamps to all the District treasuries of Tamil Nadu

(3) Further the Government have appointed all the "Sub-Registrars" as "Proper Officers" under rule 9 of the Indian Stamp Rules, 1925 to sell Special Adhesive Stamps to general Public in respect of documents higher to used on Non-Judicial Stamps.

(4) The supply of stamps from Nasik and Hyderabad 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 and the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras every month.

(5) All the Sub-Treasury Officers are appointed as ex-officio stamp vendors to sell all kinds of stamps to the general public on remittance directly when they need higher value stamps which are not generally available with the authorised stamp vendors.

(6) Sub-Registrars are permitted to receive cash in lieu of stamp papers up to Rs. 1,000.

(7) Supply of stamps is made to all the Taluk Offices to the monetary limit of Rs. 10,000 as per G.O. Ms. No. 1420, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 31st December 1987, the monetary limit has been raised as follows:—

Registration Office.	Existing Monetary Limit.	Monetary limit enhanced.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Sub-Registrar Offices	10,000	20,000
2 Upgraded Sub-Registrar Offices	10,000	30,000
3 District Registrar Offices ..	10,000	30,000
4 Upgraded District Registrar Offices.	10,000	50,000

in respect of Non-Judicial Stamps and Rs. 1,000 in respect of Court-fee labels for sale to the public to meet the urgent demands. Supply of Special Adhesive Stamps is also made to all the Sub-Registrars upto the limit of Rs. 2,500 to meet the urgent demands within the amount of above Non-Judicial Stamps.

(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-Tondiarpet Taluk, Sub-Treasury.

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

(10) For the detection and prevention of under value of property and insufficiently stamped documents, the Government have also sanctioned Special Staff to 14 District Collectors Offices to determine the market value of property involved under rule 47A of the Indian Stamp

Act in order to resist the tendency of evading stamp duty i.e., Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddalore and Vellore. And the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1563, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 29th December 1988, 3 new posts of Inspectors of Registration Offices together with complementary staff and reorganisation of the four posts of Inspectors of Registration offices at Trichirappalli and Madurai. Accordingly, the revised (re-organised) jurisdiction as follows:—

Serial number and designation of the post with head quarters.	Jurisdiction (Revenue District).
(1)	(2)
1 Inspector of Registration Office, Madras.	Madras District.
2 Inspector of Registration Office, Tuticorin.	V.O. Chidambaranar District.
3 Inspector of Registration Office, Virudhunagar.	Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Ramanaathapuram.
4 Inspector of Registration Office, Tiruchirappalli.	Trichirappalli and Pudukkottai.
5 Inspector of Registration Office, Thanjavur.	Thanjavur.
6 Inspector of Registration Office, Madurai.	Madurai and Quaide-Millath.
7 Inspector of Registration Office, Tirunelveli.	Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and Kanniyakumari.

(ii) 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 deeds the amount is also collected in cash by the Sub-Registrars at the time of non-availability of Stamp papers upto the value of Rs. 1,000. In some other cases, when the document is referred under section 47A for under value of property, the market value is ascertained and the difference in the value of stamp duty is recollected in cash by the Collectors. These receipt 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 books.

All effective stamps are being taken to keep adequate stock of all categories of stamps in all District Treasuries of Tamil Nadu. Whenever necessary, internal transfers are arranged from the Treasurer 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 revenue in this regard also shown an increase after the issue of guidelines and appointment of special staff for the assessment of market value of land and buildings through the documents referred under section 47-A documents.

The Stamp Administration consists of main two items.—

- (1) Sale of Judicial Stamps and
- (2) Sale of Non-Judicial Stamps.

os duty collected by the Sub-Registrar Offices/Revenue authorities and sale of Special Adhesive Stamps by the Proper Officers is also treated as duty on stamps. When compared, the sale of Non-Judicial Stamps of the year 1988-89 with that of the year 1987-88 there is an increase in the sale of Non-Judicial Stamps as exhibited in the statement showing the receipts. As such there is an overall increase in the net receipts of the year 1988-89 when compared to the year 1987-88.

The target to collect stamp duty fixed for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 166.94 crores and the achievement in collection was Rs. 176.43 crores.

On the whole the Stamps Administration was carried on satisfactorily during the year 1988-89.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure under "0030 Stamps" and "2030 stamps" for two successive years is appended for a comparative study.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF RECEIPTS UNDER STAMPS REVENUE FOR THE
YEARS 1987-88 AND 1988-89.**

	1987-88.	1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
0030B. Stamps Judicial Court fee realised in Stamps—		
01. Court fee realised in stamps	13,37,85,587.05	13,58,50,566.10
02. <i>Deduct</i> refunds—		
(1) Process Service fees .. .. .	....	....
(2) Court fee Stamps (—)	42,51,305.34	47,58,482.12
	12,95,34,281.71	13,10,92,083.98
030B. Stamps Judicial AB. Sale of Stamps—		
01. Sale of Copy Stamp papers (+)	10,42,098.10 (+)	(—) 23,33,342.85
	13,05,76,379.81	13,34,25,426.83
02. <i>Deduct</i> refunds :—		
(1) Spoiled Stamps .. .. .	....	(—) 2,92,942.70
(2) Miscellaneous .. .. .	....	....
	13,05,76,379.81	13,31,32,484.13
0030B. Stamps Judicial AC. Other receipts—		
01. Fines and Penalties (+)	(+) 7,465.45	(—) 5,198.85
02. Miscellaneous (+)	(+) 4,74,343.20	(—) 2,483.20
03. <i>Deduct</i> funds .. .. .	....	(—) 40,826.25
	13,10,58,188.46	13,30,99,339.93
0030C. Stamps Non-Judicial—		
AA. Sale of Stamps—		
01. Bills of exchange and Hundies (+)	(+) 30,25,292.00	(-) 35,92,373.5
02. Other Non-Judicial Stamps—		
(1) Adhesive Revenue Stamps (+)	3,67,16,635.00	4,93,03,452.60
(2) Other Stamps (+)	1,02,77,57,479.75	1,41,10,38,282.20
	1,19,85,57,595.21	1,59,70,33,448.23
03. <i>Deduct</i> refunds—		
(1) Miscellaneous Stamps received from deceased stamp vendors	17,304.30	..
(2) Spoiled Stamps (—)	45,42,815.45	68,99,295.60
(3) Miscellaneous (—)	1,68,85,766.9	1,25,15,556.45
	1,17,71,11,708.51	1,57,76,18,596.18
Carried over ..		
	1,17,71,11,708.51	1,57,76,18,596.18

	1987-88	1988-89
Brought forward.	1,17,71,11,708.51	1,57,76,18,596.18
0030C. Stamps—AB. Duty on impressing of documents—		
01. Receipts on other stamps (—)	(+ 4,827.00	..
02. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	(+ 39,31,31,965.74	27,52,80,824.79
03. Other items	(+ 9,21,92,21.05	9,62,65,019.05
0030C. Stamps Non-Judicial—		
AC. Other receipts—		
01. Fines and Penalties	(+ 57,294.20	52,830.76
02. Miscellaneous	(+ 18,72,307.34	88,06,434.00
	<u>1,66,42,80,323.84</u>	<u>1,95,80,23,704.78</u>
<i>Deduct</i> : Payments to local of net proceeds of duty levied by them on transfer of property—	(—) 44,06,51,419.65	54,35,68,291.85
	<u>1,22,36,28,904.19</u>	<u>1,41,44,55,412.93</u>
2030. Stamps — Expenditure—		
Discount on sale of stamps(—)	(—) 67,74,225.37	75,17,984.35
Cost of Personal	(—) 22,79,839.95	21,28,055.35
Manufacturing cost payable to Nasik Press	(—) 96,98,44,425	91,59,852.00
	<u>1,20,48,76,394.62</u>	<u>1,39,56,49,521.23</u>
Net receipts	13,10,58,188.46	13,30,99,339.93
Net Receipts—Judicial	1,09,25,70,715.73	1,28,13,56,073.00
Non-Judicial	<u>1,22,36,28,904.19</u>	<u>1,41,44,55,412.93</u>
Net Receipts		

TAMIL NADU 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 1988-89, there was no change in the administrative set-up of the Appellate Tribunal.

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.

As on 1st April 1988, 4,500 appeals and 20 applications for reviews were pending in all the four benches of the Tribunals. During the year 1988-89, 2,229 appeals and 29 applications for Review were registered making a total of 6,729 appeals and 49 applications for review for disposal. Out of this 2,523 appeals and 17 applications for Review were dis-

posed of during the year, leaving 4,206 appeals, 52 applications for review pending disposal at the end of the year i.e., on 31st March 1989.

Agricultural Income-Tax Act Tribunal.—Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1956, 189 appeals were pending disposal as on 1st April 1988 and 172 appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 361 appeals for disposal. 194 appeals were disposed of and 167 appeals are pending as on 31st March 1989.

As on 1st April 1988 there were 17,829 appeals pending with 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners for commercial Taxes under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Additional Sales Tax and Surcharge Acts. 15,749 appeals were registered during the year, making the total of 33,578 out of which 16,167 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 17,411 appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1989.

WAKFS.

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

The first Board was constituted in February, 1958. The present Board was constituted on 29th May 1989.

Wakf Institutions.—There are 6094 Wakfs in all over Tamil Nadu out of which 53 are Shia Wakfs and the remaining Sunni Wakfs. Out of the total of 6,094 wakfs, 3,534 are assessable wakfs (i.e.) income exceeds Rs. 100 and more per annum and the remaining 2,560 are unassessable wakfs whose income is less than Rs. 100 per annum.

Finance.—The main source of income of Tamil Nadu Wakf Board is the 6 per cent contribution collected on the net annual income of the wakf institution.

The Demand, Collection and balance particulars regarding contribution from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989 are as follows :—

	Arrears	Current	Total.
	as on	1-4-1988	
	31-3-1988	to	
		31-3-1989	
Demand	21,03,256.46	18,09,816.61	39,13,073.07
Collection ..	1180,789.02	14,29,746.23	26,10,535.25
Balance	8,09,823.73	3,76,785.78	11,86,609.51

Audit.—The Wakfs which are having a net annual income of Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 5000 are audited by wakf Inspector. The Wakf which are having a net annual income of Rs. 5,000 and above are audited by the Local Fund Audit Department.

Suits.—Under the extension of Limitation Act, 1959 the Board filed. Eleven thousand suits in various courts in the state during the year 1967-68 for the recovery of alienated wakf properties. Out of this 1920 suits filed by the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board are still pending. Muthavallies have also filed suits against the Board and 1,124 suits were pending as on 31st December 1988.

Encroachment.—There are 34 cases of encroachment on Wakf properties in Tamil Nadu State and the District Collectors have been addressed to take action against the encroachers under the provision of Wakf Act, 1954.

Renovation Grant.—The Tamil Nadu Government have granted a sum of Rs. 36,00,000 under the scheme of Renovation grant from the year 1973-74 to 1982-83 and the same has been disbursed to 798 poor and needy wakf institutions in the State. The Government have further granted a sum of Rs. 1,00,00,000 from the State funds under a crash programme under this head in the year 1983-84. Out of which a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 was disbursed to 1,026 wakf Institutions for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 and during the year 1985-86 to 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 45,79,000 has been disbursed to 538 wakf institutions as on 31st March 1989.

Development Loan.—The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far sanctioned and released a sum of Rs. 46 lakhs towards loan under the scheme of Development of Urban Wakf properties from the year 1976-77 to 1988-89. From the above sum the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has released a sum of Rs. 45.05 lakhs to 43 wakf Institutions in the State.

The Central Wakf Council has also sanctioned and released a sum of Rs. 144.73 lakhs towards Development loans to 14 Wakf Institutions in the State.

Welfare Activities.—The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has created a fund called Tamil Nadu Wakf Board Welfare fund from the donations received from the public and has sanctioned and released a sum of Rs. 2,20,904.15 to 379 persons for charitable purposes such as marriage aid, medical aid, educational aid, etc.

Scholarships.—The Central Wakf Council has sanctioned and released a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board for awarding scholarships. The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has also provided an equal amount of Rs. 15,000 as

matching grant and created Tamil Nadu Wakf Board Scholarship fund. A philanthropist has donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 for awarding scholarships to Muslim students. With the total sum of Rs. 35,000 the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has sanctioned and released scholarships to 7 students for Technical Education at the rate of Rs. 600 each, 43 students for High Secondary Education at the rate of Rs. 300 each and 59 students for Islamic Education at the rate of Rs. 300 each. Thus 109 students had benefited under this Scheme of Scholarships during 1988-89.

CHAPTER VI.

CO-OPERATION, FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT.
CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement had its origin in Tamil Nadu in 1904 as a Government sponsored movement. The Co-operative Department has been and continues to be the vehicle of promoting the economic welfare of the people through co-operatives. The Department functions with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies at State level, Regional Joint Registrars at District level and Deputy Registrar at Circle level, the circles almost continues with Revenue Division.

After 1955, the administrative control of certain types of co-operative societies was transferred to other heads of Department and there are 15 such functional Registrars besides the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, out of about 30,000 Co-operative Institution, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has control over about 11,000 institutions. The major activities covered by the Co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies include Agricultural Production and Investment credit, Non-Farm Credit, Marketing and Processing of Agricultural produce, distribution of Agricultural inputs and consumer goods, co-operative education and publicity.

2. *Functions.*—The main activities covered by the Co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies relate to agricultural production and development through provision of necessary inputs, provision of urban credit, marketing, processing of agricultural produce and supply of consumer goods through Public Distribution system for the entire State.

The Co-operative Department is attending to the statutory functions like arbitration, execution of decree, a ward of surcharge orders etc., under various sections of the Act, inquiry or inspection or investigation into the affairs of Cooperative Societies under section 81 or 82 as the case may be of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983, and winding up of Co-operative Societies under section 137.

The progress made in the discharge of the above statutory functions during the financial year 1988-89 is as follows :—

<i>Serial number and particulars.</i>	<i>Pendency as on 31st March 1988.</i>	<i>Revised during 1988-89.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arbitration	35,362	2,48,905
2 Execution Petitions	3,30,460	89,031
3 Surcharge	496	294
4 Inquiry	265	363
5 Inspection	123	224
6 Liquidation	878	410

<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposal during 1988-89.</i>	<i>Balance to be disposed as on 31st March 1989.</i>
(4)	(5)	(6)
2,84,267	2,22,551	61,716
4,19,491	65,501	3,53,990
790	337	453
628	430	198
347	244	103
1,288	157	1,131

Progress of work target and achievements both physical and financial under all schemes:

(i) *Agricultural credit (Short term and medium term credit)* —The Primary Agricultural Cooperative Banks numbering 4,655 have covered about 74.4 per cent of the total operational holdings in the State. During the year under report, as against the programme of Rs. 215 crores under short term and Rs. 30 crores under medium term loans these banks have advanced short term credit (Crop loans) to the extent of Rs. 205.04 crores for agricultural operations and medium term loan to the extent of Rs. 40.14 crores for undertaking subsidiary occupations allied to agriculture like sheep rearing, purchase of bullocks, milch animals, purchase of agricultural implements, etc.

The primary agricultural co-operative banks have issued 7 per cent of the total short term agricultural loans and 20 per cent of the total medium term agricultural loans to the scheduled caste/scheduled tribes members of co-operative during the year under report.

The share capital of primary agricultural co-operative banks, control Co-operative banks and the Tamil Nadu Apex Co-operative Bank (excluding Government share capital) amounted to Rs. 118.22 crores as on 31st March 1989.

(ii) *Crop Insurance Scheme.*— The comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme introduced by the Government of India is under implementation in the State since 1st April 1985. Under this scheme, 100 per cent of the short term crop loans disbursed for the cultivation of paddy, oilseeds and millet crops by the Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks in the defined areas would be insured, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 10,000 per farmer. The insurance premium shall be at 2 per cent of the sum insured, for paddy and millet crops and 1 per cent of the sum insured for oilseeds crops. The General Insurance Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund constituted by the State Government, share the premium and indemnity in the ratio of 2:1.

Fifty per cent of the premium payable by the small and marginal farmers enrolled under the scheme is granted as subsidy. The expenditure on this account is shared equally by the central and State Government.

The particulars of Crop Insurance done in respect of the crops are given below :—

Ragi 1988-89 :			
Particulars.	Paddy.	Groundnut.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Number of farmers.. ..	32,354	10,758	
Area covered (in hectares)	59,092	20,247	
Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	966.76	394.54	
Premium collected (Rs. in lakhs)	19.33	3.94	
Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Gingeely.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
30	54	15	8
52	56	21	11
0.35	0.42	0.25	0.08
0.62	0.61	0.01	0.001

A sum of Rs. 122.67 lakhs was paid as Indemnity during the year 1988-89, towards the claims, relating to Khariff 1987 and Rabi 1987-88.

Long Term Credit.—In Tamil Nadu, the long term credit structure is a federal one, with 181 primary land development banks at taluk block level and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank at State Level. The Banks provide credit facilities to the farmers for minor irrigation purposes and non-minor irrigation purposes including diversified purposes like poultry, sheep-rearing, dairying, etc. Under schematic lendings, 62 minor irrigation schemes involving a financial outlay of Rs. 9.72 crores and 279 non minor irrigation schemes involving a financial outlay of Rs. 45.09 crores are under implementation. In addition to schematic lending, the banks issue loans under normal programme also. Primary land development banks have been permitted to issue loans to landless persons for diversified purposes like poultry, dairying, etc., based on Government guarantee without insisting on landed security and a Government guarantee of Rs. 6 crores is sanctioned for this purpose.

The loaning target for 1988-89 is Rs. 27 crores. As against this, the primary land development banks have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 27.50 crores during the year 1988-89.

The lending eligibility of primary land development banks is linked to their recovery performance in the preceding year. The position of members overdues as on 31st March 1989 is indicated below :—

	(1)	(2)
(a) Demand	71.35
(b) Collection	7.30
(c) Balance	64.05
(d) Percentage	89.8 per cent

Co-operative Marketings.—The primary Co-operative Marketing Societies help the farmers in securing better price for their agricultural produce. Two Co-operative Marketing Federations, 11 growers' Co-operative Banks, 478 vegetable growers, Co-operative Marketing Societies and 112 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu. The societies have marketed agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 214.57 crores during 1988-89 which is more than Rs. 14.54 crores of the previous years achievement. Major commodities marketed by these societies during the year were groundnut, cotton, chillies, turmeric, sunflower, seeds, potatoes, sugar-cane and vegetables. Under the National Co-operative Development Corporation Sponsored Scheme, 14 Co-operative Marketing Societies were sanctioned share capital assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh each for development/revitalisation of their marketing activities. During this year, sale of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and agricultural implements to the value of Rs. 548.68 lakhs were effected through Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation, Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society and TUCAS.

Consumer Co-operatives.—3,846 Primary Co-operative Stores and 29 Co-operative Wholesale Stores are functioning in Tamil Nadu to cater to needs of the general public. Retail sales to the value of Rs. 1,024.50 crores were effected as against Rs. 873.43 crores in the year 1987-88. During the year 1988-89, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 90.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the consumer Co-operatives under the various State Plan Schemes. Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.95 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The National Cooperative Development Corporation sanctioned Rs. 161.79 lakhs for the implementation of the Rural Consumers Scheme. Text Books worth Rs. 400.00 lakhs were sold at concessional price, Note books to the value of Rs. 164.00 lakhs were distributed by the Co-operatives.

17,382 Village shops were run under the "One village one shop programme". The Government is providing subsidy to Village shops which worked at loss. Sales turn over by village shops amounted to Rs. 409.32 crores during the year 1988-89.

There are 21,134 Fair Price Shops in the State under the Public Distribution System, which distribute controlled commodities to nearly 129 lakhs family card-holders.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

1. *Food situation.*—In Tamil Nadu, Paddy is normally grown in about 26 lakhs hectares and the production of rice in a normal year is around 55 lakhs tonnes which is marginally sufficient for the State's requirement. In the year 1988-89, rice production was 55.00 lakh tonnes.

2. *Paddy/rice procurement.*—The policy for paddy/rice procurement in Tamil Nadu during 1988-89 was as follows :—

Serial number.	Period.	Mode of procurement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	1st April 1988 to 31st July 1988.	Monopoly procurement in the Cauvery delta areas and 50 per cent Traders' Levy System in other areas.
2	1st August 1988 to 14th September 1988.	Only 50 percent Traders' Levy System was in force in the entire State.
3	15th September 1988 to 31st March 1989.	Again Monopoly Procurement in Cauvery Delta areas and 50 per cent Traders' Levy System in other areas.

Monopoly Procurement System was in force in the entire Thanjavur District, Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil taluks in South Arcot District, Alangudi, Avudaiyarkoil and Aranthangi taluk in Pudukkottai District, Musiri, Lalgudi, Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli, Ariyalur, Udayarpalayam taluks in Tiruchirappalli District. In the rest of the taluks in the monopoly district and in other districts, 50 per cent traders' levy system was in force.

The following was the procurement price for paddy and rice in the year 1988-89 :—

Serial number.	Variety.	Period and rate per quintal.	
		1st April 1988 to 30th September 1988.	1st October 1988 to 31st March 1989.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
	<i>Paddy</i>		
	Common	150.00	160.00
	Fine	154.00	170.00
	Super Fine	158.00	180.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
II. <i>Rice : Boiled Rice :</i>			
	Common	236.35	251.15
	Fine	242.30	265.95
	Super Fine	249.20	280.70
<i>Raw Rice :</i>			
	Common	242.15	257.40
	Fine	248.25	272.65
	Super Fine	254.35	287.90

Under Monopoly Procurement System, an incentive of Rs. 35 per quintal of paddy in addition to procurement price was paid to the farmers who surrendered paddy to Government.

The quantity procured during the period was 8.51 lakhs tonnes of rice (12.51 lakhs tonnes of paddy).

3. *Public Distribution System.*—(a) The unique feature of Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu lies in the involvement of Co-operatives at retail level and total elimination of private trade in this system. 21,134 fair price shops were functioning in the State catering to the needs of about 129 lakh card holders. Of these 17,382 fair price shops are functioning in rural areas and 3,752 in urban areas.

Essential Commodities such as Rice, Sugar, Wheat, Kerosene and Palmolein Oil, Edible Oil, etc. are distributed to the card holders as per the scale of supply laid down by Government from time to time. Arrangements have also been made in such a way that the card holders can purchase their quota of essential commodities except rice and kerosene in one instalment without making frequent visits to the shops.

4. *Enforcement of Control Orders.*—The number of cases launched for various violations of control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 are as follows :—

Serial number and category of cases registered.	Number of cases.
(1)	(2)
1. Smuggling	1,656
2. Hoardings	517
3. Black Marketing	365
Total	2,538

The total value of the commodity seized by the Civil Supplies staff during the year 1988-89 was Rs. 180.29 lakhs and the value of commodity confiscated was Rs. 80.00 lakhs. Similarly the Civil Supplies C.I.D. seized Essential Commodities worth Rs. 3.08 crores.

5. *Consumer Protection.*—The objective of the “State Consumer Protection Council”, was to promote and protect the rights and interests of the consumers. Four sub-groups were also constituted under the “State Consumer Protection Council”. These four sub-groups studied the problems relating to public utility services, Public Distribution System, weights and measures, Drugs and cosmetics, Food adulteration and consumers education, etc. and submitted report to the State Council for taking follow up action. These sub-groups met twice (viz) on 25th April 1988 and 10th October 1988 and offered valuable suggestions to the Government. To educate the students on consumerism, a lesson was introduced to the IX Std. syllabus under the title “நுகர்வோர் நலன் காத்தல்” from the academic year 1989-90.

A short film under the title “Crusade” was screened all over the state to encourage consumerism. A monthly magazine called the “LPG News” was introduced and it enlightens the rights and interest of the L.P.G. Consumers. A total number of 1,001 consumer grievance petitions disposed off during the period from 1st April 1988—31st March 1989.

Both the central and state Governments have been providing adequate financial assistance to the Voluntary Consumers Organisations. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was given to the voluntary Consumers Organisations at Trichy to conduct a one-day programme at Trichy on Consumer Education. Another sum of Rs. 5,000 was granted to the Madras Provincial Consumer Council to conduct a one-day programme on “Consumerism”. The third state level seminar was conducted on 15th March 1989 at Madurai in a grand manner. The day was also celebrated as the “Consumer day”. “Central Government” have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 to conduct the above seminar.

Youth Award System was introduced by the Central Government to encourage the youth who took active part in consumerism. The State Government have also introduced a similar award.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme, 1988-89.*—The Scheme is being implemented in the State from July 1982 for all School going children in the age group 5—9 and 10—15. In respect of the age group 5—9 and 10—15 the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection is the controlling authority. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection is providing sufficient funds as per the requirements of the estimating authorities (viz.), the District Collectors, the Director of Municipal Administration, the Director of School Education after getting necessary approval from the Government.

The following are the total expenditure incurred on this scheme and the number of beneficiaries.—

	JJ 10—15	JK 5—9
	(RUPES IN THOUSANDS)	
Budget Estimate, 1988-89 ..	11,34,57	11,36,43
Expenditure for 1988-89 ..	8,12,91	10,57,18
Total No. of beneficiaries ..	167,1,33	139,98,19

108-1—8A

7. *Plan Schemes Implementation during 1988-89.*—The schemes implemented by this department along with Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation fall under three major head of developments :—

(i) Food, Storage and Warehousing.

(ii) Civil Supplies.

(iii) Nutrition.

(i) *Food, Storage and warehousing Construction of Additional Godowns.*—During 1988-89, the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation proposed to create an additional storage capacity of 1,38,000 Metric tonnes at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. The target was achieved in full and the Government contributed Rs. 30 lakhs towards the above scheme in the form of equity. Thus the VII Five-Year Plan target of creation of 2 lakhs MT capacity was achieved in full even during 1988-89, i.e. the 4th year of VII Five-Year Plan.

(ii) *Civil Supplies : Direction and Administration.*—
(a) Assistance to the Regional Centre for extension services, Annamalai University.

During the year 1988-89, the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs as recurring grant to the R.C.E.S. Annamalai University.

(b) *Modernisation of Rice Mills under Huller Subsidy Scheme.*

Under the Huller Subsidy Scheme, 300 units will get Rs. 5,000 each as subsidy which will be paid at the rate of 50:50 by the State and Central Governments. The balance cost will be met by the miller. The amount of Rs. 15 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India as its share of subsidy and loan to the Government of Tamil Nadu for meeting its share of subsidy was kept at the disposal of the District Collectors and the Programme of modernisation was implemented during 1988-89. However consequent on the increase in the cost of machineries, the Government of India increased the amount of subsidy to Rs. 7,500 per unit and consequently the number of beneficiaries have been reduced to 200. Out of the target of 200 units, 157 units have been provided with Modern Rice Mill Machineries during 1988-89 and the target of 200 will be achieved during 1989-90. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 2,974.34 lakhs was paid to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation towards differential cost on Food articles supplied by them under Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme.

(iii) *Subsidies.*—The distribution of rice to card holders under Public Distribution System at a price lower than the procurement, purchase cost and payment of the difference to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation as subsidy is the main aspect of Public Distribution System. During 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 127.74 crores was paid to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited as subsidy on the above account.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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.

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. The budget allocator for the year under report 1988-89 is 736 Lakhs.

The Director of Non-formal and Adult Education is not only the head of the Department of Non-formal and Adult Education, who is incharge of implementing the various Governmental Programmes of Adult and Non-formal Education but also the State Level monitoring Officer of the various Adult Education Programmes implemented by the Voluntary Agencies, Universities and Colleges and Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

The State Adult Education Board is functioning under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education. This Board formulates the principles and directions for the implementation of the schemes of Non-formal and Adult Education. The Director is functioning as Secretary for Postal education. A regulatory Committee is also functioning under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Education Department.

Non-formal Education.—Non-formal Education programme was organised in this state from 1976-77 to 1985-86 to provide learning opportunity for the children 6-14 outside the formal system. It was meant for non-starters, push-outs and drop-outs and aimed at bringing back the children who were out of school. The system of education is actually supplementing the formal system.

Two projects with 100 Non-formal Education Centres are functioning in this State, one at Madras and other at Sivakasi from 1-12-1988 with 25 children in each Centre. Literacy is imparted to these children to level of standard V in 3 year duration.

The enrolment in these centres are given below :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners (Total) ..	1,175	3,825	50,000
Scheduled caste ..	694	1,221	1,915
S.T. .. .. .	..	25	25

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. 15.54 lakhs for the first year and 13.89 lakhs for the subsequent years. The coverage during the year under report is given below :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners ..	98,898	1,77,580	2,76,478
Scheduled Caste ..	46,304	69,619	1,15,923
Scheduled Tribe ..	550	662	1,212

State Adult Education Programme.—The State Adult Education Programme is another State Programme implemented in 152 blocks in 19 districts of the State excluding Madras. In each 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 Centres functioning under this scheme in the State. The Project cost is Rs. 1.82 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 1.76 lakhs for the subsequent years. The coverage during the year (1988-89) is given below :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners ..	1,60,025	3,56,879	5,16,904
Scheduled Caste ..	70,747	1,33,846	2,04,593
Scheduled Tribe ..	5,111	4,792	9,903

Under Integrated Tribal Development place 5 projects have been sanctioned during 1987-88 two in Salem. (Yercaud and Kolhi Hills) one each in North Arcot District (Javvadu Hills) (South Arcot) (Kalvarayan Hills) and Trichy (Pachaimalai). The number of beneficiaries under this programme is as given below :—

Adult Education :	Men.	Women.	Total.
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 Trichy during 1986 with cent per cent financial aid from Government of India. The Shramik Vidyapeeths have so far organised 3,534 courses for the benefit of 1,14,511 workers and their dependents.

Jana Shikshan Nilayams.—Jana Shikshan Nilayam is a permanent post Literay institution.

Seven hundred Jana Shikshan Nilayams were started from 2nd October 1988 with cent percent financial assistance from Government of India. These are permanent Institutionalised Post Literacy and continuing Education Centres meant for the benefit of the neo-literate s and semi literates of the

locality. The Government of India have permitted 300 continuing Education Centres and the orders from the State Government are awaited. Each centre serves the area of 10-12 Adult Education Centres. Dailies, Magazines and Books are supplied for the benefit of neo-literates and other people in the locality.

The target fixed for the year 1988-89 is 10.00 lakhs and the achievement is 10.31 lakhs.

ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY.

Introduction.—Established on May 9, 1985 through an Act of the Tamil Nadu Government, the Alagappa University is the 11th University in Tamil Nadu and is functioning with the following major objectives :—

(i) to provide for instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may determine ; and

(ii) to provide for research, advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

“ Excellence in Action ” is the motto of the Alagappa University and excellence is something not only to be aimed at but to be hoped into every individual's existence. In keeping with the motto “ Excellence in Action ”, Alagappa University is determined to keep before it the vision of its mission to strive for excellence in all spheres of life.

Departments/Colleges and Courses.—The University had four Post Graduate Departments at the time of formation, besides two Constituent Colleges. Now the University has 10 full-fledged departments of teaching and research, viz., Tamil, Mathematics, Physics, Commerce, Industrial Chemistry, Computer Applications, Corporate Secretaryship, Education, Physical Education and Women's studies and two Constituent Colleges viz., Alagappa University College of Education and Alagappa University College of Physical Education.

The Post Graduate and Research Courses offered by this University are designed to meet the needs of the region and in tune with the identified priorities at the National level, particularly in the areas of Tamil, Mathematics, Physics, Commerce, Industrial Chemistry, Computer Applications, Corporate Secretaryship, Education, Physical Education and Women's Studies. Innovations are encouraged to interface education with employment. Generally the gaps in the areas of knowledge are identified and concerted efforts are made to identify the priorities of the region. Through a systematic educational planning and co-ordinated resources at the command of the University, various courses are designed and introduced with a view to ensure that higher education grows to meet the genuine needs of the society for trained man power at appropriate levels of professional training, skills and specialisation. To pave the way for the much needed self-employment and entrepreneurial development, ‘ Entrepreneurship ’ is offered as specialisation in M.Com. and ‘ Instrumentation ’ is offered as specialisation in M.Sc. Physics.

Two more Post-Graduate courses have been added during the current academic year in Women's studies and Adult and Non-Formal Education to the already available unique courses in Industrial Chemistry, Computer Applications, Corporate Secretaryship, Mathematics, Physics Education, Physical Education and Tamil and Temp', Arts. The curriculam and the course content for Womne Studies are so framed as to empower women and make them successful women entrepreneurs with a positive image of their dignity, ability and individuality as women. The course in Adult and Non-Formal Education will provide trained and motivated manpower for carrying on the crusade against the bane of illiteracy.

The course in Corporate Secretaryship are unique and the course offered in the Department of Industrial Chemistry are of practical nature with specialisation in Textile Chemistry and Electro Chemistry. The Electro Chemistry specialisation is offered in collaboration with the Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.

Student Strength (1988-89)

Serial number and Courses.	Strength of the Student.
(1)	(2)
1. M.A. Tamil	4
2. M. Sc. Mathematics	21
3. M. Sc. Physics	20
4. M. Sc. Industrial Chemistry	22
5. M. Com.	24
6. M.C.A. (Master of Computer Applications).	40
7. M.A. Corporate Secretaryship	23
8. M.A. Adult and Non-Formal Education —	9
9. M.A. Women's Studies	12
10. M. Phill. Tamil— (Regular)	10
(Part-Time)	10

Serial number.	Courses.	Strength of the students.
(1)	(2)	(3)
11	M. Phill. Mathematics (Regular) ..	15
	(Part-Time) ..	14
12	M. Phill. Physics (Regular).. ..	7
	(Part-Time) ..	8
13	M. Phill. Industrial Chemistry(Regular)	12
	(Part-Time) ..	12
14	M. Phill. Commerce (Regular) ..	17
	(Part -Time) ..	11
15	M. Phill. Corporate Secretaryship— (Regular).	6
16	M. Phill. Education (Regular) ..	8
	(Part-Time) ..	16
17	M. Phill. Physical Education (Regular)	5
	(Part-Time) ..	15
18	Ph. D. Programme (All Disciplines)— (Part-Time) ..	11
	(Part-Time) ..	39
19	Ph. D. Programme under University Student Stipendary Fellowship Scheme (Full-Time).	12

Constituent Colleges :

Alagappa University College of Education—

20	B.Ed.	120
21	M. Ed.	10

Alagappa University College of Physical Education :

22	M.P. Ed. (Two Years Previous) ..	36
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Distance-cum-Contact Programme :

23	Diploma Course in Computers and Application Software	322
		888

Research.—The University aims at taking up comprehensive research programmes with a long-term goal in order to develop itself into a research University. Accordingly, every faculty with a sound post-graduate base is research-oriented. The courses and research programmes are designed with special emphasis on meeting the short and long-term academic, scientific, technical and social requirements of the region. The research programmes of the departments are framed, guided and monitored by a Research Committee comprising of scholars of eminence drawn from various Universities. Inter-Disciplinary research has been given a fillip.

Within four years of its inception, the Alagappa University has become a member of the Association of Indian

Universities and Association of Commonwealth Universities. An agreement has been reached with the Wisconsin University, U.S.A., for collaborative research and exchange of faculty, students and scientific information. The University is also a member of the Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

Stipendary Fellowships.—The University offers a number of Student stipendary Fellowship for Ph. D. Scholars to encourage meritorious and academically Proficient research students in each faculty. The departments of the University are offering M. Phill., and Ph. D., Programme in their respective discipline. In all, Sixty-one candidates are working for PH. D. Programme under full-time and part-time programmes. From the academic year 1989-90, the Department of Computer Applications is planning to take up M. Phill. Programme and the Department of Women's Studies has plans to take up research programmes.

Research Scholars Enrolled for Ph.D.

Serial number and Department.	Year.	Ph.D. Enrolled.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Tamil	1988-89	4
2 Mathematics	1988-89	4
3 Physics	1988-89	6
4 Commerce	1988-89	2
<i>5 Industrial Chemistry :</i>		
In the Department ..	1988-89	1
In collaboration with the Central Electro Chemical Research Institute (CECRI, Karaikudi).		36
6 Computer Applications.	1988-89	1
7 Corporate Secretaryship.	1988-89	6
8 Education	1988-89	3
9 Women's Studies ..		—
10 Physical Education	1988-89	5

SEMINARS WORKSHOPS ORGANISED DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1988-89.

Seminar on Temple Arts (8 and 9th April 1988);

Seminar on Futurology Awareness Programme (16th May 1988) sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology (Government of India).

U.G.C. Sponsored National Seminar on Temple Arts and Architecture with Special Reference to Tamil Nadu (8–11th October 1988);

Workshop on Research Methodology organised in Collaboration with the National Council of Education, Research and Training (8–11th December 1988).

Seminar on Emerging Trends in Financial Management (20 and 21st February 1989),

Seminar on Declining Trends in the Performance of Tamil Nadu Women Candidates in the Administrative Service Examinations (8th March 1989).

Health Awareness Camp (9–15th March 1989).

Seminar on Higher Education Scenario; Latest Trends (4th April 1989); and

Seminar on Women and Development (27th April 1989).

Computer Centre.—The University Grants Commission has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs for the establishment of a Computer Centre at this University. Messrs WIPRO, Madras have supplied an "A" level computer to the University and the system has been installed. This facility is available for teaching, research and extension purposes. This centralised Computer Centre would help in building a data bank, tabulation of Examination results and rendering support services for the research projects undertaken by the University.

Women's Studies.—A multi-pronged approach is called for at all levels in strengthening and harnessing the female resources of the country. Keeping in mind the policy thrusts and national priorities, a Centre for Women's Studies and Rural Technology was established in November 1987. Through teaching and research, the Centre aims at effecting a change in the present attitudes and values regarding women's roles and rights. 'Development' and 'Empowerment' of women are the major thrust areas of the Centre and its main function is to transform women from weak 'beneficiaries' to 'change agents'. A two-year M.A. in Women's Studies has been started from the current academic year and the contents of the course are designed as to use the faculty resource available on the campus. University Departments of Education, Commerce, Corporate Secretaryship, Science and Physical Education are involved in teaching the related components in their areas of knowledge in Women's studies. Entrepreneurship is taught as an important component of the programme. The students have to submit a project report in part fulfilment of their degrees.

The Department has initiated a number of steps to harness and encourage female participation at all levels of development which include the organisation of :

(i) Seminar on Declining Trends in the Programme of Tamil Nadu Women Candidates in the Administrative Service Examinations.

(i) Seminar on Higher Education Scenario : Latest Trends.

Besides reappraising research methodologies, the Department of Women's Studies identifies lacunae by examining the implementation strategies and provides information-base to policy-makers for the improvement of women. The department has adopted a nearby village, Illuppakudi, for its rural development activities. It has plans to develop research at M. Phil. and Ph.D. level.

Examination Reforms.—Various measures of examination reforms namely, semesterisation, continuous assessment and central valuation are implemented with a view to a closer integration of teaching, learning and evaluation. The syllabi for various courses have been divided into well-knit units and questions are drawn from each unit to ensure that the students concentrate on all units of the subject.

Alternative question in each unit is provided without a very wide choice so that the area of knowledge with which a student can pass an examination is not restricted. Examinations are conducted in a free, fair and an impartial manner under effective supervision and strict action is taken if unfair means are attempted.

Chair for Rural Development.—A chair for Rural Development has been instituted with the Canara Bank aid of Rs. 5 lakhs and the interest to be earned out of the deposited amount is being utilised for Rural Development activities. Various training programmes for rural women and rural artisans are taken up under the auspices of the chair.

Adult Education.—The University has drawn up a detailed scheme to institute a Centre of Adult Continuing Education and Extension with the Assistance of the University Grants Commission. Under the Area Development Approach, an integrated strategy is adopted to eradicate illiteracy from the villages of Sakkottai Panchayat Union in which the University is located. It is planned to achieve cent - per - cent literacy in the project area over a period of time and in phases. While in the I phase, the Sakkottai Panchayat Union is taken, the II phase will concentrate on Karaikudi Taluk as its project area and the entire district of Pasumpon Thevar Thirumaganar will be covered under the III phase of the Eradication of Illiteracy Programme. An integrated strategy dovetailing the on-going development programmes is to be adopted to eradicate illiteracy.

The University Grants Commission has sanctioned 50 Adult Education Centres to the University. Meanwhile, a pilot survey has been launched by the University in the Sakkottai Panchayat Union area to prioritise the educational needs of the community and to help chalk suitable action programmes to eradicate illiteracy.

ANNA UNIVERSITY.

Academic Programmes :

Programme Offered.—This University offered during the year under review 21 UG courses, 33 P.G. courses and 5 P.G. Diploma courses, in addition to the M. Phil. and Ph. D. Programmes in various disciplines.

New Courses.—A B. Tech. degree programme in Rubber Technology and M.Sc., (By research) degree programme and a Pre-doctoral (M. Phil) programme in Environmental Sciences were introduced this year.

Enrolment.—The enrolment of the students in the year 1988-89 was 4865, which included 663 students belonging to SC/ST, 46 Foreign students and 830 women students. Out of these 4865 students enrolled, 3397 were under graduate students and 1468 post-graduate students.

Degree awarded.—The Ninth Convocation of this University was held on 27th February 1989. Prof. C.N.R. Rao, F.R.S., Director, Indian Institute of Relief, Bangalore, and Chairman, Science Advisory Council the Prime Minister delivered the Convocation address. 510 candidates took their degree in person and 769 candidates in absentia.

Research Activities :

Doctoral Programme.—62 Research Scholars were registered for the Ph.D. programme during the year under review.

Research in Centres Institute.—Anna University has by deliberate design, oriented its research for application of tools of Science and Technology including high technology to promote productivity in the unorganised sector involving millions of persons. The projects given below are typical and by no means exhaustive.

Centre for Water Resources :

- * Modernisation and rehabilitation of irrigation tanks
- * Computerisation of irrigation scheduling in Periyar—Vaigai system.
Study of regional ground water flow in Araniar Kortailiar basis.
- * Irrigation management and training project to strengthen the Institutional capability of Government of India and other State Government.
- * Flood moderation study for Brahmaputra.
- * Efficacy of percolation ponds in recharging ground water in Dharmapur, Salem and North Arcot districts.

Run-off modelling of small Water sheds in Tamil Nadu-Karnataka

Centre for Environmental studies:

Integrated environmental programmes on heavy metals in air, water, food and tissue.

*Quality of rural Water supplies in Tamil Nadu. Bacteriological and vital quality to metropolitan water supplies.

*Simple and low cost waste treatment and reuse system.

*Cost minimisation in sewer system design.

INSTITUTE OF REMOTE SENSING

*Integrated resources evaluation for eco-development of western ghats.

*Mapping of waste lands in seven districts of Tamil Nadu.

*Identification of potential zones for water harvesting in DPAP districts.

*Filtration study of Kundah reservoir.

*Mapping of Tamil Nadu coastal zones.

Centre for Biotechnology :

Production of Bio-Pesticides for.

(i) mosquito larvae-filaria, malaria and brain fever abatement programmes.

(ii) agricultural insect pests-crop protection programmes.

Development of diagnostic kits for filariasis-filariasis control programme.

immobilised enzymes and cells for

- effluent treatment
- leather industry
- heavy metal wastes
- semi synthetic penicillins.

Centre for Human Settlements

*Survey of housing in Anna District under the three-million housing programme of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

*Assessment of land needs for housing for the next fifteen years—MMDA.

Crystal Growth Centre .

*Development of Silicon and Gallium Arsenide Crystals for electronic industries.

*Synthesis of efficient ice forming materials for artificial rain making.

Government of India Grant.—Grant totalling to Rs. 130.00 lakhs for New Schemes and Rs. 25 lakhs for recurring expenditure was received from the Government of India during 1988—89 under the Three Major Plan Schemes as detailed below :—

(RS. IN LAKHS)

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (i) Recurring grant for 1988—89 for the schemes sanctioned under VI Plan | 25.00 |
|--|-------|

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
(ii) New Schemes sanctioned under VII Plan—	
(a) Development of a modern optical Communication and Fibre Optics Laboratory	10.00
(b) Establishment of an Inter-Disciplinary Energy Engineering Centre ..	10.00
(c) Modernisation and removal of Obsolescence of Civil Engineering Department	15.00
(d) Modernisation of strength of material Laboratory ..	10.00
(e) Strengthening of facilities to Impart education and training in Aircraft Maintenance ..	15.00
(f) Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence of Workshop ..	10.00

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
(g) Establishment of Automation and Robotics Laboratory ..	20.00
(h) Genetic Engineering Aspects of Bio-process Technology ..	15.00
(i) Establishment of Micro-processor Based Control Instrumentation Lab. ..	15.00
(j) Modernisation of Architecture, Regional Planning Lab./Studies, etc. ..	10.00
Total	130.00

Finance.—During the financial year 1988—89 the Government of Tamil Nadu, the University Grants Commission and the Government of India released grants amounting to Rs. 466.68 lakhs, Rs. 242.24 lakhs and Rs. 172.01 lakhs respectively.

The Actual Expenditure for the year 1987—88 and Revised Estimate for the year 1988—89 were Rs. 940.97 lakhs and Rs. 1,542.99 lakhs respectively.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

The University has introduced the following new job oriented and socially relevant Post-graduate courses :—

- (1) M.Sc. Bio-Chemistry
- (2) M.D.S. in Pedodontia
- (3) M.D.S. in Periodontia
- (4) M.D.S. in Orthodontia
- (5) M.Phil. Sequential Summer Programme in the Departments of English, Commerce and Education.

The following new courses were introduced for the benefit of students through DDE :—

- (1) Two year B.G.L. Degree Course
- (2) M.Sc. Botany
- (3) B.A. Sociology (Tamil Medium).

The Academic Council and the senate of the University have approved the introduction of the following new courses of study during 1989-90.

Regular Stream :

- (1) M.Sc. (Agri.) Genetics and Plant Breeding.
- (2) Three Months Certificate Course in Rice Processing Technology.
- (3) M.Tech. Course in futures study.

By Correspondence :

- (1) Certificate Course in Paddy Processing Technology
- (2) P.G. Diploma Course in Co-operative Management
- (3) P.G. Diploma in Banking
- (4) P.G. Diploma in Construction Management.

The AICTE has approved the proposal for the introduction of B.E. Degree Course in Computer Science from the academic year 1989-90 with an intake of 30 students. A non-recurring and recurring grant of Rs. 40.00 lakhs and 9.5 lakhs respectively have been sanctioned by the University Grant Commission.

The following Research Projects have been carried out in the University with the assistance of the Government of India, Private/Public Sector Undertakings :—

1. Neyveli Lignite Corporations Assessment on environmental impact in respect Air Quality in the neighbourhood of NLC Campus.

2. Singareni Collieries Company Limited :

(1) Preparation of advance environmental Management Plan for Godavery Valley Coal Field.

(2) Gathering baseline environmental data at Yellandu and Kothagudam Coal Fields in Andhra Pradesh.

(3) Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources :

(i) Pilot Study of utilisation of Sugarcane Cake (Press mud) as a Bio-gas feed back.

University—at a glance ;—

Founded in the year 1929	..	..	acres.
Extent of land	..	..	760
Number of Faculties	..	..	10
Number of Departments	..	..	44
Number of Advanced Centres	..	..	2
Number of Students on date	..	..	7,435
Number of Staff	..	..	718
Number of Hostels	..	..	8
Number of students in hostels	..	..	4,684
Number of Students studying through distance Education.	..	..	48,472

Authorities of the University—

(1) Senate	..	Total No, of Members.	100
(2) Academic Council	..	Do.	285
(3) Syndicate	..	Do.	19
(4) Board of Selection	..	Do.	5
(5) Faculties	..	10 (each Faculty comprising of not more than 21 members including the Chairman)	
(6) Board of Studies	..	47 (Each Board comprising of not more than 7 members including the Chairman.)	

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY,

Bharathiar University was established in February 1982, as per the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1982). In keeping with the spirit of 'Mahakavi' Subramania Bharathiar who dreamt of making every educational institution to a temple of learning, the University is enshrined with the motto "Educate to Elevate" It is an affiliating University having its jurisdiction over the districts of Coimbatore, Periyar and Nilgiris. The University was recognised by the University Grants Commission for purposes of availing grants, during May 1985.

Affiliated Colleges—The University provides a dynamic leadership so that the colleges affiliated with the University function efficiently. It has 40 colleges affiliated, of which 26 are Arts and Science College, 9 Engineering Colleges, 3 Colleges of Education, 1 Law college and 1 Air-Force Administrative College. Among these colleges 23 are co-educational institutions, 9 are Men's Colleges and 8 are Women's colleges.

Ever since the University started functioning new and imaginative courses of study have been developed by the appropriate academic bodies consisting cross section of experts in the field. The University is offering 19 courses of study in the faculty of Arts, 33 courses of study in the faculty of Science, 8 courses in the faculty of Commerce, 7 in the faculty of Education, 7 in the faculty of Social Sciences, 49 in the faculty of Engineering and Technology, 3 in the faculty of Law and 8 in the faculty of Medicine at the under-graduate and post-graduate level. On an average the annual admission of students at the under graduate level amounts to around 7,030, at post graduate level to around 1,155, at the Engineering and Technology to 3,183, and around 260 in Law.

Autonomous Colleges and Research Institutions—Bharathiar University is perhaps the only University which has granted full autonomous status to as many as 9 colleges and partial autonomy for one college. These colleges have shown great reliance in introducing new hybrid courses, having bright prospects for students who study in them both in pursuing courses of higher study and also better job opportunities.

The University actively supports the colleges to evince interest in research activities as well. As of now, 64 departments in the various affiliated colleges are recognized as research departments. They offer M.Phil and Ph.D. research courses on both part-time and full-time basis. Besides, there are 10 institutions recognized by this University for the purpose of conducting research courses M.Phil and Ph.D. in their major research faculties. This is a step taken to bridge the gap between the laboratory and field.

Examination System and Reforms—The crucial element that distinguishes the functioning of an affiliating type of University relates to, the efficiency with which University administrative and examination system works. The University examination system is entirely modelled as per the norms of the University Grants Commission. The question papers for all courses of study are based on the either/or type. Utilized syllabi is adopted for all courses of study.

The Bharathiar University is perhaps one among the few which has computerised the entire examination system etc., application processing, issue of hall-tickets, verify Remarks for the dummy numbered

108-1-9-A

University Departments—Bharathiar University started with nine departments which were functioning in the erstwhile Madras University Autonomous Post-graduate Centre at Coimbatore. The nine departments are Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Sociology, Psychology, Economics, Mathematics and Statistics. Over the years new departments were created. Today the University functions with 15 departments and a School of Management and Entrepreneur Development. New departments are created with the objective of providing for socially relevant courses of study and impart better training to students and research scholars to acquire skills necessary for advancing science and technology and nation building activities. The newly created departments include Linguistics, Tamil, Population Studies, Computer Science, Environmental Science, Physical Education and a School of Management and Entrepreneur Development.

Among these Departments till the academic year 1987-88 only Linguistics, Tamil, Sociology, Population Studies, Computer Sciences and Psychology offered post-graduate courses of study. But, realising that teaching and research should be mutated in order to bear hybrid results, the University has decided to offer post-graduate courses in all the departments. In the first phase of this programme, two more departments viz. Economics and Mathematics started offering post-graduate degree courses from the year 1988-89 onwards. By 1989-90 all departments of the University would offer post-graduate courses.

Careful curriculum planning avoids the duplication of courses already offered by the Colleges affiliated with this University. Research at M. Phil and Ph.D. are of high standard and the research output has earned good credits to this University. A number of faculty members and research scholars of this University have made good contributions to the academic world in their respective field of specializations. They are well received in Regional, National and International level seminars, conferences, workshops and symposia. The yearly turn out of students from the various departments are about 150 postgraduates i.e. M.A., M.B.A., P.G.D.C.A., 150 M. Phils and 30 Ph.Ds. The Departments are appointed with more additional faculty members during 1988-89. It is hoped, it would accelerate the teaching and research activities of the University. As of now there are 175 post-graduate students, 150 M.Phil and 125 Ph.D. scholars pursuing their studies and research in the various departments of this University.

Students Admission—The students and Research Scholars, admitted into various courses in the University departments during the year 1988 are given below :—

Total Enrolment.	Number of Women students.	Number of SC/ST. candidates admitted.
(1)	(2)	(3)
394	115	21

University Research Fellowships.—Currently the following fellowships are awarded in this University.—

University Fellowship.	UGC Fellowship.	CSR	DST, DOE.	ICAR.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
29	28	7	5	1

Computer Centre.—Bharathiar University is the first among the non-technical Universities in the State to create a separate department of Computer Sciences. The UGC has granted around Rs.12.00 lakhs exclusively for the development of the computer centre. Utilising this grant and the general University funds, modern computer systems worth about Rs.28.5 lakhs have been installed. The centre provides the computing facilities for all the departments to carry out their research projects. In addition, the centre provides for the regular course work needs of the MBA, MCA, PGDCA and certificate courses offered by the department of Computer Sciences. A noteworthy achievement of the Computer Centre relate to the Computerization and processing of the examination results of this University.

Research Projects.—University departments have evinced good zeal to submit research projects to various state level and national level funding agencies. A number of research projects have been approved by the funding agencies such as, UGC, ICSSR, DSI, DOEN, SIDA, TNFO, CSIR, TNSCSI.

Research publication of the University Facility.—The number of research publications of the University facilities has been very impressive. During the six year period ending 1988 more than 700 research articles were published in national and international journals of high repute and academic standing.

Research Degrees Awarded.—The research turn over of the various University departments is highly commendable. Between 1983 and 1988 more than 800 research scholars have qualified for M. Phil. degree and about 15 have successfully completed their doctoral degrees. The M.Phil. and Ph.D. degree awarded upto the close of 1988 are 873 and 26 respectively.

Seminar/Conferences/Workshops/Institutes etc. Organised by the Department.—The conduct of Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Summer Institutes, etc., on various themes by drawing a cross section of academics and filed based experts provides opportunities to gain newer insights for the academics. Besides it also gives scope to learn from participatory experience. Bharathiar University had encouraged the department to organise such academic activities having immediate relevance to the Regional and National needs. Most of the are funded by the agencies like the UGC, ICSSR and other Government Departments of both the union and State Government.

College Development Council.—The University has created a College Development Council as per the norms suggested by the University grants commissions. The council has been successful in co-ordinating the activities of the affiliated colleges and the University. It strives to promote general academic standards and implement various suggestions recommended by the

UGC from time to time. It also helps the affiliate colleges to get favourable consideration and disposition of financial grants from the UGC. Further its role as a guide in preparing proposals for getting autonomy to the colleges is well appreciated. As a follow up work, the College Development Council convenes meeting of the autonomous colleges twice in an academic year to discuss various academic administrative and organizational matters so that the objective of the New Education Policy realised.

Academic Staff College.—Bharathiar university is one among the 48 Universities in India, recognised by the University Grants Commission to set up an Academic Staff College. The UGC has approved for this purposes a sum of Rs. 8.5 lakhs. From the beginning the college has been very active in providing opportunities for college teachers through Orientation programmes and Refresher courses to improve their academic personality.

So far the Academic Staff College has successfully conducted 7 orientation programmes in which 176 teachers benefited. The Academic Staff College has been recently recognised as an advanced centre in the field of Botony and Home Science to provide higher level exposure to teachers, all over the Indian Universities in general and Southern Universities in particulars. The refresher courses in Botony would specially deal with areas like Morphogenals Plan Physiology, Bio-technology and Plant Econology. Three refresher courses in Botony has been completed benefitting 54 college teachers. For the purpose of conducting the orientation and Refresher courses, experts are drawn from all over India in the fields of Educational Technology Teaching Methods and relevant subject experts in Bombay.

Finance.—The Government of Tamil Nadu and U.G.C. have sanctioned various types of grants to this University as detailed below:—

1. State Government Grants—

(i) Maintenance grant	.. ..	60 lakhs.
(ii) Building grant	.. ..	50 lakhs.
(iii) Advance grant for the implementation of U.G.C. scales of pay.		75 lakhs.
(iv) Matching grant for U.G.C. aided buildings.		5 lakhs.

U. G. C. Grants—

(i) JRF at any one time basis	.. ..	2.5 lakhs.
(ii) Teacher fellowship	.. ..	91,438.52.
(iii) M.B.A.	.. ..	12,60,128.00
(iv) Computer Centre	.. ..	5,00,000.00
(v) Equipment	.. ..	25 lakhs.
(vi) Special grant for Equipment (Genetic Lab.)		5 lakhs.
(vii) For building grant	.. ..	74,68,750.00
(viii) U.G.C. Schemes	.. ..	1,54,761.00
(ix) Other schemes by various funding agencies other than U.G.C.		1,46,200.00

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY,

Financial Assistance Received from U.G.C. and other Agencies :

During the year of report the University Grants Commission has given the following assistance to the University—

(1) A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs under Special assistance for equipments to Universities S.A.E.(U) has been sanctioned.

(2) University Grants Commission released a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs for the establishment of Television Production Centre at the University.

(3) On a proposal, University Grants Commission has sanctioned three supernumerary Junior Research Fellowship positions to this University.

(4) Apart from University Grants Commission, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18,12,950 as the Central Government's share for the construction of Working Women's Hostel with a Day-Care Centre at the University systems.

Colleges and University Department.—The University which has jurisdiction over the districts of Tiruchirapalli Thanjavur and Pudukottai which constitute the cultural heartland of Tamil Nadu, has 51 affiliated and approved colleges including Adaikala Matha College for Girls and Periyar Maniammai College of Technology for Women started during this year. Of these, four institutions, viz. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, (ii) Government College of Physiotherapy, Tiruchirapalli, (iii) Periyar College of Pharmaceutical Science for Girls, Tiruchirapalli and Institute of Ophthalmology, Joseph Eye Hospital, Tiruchirapalli have now been affiliated to the newly found Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras. The University is striving hard towards the improvement of Academic Programmes in Colleges in order to make them need based and job-oriented in consonance with National Education Policy. Apart from the above mentioned-affiliated and approved colleges there are thirteen Departments of study and research in the University.

During the year 19 new courses have been identified for the grant of affiliation. Of these, two are by conversion of two different existing courses in the college.

In addition, the University Grants Commission identified the Academic Staff College of this University for organising refresher courses in Physics and Tamil. Accordingly on all India basis, the Academic staff college organised University Grants Commission sponsored courses in physics during the period under report ; Further, arrangements have been made to organise more refresher courses in physics and Tamil during 1989-90 also.

The intake of students in the affiliated colleges of the University during this year is as follows :—

Under-Graduate	..	..	..	10,303
Post-Graduate	..	..	..	2,985

Research.—Research is one of the central purpose of any university and the Bharathidasan University gives importance to this aspect. The University Departments and the schools of Excellence in all have 97 scholars for M.Phil. and 31 scholars for Ph.D. research. Apart from these, the affiliated Colleges have also registered 226 teachers for M.Phil. and 106 teachers for Ph.D.

Promotion of FUTEROLOGY is also currently under the purview of a cell and National Seminar was conducted by the University on 16th to 18th September, 1983.

Research Project.—The University faculties are actively engaged in research projects funded by various agencies such as UGC/DST/CSIR/ICSSRI Government of Tamil Nadu. During the year 1988-89, there were 6 major and minor research projects with total budget of more than Rs. 62,25,500. As usual, this year also large number of faculty members have attended Regional/National and International conferences, Seminars, etc., and published book and papers.

The fifth convocation was held on 21st November 1988 in which Hon'ble justice Thiru S. Mohan was the Chief Guest and 7,792 graduates, 1,632 post-Graduates, 303 M.Phil. and 10 Ph.D., 37 Law, 43 Medicine candidates took their degrees (both in person and in in-absentia).

A Special Convocation was also held on the same day when the degree of Doctor of Laws (HONORISE CAUSA) was conferred on HIS EXCELLENCY SIR VEERASAMY RAINGADOO, the Governor General of Mauritius.

Library.—During the period under report 2,410 Volumes of book were acquired and 165 Journals were acquired to Library membership has reached 4,782. The UGC has allocated Rs.10,00,000 lakhs for the purchase of books and Journals during the present plan period. Apart from regular services (Reference, Compilation of bibliographies, SDI, Xerox, etc.) the library has initiated the process of computerising the library resources and service with a view to serving the user community more effectively and efficiently.

Extra Curricular Activities.—The National service scheme is implemented in 44 colleges. Apart from the regular activities and special Camping Programmes, the NSS, Volunteers have participated in the Freedom Forty Celebrations and Vedaranyam Salt Sathyagraha Re-enactment March. The Bharathidasan University, NSS, Unit has hosted the South Zone Inter University Youth Festival, 1988 in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resources Development and Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi from 25th October to 28th October 1988 at BHEL Complex Tiruchirappalli. The overall Championship Trophy for all events in this Youth Festival 1989 at Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, has been retained by this university the coveted Amaravathi Trophy for overall performance in the Inter University National Youth Festival 1989 was won by the Bharathidasan University cultural Team.

The team of N.S.S. volunteers from Bharathidasan University have participated in the National Integration Camp in WJIRE Pakshina Kannad district, Karnataka from 1st to 11th October 1988.

The prestigious Phool-Walon-Ki-Sair Festival at New Delhi on 9th October 1988 Tamil Nadu represented by the Bharathidasan University N.S.S. Cultural Team has been awarded first prize among the participants in the festival.

The National Youth Award for 1987-88 has been conferred to Bharathidasan University NSS, Volunteer Thiru P. Elangoan of Jamal Moham mad college, Tiruchirappalli. The award comprising of a medal a shawl and Rs. 5,000. was presented by Hon'ble Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 10th January 1989.

Adult continuing education and extension services.— The University Grants Commission has sanctioned 40 Adult Education Centres and 7 Population Education Clubs, as part of the Adult continuing Education and Extension Programmes to the Bharathidasan University, which in turn have been allotted to 4 colleges on Adult Education centres and 7 Colleges on Population Education respectively. The 40 Adult Education Centres are functioning in the rural as well as urban, slums for the benefit of more than 1,200 illiterate adults to learn 3 Rupees The

population Education Clubs in the 7 affiliated colleges have organised/conducted seminars/debated essay writing competitions, group discussion, Lectures by experts to create awareness among the students and teachers on the Population problems and some of the major issues related to Population Education. The University Grants Commission has been requested to start more Adult, continuing and Extension centres and permission has been accorded to start 180 Adult Education centres, 4 Jana Shikshan Nilayam (Permanent continuing Education Centres) and 18 population Education Clubs through affiliated colleges. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to implement the programme during the report period.

*Mass Programme for functional Literacy, 1988.—*In the Bharathidasan University area 44 colleges participated in the Mass Programme for functional literacy. Totally 8,400 students participated in the programme. During the year 1988, 155 Adult learners were covered. The MPFL activities are carried out by the N.S.S. volunteers in the affiliated colleges of Bharathidasan University as part of their regular N.S.S. activity.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

The Directorate of Government Examinations was formed in February, 1975 with a separate Director. Recently 41 Statewide Public Examinations are being conducted by this department. More than ten lakhs candidates appear for these examinations in a year.

Higher Secondary Examination.—Owing to the introduction of Revised Pattern of Education, i.e. 10+2+3, the Higher Secondary course viz. (+1) (+2) was introduced in the Secondary schools of Tamil Nadu during 1978-79 and 1979-80, and the conduct of the Higher Secondary Examination at the end of the plus 2 was entrusted to the Director of Government Examinations and the first examination was conducted in March/April 1980.

Non-formal study examinations.—(i) Since 1980, E.S.L.C. Public Examination is conducted purely for private candidates.

(ii) Candidates, who pass out the E.S.L.C. public Examination with English and those who have passed the VIII standard in Regular School study may appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination as men/women private candidates, if they complete the age of 15 years.

(iii) The candidates, who pass out the S.S.L.C. public Examination, may appear for the Higher Secondary Examination as private candidates under general groups, i.e. without involving practical examinations, subject to the condition that they complete the age of 17 years.

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 State which has issued this order on humanitarian grounds.

Pioneer Pattern of key answers.—A batch of experienced teachers who are handling the subjects are invited from the schools working in Rural and Urban areas under various agencies to prepare key answers for the question papers of both the S.S.L.C. Public examination and Higher Secondary Examination. This system of evaluation has brought uniform assessment of answers and awarding appropriate marks which paves way for maintaining uniform standard of valuation all over the State.

Distribution of certificates on the next day of publication of results.—In order to enable the candidates to get their certificates to secure admission in higher studies, the certificates were distributed to the candidates on the next day of publication of results of higher secondary, S.S.L.C., Matriculation and Anglo-Indian Examinations held in March, 1988 and 1989.

All India Level Examinations.—(i) The first stage 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 for 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.

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 Examination, the request for rescrutiny and retotalling of the answer papers is entertained from candidates. The rates of fees for the rescrutiny-cum retotalling are fixed in G. O. Ms. No. 1952, Education, dated 9th November 1987 (These orders were implemented from March, 1988 Examination).

Mechanisation of Examination work.—The mechanisation has been introduced as early as from October, 1972 for the S.S.L.C. public Examination and for Higher Secondary Examination from March, 1980. The same procedure has been extended to the Anglo-Indian Examination and Matriculation Examination from March, 1988 and the pre and post examination work of these examinations are also done by computer and the candidates are issued mark certificates neatly printed by the computer.

Dummy numbering system in Higher Secondary Examination.—As a forward step to erase any least doubt about possible malpractice in evaluation, dummy numbering of answer papers of Higher secondary examination in select subjects, viz. Maths, physics, chemistry, Botany and Zoology has been introduced during the valuation in April, 1988. The system has been extended for the subject Biology with effect from April, 1989.

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 the School Education Department. This system has proved to be successful, since all the scripts are got evaluated within the specified time limit, the system was continued during the period under report.

Supply of Tabulated mark list.—The Government have ordered in G. O. Rt. No. 577, Education, dated 29th May 1989, that the Tabulated mark list may be furnished to each Higher Secondary School to enable the schools to issue the certificates to the candidate immediately on receipt from this Directorate.

Statistical Information.—Statistical information of certain prominent examination conducted by this department in the period of report are furnished in Statement I.

Highlights.—The subjectwise ranks in each subject of Higher Secondary Examination, S.S.L.C., Anglo Indian and Matriculation Examination are declared from March 1988 Examination.

The performance analysis of the candidates in Higher Secondary Examination, S.S.L.C. Public Examination, Matriculation and Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate Examinations pertaining to 1989 are furnished in Statement II.

STATEMENT-I.

Statistical information of certain major important Examinations during the year 1988-89.

Examination.	March 1988		October 1988		March 1989
	Appeared. (Both boys and Girls.)	Passed.	Registered.	Registered.	Passed. Percentage.
S.S.L.C. Examination :					
Pupil and Private candidates	4,96,319	..	1,77,294	5,07,139	..
Pupil candidates alone	3,67,550	1,85,368	..	3,67,276	53.6%
Anglo Indian Examination	3,479	2,927	636	3,625	84%
Matriculation Examinations	10,365	9,232	1,213	12,518	87%
Higher Secondary Examination :					
Pupil and Private candidates	2,14,877	..	83,242	2,58,695	..
Pupil candidates alone	1,67,625	99,345	..	1,81,105	58.7%
Secondary Grade Teacher Training Examination (Vocational Course)	12,997	10,514	2,249	13,227	93.6%

STATEMENT-II.

S.S.L.C. (X STANDARD) PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH 1989.
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL CANDIDATES.
1989

1. Total number of candidates registered through schools and private studies	5,07,139
2. Number of candidates registered through school	3,67,276
3. Overall percentage of passes among school candidates	53.6%
4. Percentage of passes among—	
(i) Boys	51.3%
(ii) Girls	60.4%
5. Number of candidates securing aggregate marks of 450 or more out of 500	1,404
6. Number of candidates securing 60 per cent and above aggregate	92,293
7. Number of candidates securing centum in Mathematics	3,954
8. Number of candidates securing centum in Science	2

HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH/APRIL 1989. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL CANDIDATES

1. Total number of candidates Registered through Schools Candidates	2,58,695
2. Number of Candidates appeared through Schools	1,85,105

3. Composition of School Candidates :							
(a) Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.4%
(b) Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.6%
4. Candidates in :							
(i) General Stream	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,547
(ii) Vocational Stream	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,558
5. Percentage of pass among School Candidates :							
(a) Among Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.3%
(b) Among Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.65%
6. Overall percentage of pass among School Candidates							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.7%
7. Number of Candidates securing aggregate of 60 per cent or more							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,039
8. Number of candidates securing Centum in							
(a) Physics	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
(b) Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
(c) Mathematics	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
(d) Accountancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
(e) Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
9. Number of Candidates appeared for Secondary Grade Teacher Training (Girls only)							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,227
Number of Candidates passed	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,380
Percentage of Pass	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.6%

NOTE. Excluding Secondary Grade Teacher Training (Item 9.) candidates.

**MATRICULATION EXAMINATION AND
ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARCH 1989**

	<i>Matriculation Examination.</i>	<i>A. S. L. C. Examination.</i>
The total percentage of Pass ...	87	34
The number of pupils secured cent per cent in Mathematics.	43	10

<i>Matriculation Examination.</i>	<i>No. of Schools.</i>	<i>No. of Candidates.</i>	BOYS.			GIRLS.			CLASS.		
			<i>Exami- ned.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Per- centage.</i>	<i>Exami- ned.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Per- centage.</i>	I	II	III
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	336	12,518	6,884	5,823	85	5,508	4,999	91	7,996	2,785	71
<i>Anglo-Indian Examination.</i>	43	3,625	1,865	14.70	79	17,50	1,582	90	1,895	827	328

Including one school from Andhra Pradesh.

This year, Science, Practical Examination (Internal and external) has been introduced for the A.S.L.C. Examination, for the first time.

INSTITUTE OF REMOTE SENSING.

Remote Sensing in simple term can be described as sensing of objects from a distance and recording their characteristics without actually coming in contact with them.

2. The Institute of Remote Sensing was established under the aegis of Anna University during the year 1982 with a grant provided by State Government of Tamil Nadu to promote education and Research in Remote Sensing technology and its Application to the Development of Natural resources of the State and the Nation. The faculty has been taken from the User Departments to ensure an effective liaison with the Department for further application of remote sensing and to further experiments in Remote sensing. The Government have constituted a State Level Co-ordination Committee on remote sensing technology under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government in G.O. Ms. No. 19, dated 15th February 1984. There is also a standing Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chancellor, Anna University was also been set up. Under the supervision of the above two Committees the Institute is functioning as an autonomous organisation.

3. *Objectives.*—The objectives set forth for the I.R.S.K are :

(i) To impart training in Remote Sensing Application to the Officers of the various user Departments.

(ii) To Develop Data Centre constituting of temporary and Special Data products and to generate information system on Natural Resources.

(iii) To undertake remote sensing Survey Project from optimum exploitation and management of Natural resources.

(iv) To assist user Departments in production oriented field problems.

(v) To provide academic support for M. Tech. (R.S.) Remote Sensing Programme.

Academic Support.—The Anna University had also instituted a post-graduate Diploma Course in remote sensing which was raised to the level of M. Tech. Degree Programme was well structured to serve the needs of the various User Departments. This is the only University in India where post-graduate degree course in Remote Sensing is conducted.

Data Products.—The I.R.S. is systematically procuring the input materials such as topo sheets Aerial photography and Statelite Data Products pertaining to State of Tamil Nadu and Survey of India and Department of Space. A strong Data Bank is developed to assist user Departments for their reference while formulating welfare schemes in the State.

Consultancy Projects.— Delienation and Co-ordination of water sheds of western ghat area of Tamil Nadu Reports of the Districts were submitted to Government. Based on the guidelines issued by the National Waste Land Development Board waste land mapping has been completed for the Districts. These two projects are noteworthy in view of National recognition of I.R.S. for I.R.S., and F.R.G. (Federal Republic of Germany).

Quality Improvement Programme for I.R.S.—F.R.G. (Federal Republic of Germany) came forward to equip the Institute in the area of Advanced Photogrammetry which is a component of remote sensing meant for mapping off set resources on a large scale with a higher resolution with the Installation advanced computer Vax 11/780 system and with the sophisticated photogrammetric and other equipments from the F.R.C., the I.R.S., has grown both in terms of utilisation of Satellite and Aircraft.

The projects completed by I.R.S. during the year 1988-89 are given in Statement I.

The I.R.S. has conducted a number of Training Programmes to create additional man power for executing Master projects. The details of the Training Programme conducted are given in Statement II.

It is significant to note here that the demand for utilising the services of the I.R.S. is increasing rapidly, completing the expansion of the Institute. Hence for the VIII 5 year plan Rs. 7.0 crore scheme has been prepared and submitted to the planning commission, Government of India, in consultation with Mr. Seshan, I.A.S. Member of the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT I.
COMPLETED PROJECTS.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Project.</i>	<i>Sponsoring Authority.</i>	<i>Duration of Project.</i>	<i>Starting Month and Year.</i>	<i>Cost in lakhs.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Ramanathapuram Geo-resource Appraisal and Management (RAGAM) Drinking Water.	Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology.	18 months	From January 1988 to June 1989 Extended upto September 1989.	37.8
2.	Impact of Industrialisation in MMDA.	Ministry of Environment and Forest Government of India and MMDA.	18 months.	From April 1988 to September 1989 Extended upto November 1989.	5.5
3.	National Technology Mission on Drinking Water—Madurai, Chengai-Anna Districts of Tamil Nadu.	National Remote Sensing Agency Government of India.	18 months.	From July 1988 to December 1989	1.1

STATEMENT II.
TRAINING PROGRAMME CONDUCTED (ABSTRACT).

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Training courses offered to.</i>	<i>Number of courses.</i>	<i>Number of participants.</i>
1.	Officers of Government of Tamil Nadu	25	237
2.	Officers of other State Governments	1	33
3.	Officers of Government of India	1	40
4.	Summer Schools participants of University	2	50
5.	International workshop participants	1	10
	Total	31	340

LEGAL EDUCATION.

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 continues 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 Trichy 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, Five-Year Law Course has also been introduced in the Four Law Colleges from the Academic year 1983-84. The student who have passed ± 2 examinations are eligible for admission to the Five Year Law Course. The first set of 5 year B. L. Degree Course was successfully completed in 1987-88.

Post-Graduate Courses in M. L. are also conducted in the evening from the year 1983-84 in Madras and Madurai Law Colleges.

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 the year 1979. This was discontinued in 1979-80 in the direction of the Bar Council of India. However after obtaining the permission of the Bar Council of India a three year Evening Law Course has since been re-introduced in the year 1983-84 in the Madras and Madurai Law Colleges and introduced at the Trichy and Coimbatore Law Colleges also.

This department is publishing a research publication, viz. Year Book of Legal Studies where in articles and essays of eminent jurists and professors of Law are included.

In total there are 5,660 students on the rolls of all the four Government Law Colleges and the Coursewise strength of each Law College is as shows below :—

Serial number.	Name of the College.	3 year Law Course.	5 year Law Course.	Evening Law Course 3 year.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Madras ..	810	900	720	2,430
2	Madurai ..	480	750	360	1,590
3	Trichy ..	240	400	180	820
4	Coimbatore ..	240	400	180	820
		<u>1,770</u>	<u>2,450</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>5,660</u>

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

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The Senate.—The Senate met thrice during the year (i) the Ordinary Meeting was held on 22nd October 1988, (ii) the annual meeting was held on 25th March 1989, (iii) Special meeting was also held on 22nd October 1989 at which titles and diplomas were conferred.

The Syndicate.—The Syndicate, the executive organ of the University met eleven times during the year and took important decisions. In addition, decision on some urgent items were also taken by the Syndicate-in-circular.

The Academic Council.—The Academic Council met twice during the year (i) on 24th September 1988 and (ii) on 25th February 1988.

Board of Studies.—At the beginning of the year there were 78 Boards of Studies. During the year under report, twenty-one boards of studies were reconstituted.

The Board of Studies in Arabic and Persian and Board of Studies in Urdu were merged into a single Board.

The following three Boards of studies viz., (1) Pharmacy, (2) Dental Surgery and (3) Nursing were not reconstituted after the expiry of the term due to the establishment of Dr. M.G.R. Medical University. The total number of Board of Studies as on 31st March 1989 was 75. During the year under report, an Adhoc Board of Studies in Computer Science has been constituted.

Legislation —

(i) *Statutes.*—The following alterations and additions to the Statutes were adopted by the Senate during the year under report and received the assent of the Chancellor.

Additions to the Statute 2 of Chapter VIII of the Laws of the University regarding creation of three new departments in the University, viz., (i) Agro-economic Research Centre (AERC) from 15th May 1985; and (ii) Department of Saiva Siddhantha from 23rd April 1986; and (iii) Department of Computer Science from the academic year 1987-88.

Amendments to the Statutes in Chapters VIII and IX of the Laws of the University converting the Institute of Correspondence Education Departments into vacation academic departments.

Additions to the Statutes in Chapters IX and XXIV of the Laws of the University making provision to sanction Family Pension to parents in the case of death of un-married University Staff (both teaching and non-teaching) with effect from 1st August 1970.

Amendments to the Statutes 2 to 16 of Chapter XXVI of the Laws of the University regarding Autonomous Colleges.

Addition to the Statute 1 of Chapter XXXVII of the Laws of the University prescribing examination fees for the Degree of M.Sc. Forensic Science under the Faculty of Science.

(ii) *Ordinances*.—The following additions to the Ordinances adopted by the Syndicate were reported to the Senate and placed before the Chancellor.

Additions to the Ordinance 5.1.—Other fees of Chapter XXXVII of the Laws of the University prescribing (i) registration fee for M.Sc., Forensic Science and the Faculty of Science; (ii) tuition fees, special fees, additional fees, etc., for the courses conducted by the Institute of Correspondence Education.

(iii) *Regulations*.—The following important alterations and additions have been approved by the Academic Council during 1988-89.

(i) *New courses/New Branches/subjects introduced*—

- (a) M.D. Br. XXIV—Geriatrics
- (b) Degree of Bachelor of Business Administration (B.B.A.)
- (c) Degree of Mobility Science for the Disabled (B.M.S.).
- (d) PG. Dip. Course in Sports training and sports therapy.
- (e) PG. Dip. Course in Sports Coaching Tennis.
- (f) M.Sc., plant Sciences.
- (g) Five year integrated M.Sc., Degree in polymers.
- (h) M.Sc., in Applied Microbiology (Inter-disciplinary).
- (i) M.Sc., Br. VII—C Geology.
- (j) Degree of Bachelor of Electronic Sciences (B.E.S)
- (k) Degree of Bachelor of Bank, Management (B.B.M)
- (l) B.Sc., Br. XIII—Microbiology.
- (m) Certificate in Developmental Anthropology.
- (n) Certificate in Saiva Siddhanta.
- (o) New Application Oriented subject "Computer Programming and Application for B.Sc., Br. III Physics Main.
- (p) Three new allied subjects (i) Food preservation and Bakery (ii) Floriculture and (iii) plant improvement for B.Sc., Br. V Botany Main.
- (q) Two year M.L.H.S. Degree Course under semester system.

Convocation.—The annual convocation of 1988 was held on 21st September, 1988 when Honourable Sri. R. Shankaranand, Union Minister for Law and Justice, Government of India delivered the Convocation address. The Supplemental Convocation of 1988 was held on 24th February 1989.

Summer—Sequential M. Phil. Programme.—Twenty-eight Colleges have been given permission to conduct M. Phil. sequential programme in various faculties during the summers of 1988 and 1989 and 182 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 1988 to 31st March 1989 the following courses were offered in the Institute of Correspondence Education.

Academic year 1988-89 (Courses) :—

A. *Three years 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 post-Graduate Courses* :

(Regular Stream only).

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

D. *Calendar year courses* :—(January to December 1989):

(i) *Certificate course in Library and Information Science (C.L.I.S.)*

(English Medium and Tamil Medium—Three Months).

(ii) *Bachelor of Library and Information Science — B.L.I.B. (English Medium—One year).*

(iii) *Master of Library and Information Science—M.L.I.S. (English Medium—One year).*

(iv) *Diploma Courses*—(One year)

- (1) Diploma in Labour Law (English Medium)
- (2) Diploma in Taxation (English Medium).
- (3) Diploma in Insurance Law (English Medium)
- (4) Diploma in Mercantile Law (English Medium)
- (5) Diploma in Indian Constitutional Law (English Medium).

(6) *Diploma in Criminal Law including Evidence (English Medium).*

(7) *Diploma in Geography (English Medium and Tamil Medium).*

(v) *Bachelor of Education—B.Ed.,*

(English Medium and Tamil Medium—One year)

(vi) *Master of Education—M.Ed., (English Medium—One year).*

During the year, the Institute is running effectively with a total of 1,04,370 students as against 92,737 last year.

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY.

Research Programme.—During the year under report 263 candidates qualified for the Ph. D. Degree and one candidate for D.Sc., Degree 437 candidates were registered for the Ph.D. programme and 806 candidates for the M. Phil. programme during the year.

Affiliation.—During the academic year 1988-89, the University has granted affiliation for starting of the following Self-financing Colleges :

(1) *Arts and Science Colleges :*

(a) Dr. M. G. R. College, Krishnagiri Dharmapuri District.

(b) Adhiparasakthi College of Science, Kalavai, North Arcot District.

(2) *Professional Colleges (Engineering) :*

(a) Sathyabama Engineering College, Madras.

(b) Dr. M.G.R. Engineering College, Maduravayal.

The total number of the affiliated/approved colleges of this University upto the academic year 1988-89 was 110 (Arts and Science-74 ; Engineering-15 ; Teaching-10 ; Law-2 ; Physical Education-2 ; Approved-7).

During the same academic year, the University has conferred 'autonomous status' on the following affiliated colleges with effect from the academic year 1988-89 :—

(a) Sri Sarada College for Women, Fairlands, Salem.

(b) Sri Sarada College of Education for Women Fairlands, Salem.

(c) St. Christopher's College of Education, Vepery Madras-7.

(d) N.K.T. National College of Education for Women, Triplicane, Madras.

The University has also extended the 'autonomous status' to Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur. North Arcot District (which had already been conferred partial autonomy from 1987-88 for M.Sc. Mathematics and M.A. Social work) to cover all Undergraduate and Post-graduate courses from the academic year 1988-89.

Library and Documentation :

(a) *Madras University Library.*—4,907 volumes were added during 1989. 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.*—3,818 books were added to the several departmental Libraries.

Introduction :

The total number of Affiliated and Approved institutions in the University during the year is 118, as against 117 of last year. One college was granted affiliation in post-graduate course this year which raised the total number of Post-Graduate colleges to 63. There are 46 departments of teaching and reserach in the University, and 1,27,733 students in the affiliated and approved colleges University Departments, the Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education, and the Evening College.

The Vice-Chancellor.—Dr. S. Krishnaswamy continued as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Registrar.—Dr. T. Sivasankaran continued to be the Registrar of the University.

The Senate.—The Senate met twice during the year on 24th March 1988 and 2nd December 1988.

The Syndicate.—The Syndicate met 14 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 10th March 1988 and 7th September 1988.

The Finance Committee.—The Finance Committee met on 2nd March 1988. The Syndicate Committee on Discipline, Welfare and Residence of Students :

The Committee met twice 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.

Boards of Studies.—There are 52 Boards of Studies in the University and all of them were reconstituted during the year. The following Boards of studies met and transacted business during the year :—

- (1) Business Administration (U.G.).
- (2) Business Administration (P.G.).
- (3) Economics (U.G.).
- (4) Economics (P.G.).
- (5) Engineering (Pass and P.G.) (Twice).
- (6) Engineering (Sub-Committee).
- (7) History (U.G.).
- (8) Homeopathy (Expert Committee).
- (9) Law (Joint meeting at Trichy).
- (10) Mathematics and Statistics (P.G.).
- (11) Microbiology.
- (12) Tamil (Pass) (Twice).
- (13) B.Tech. (Expert Committee).

New Department.—During the year the University has started the following new departments:—

- (1) Department of Laser Studies.
- (2) Department of Micro-Processors and Computers.
- (3) Department of Journalism.

New Courses.—The following new courses were introduced during the year:—

(i) in University Departments :

- (1) Bachelor of Science Communication.
- (2) Master of Physical Education.
- (3) Master of Philosophy in Materials Science.

(ii) in Affiliated Colleges :

M.Sc., Microbiology

Four year B.Tech. degree course in Electro-chemical Engineering and Technology, offered by the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi

New College.—During the year under review, Thassim Beevi Abdul Kadar College for Women, Kilakarai was granted affiliation to start degree courses in Computer Science, Home Science and B.Com.

M.Phil Degree Course.—Seventy seven teachers under Faculty, Improvement Programme and 240 fresh students were admitted to the M.Phil course in various disciplines in the University departments. Further 113 teachers from affiliated colleges and 321 students were admitted to M. Phil, degree course (Part time) in the subject of Tamil, Economics, History, Political Science, English, commerce and Mathematics.

The sequential M.Phil programme started last year for the benefit of the teachers working in colleges was continued this year also and 291 college teachers benefited by this course.

Library.—The University has allotted a total sum of Rs. 21 lakhs as recurring grant towards the subscription of journals and purchase of books for the year 1988-89.

The University Grants Commission has allocated a sum of Rs.15 lakhs for the purchase of books/journals to the University Library under the 7th plan.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Training Programme : The various teaching departments of the University organised Conferences, workshops, Training Courses at the National and International levels during the year as detailed below:

Conferences	..	:	..	2
Seminars	10
Workshops]	4
Training Courses	2

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Symposia	3
Short-term courses	1
Orientation course	1
Refresher course	1

More than 1,641 persons participated in the programme conducted with the assistance and collaboration of the U.G.C., INSA., CSIR, the Government of India and other agencies.

Further the departments of National service scheme Adult, Continuing Education and Extension Programme, Youth Welfare and Physical Education and Recreation involved in extension and extra-curricular activities and organised seminars, workshops, etc.

Convocation.—The twentyfirst Annual Convocation of the University was held on Wednesday, the 4th May 1988 at 5 p.m. at Dr. Mu. Va. Arangu, Palkalainagar. The Convocation address was delivered by Prof. P.N. Srivatsava, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi. Two hundred and sixty-nine candidates attended the convocation in person and took the degrees. The Governor of Tamil Nadu and the Chancellor of this University, His Excellency Dr. P.C. Alexander presided over the function.

Research Degrees.—Fortyone research scholars and 108 teacher candidates were registered for Ph.D. degree during the year. The theses submitted by the 98 candidates were accepted by the University for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy during the year. One candidate was awarded M.Litt. degree.

Research Projects.—Various agencies such as the UGC, DST Department of Atomic Energy, National Council of Education Research and Training, CSIR, ICMR and ICSSR continued to finance 158 research projects of the various University departments. The total amount approved by the various agencies for these projects is Rs. 16,66,11,988.

Research Papers.—Two hundred and ninety-nine papers from the various departments of the University were published in National and International Journals during the year.

D.R.D.O. New Delhi.—The Defence Research Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 28,46,000 to the University for the "Training in Computer Software" to the M.Sc. Computer Science for the Academic year 1988-89. A major main frame computer system CYBER 180/830A was inaugurated by Dr. V.S. Arunachalam, Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi on 30th July, 1988.

Institute of Spoken English.—This year the Institute offered the following courses:—

- (1) Effective teaching of English in primary schools.
- (2) Remedial English.

- (3) Intensive programme for primary school teacher.
- (4) English proficiency for competitive examinations.
- (5) Effective English Communication for housewives.
- (6) English Course for businessmen.

The faculty of the Institute attended the workshops and refresher programmes conducted by the British Council and other agencies. In addition to the above activities the faculty of the Institute visited a number of schools, colleges and inservice training centres to offer special programmes.

Audio Visual Research Centre.—The AVRC of these University is one of the 11 Educational television centres of UGC, twelve programmes were produced during this year, of which the following six programmes were already telecast by Doordharshan in its National hook up under the UGC's Country-wide Class-room Project:—

- (i) One World One Language Part—I
 - (ii) One World One Language Part—II
 - (iii) Rare Musical Instrument—Jalatharangam
 - (iv) Inspiration from Tradition Sir C. V. Raman
 - (v) Indian Political Thinkers—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (vi) Science and Technology and the Universities.
- The remaining six programmes have been sent to UGC for telecasting.

Nehru Centenary Celebrations.—To celebrate the Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Centenary our University has nominated a committee. As per the recommendations of the committee University has proposed to produce a video film on Jawaharlal Nehru. In this regard steps are taken to get clippings from Film Division. It was proposed to introduce some of the writings of Jawaharlal Nehru as reading materials under first and second part for UG studies. The University has a proposal to publish selected essays of Jawaharlal Nehru in Tamil. Grants were released to colleges under World University Service to organise Seminars on Jawaharlal Nehru.

World Tamil Service.—A model of the third cassette for the world Tamil Children "Sanga-t-Tamil Kadaigal" (சங்கத் தமிழ்க் கதைகள்) containing Universal wisdom available in the poems of "Puranaanooru" (புறநானூறு) is ready for preparing the original master cassette. 25 copies of the Tamil Text book for the Fiji Tamil Children have been sent to Fiji Islands and the rest are ready for shipment.

University Newsletter.—Three issues were published during the year. New additions of books to the University library was also published for the benefit of the students and the public.

Journal on Biology Education.—The Journal-Biology Education has been published regularly for the year 1988.

Computer Centre.—This centre continued its service to teaching faculty, research scholars and the adminis-

tration. The new system, WIPRO-386 was installed in the centre during this year. The centre conducted one month short term course on Computer Programming from 15th August to 20th September 1988 for faculty members and the reaserch scholars.

Sports and tournaments.—During this academic year, the Master of Physical Education Course (M.P. Ed.) was started and 17 candidates were admitted to this course and the same was inaugurated by Dr. T. Sivasankaran, Registrar. The University teams in Ball Badminton, Hockey, Tennis and Weight Lifting participated in the Inter-University Tournaments for the year 1987-88 conducted in January 1988. Thiru E. Sermesekaran of Aditanar College, Tiruchendur secured the second place in 60 kg. weight class in the All India inter-University Weight Lifting Competition held at Cuttack. Thiru V. Sundaramoorthy of Sree Sevugan Annamalai College, Devakottai secured the second place in the All India Inter-University Athaletic Meet held at Patiala. The University Volleyball (men) team emerged as the runners-up in the South Zone, as well as in the All India Inter-Zone Inter-University Volleyball Tournament held at Mysore and Baghalpur respectively. The University arranged a function on 19th March 1988 to award the Sports incentive and enthuse the University Blues at which Dr. S. Krishnaswamy, Vice-Chancellor presided and presented the cash awards to the students.

The University Inter-Collegiate Inter-Zone tournaments for men and women for the year 1987-88 were held during February/March 1988. The University hosted the Freedom Forty Tamil Nadu Inter-University Hockey Tournament at American College, Madurai from 8th to 10th August, 1988, which was inaugurated by Dr. T. Sivasankaran, Registrar of the University, Aditanar College, Tiruchendur was awarded the "Mu. Va. Memorial Endowment Silver Rolling Trophy" for the year 1987-88 for having contributed the maximum number of players to the University teams to participate in the Inter-University Tournaments.

National Cadet Corps.—The present strength of National Cadet Corps is 4,042 boys and 960 girls.

Department of Youth Welfare.—The department organised an All India South Zone Universities Youth Festival from 9th to 11th January 1988 at Palkalai Nagar, Madurai. As a part of the USSR Youth Festival in India, a team of 30 students two teachers and 2 professional artists attended the All India South Zone Festival held from 25th to 28th October 1988 at Trichy. For Classical Instrument Solo, Thiru Malar Mannan of Sourashtra College got the first prize. Selvi Anita Tamil Selvi of Fatima College got the second prize for on the spot painting. The department organised a Seminar for the Principals of Colleges on promotion of students services in colleges on 23rd and 24th April 1988 at Courtallam. Two students were deputed to take part in National level debate organised by the Indian Council of World affairs, New Delhi from 10th to 12th November 1988.

National Service Scheme.—The student strength of the National Service Scheme was 22,500 during the year. As part of Freedom forty celebrations, the University organised a Freedom Forty March on 12th August 1988 at which Thiru M. Devaraj, District Collector flagged off the march in the presence of Dr. S. Krishnaswamy, Vice Chancellor. As in the previous years a month long National Environmental Campaign was organised from 19th November 1988. Six volunteers participated in the

historic reenactment of Dandi march organised by the Government from 12th March to 29th March 1988 from Trichy to Vedaranyam. As in the previous years, the Youth week celebrations of 1988 were held in different villages in the University area. Forty two Women volunteers from Madurai District Colleges participated in the three day Trekking Programme at Kodai Hills organised from 17th to 19th December 1988.

National Adult Education Programme.—67 Colleges in this University area were involved in this programme. A one day Orientation Programme to College Programme Officers on Mass Programme for functional literacy was organised on 6th September 1988, in collaboration with the State Resource Centre, Non-Formal Education, Madras. On the eve of the International Literacy Day, a Seminar on National Literacy Mission was organised on 8th September 1988. Sixty programme officers, supervisors and Instructors of Adult Education from City Colleges participated in the Seminar. The department has adopted for developmental work Gandhi Nagar of Meenakshipuram Panchayat in Madurai East Panchayat Union. A ten day coaching programme for competitive examinations for Banking Service Recruitment was conducted from 9th to 20th February 1988.

The department put up an adult education exhibition during the State level function on 5th May 1988 when the Governor of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the State National Literacy Mission Programme. The department also conducts a one year Post Graduate Diploma Course in Adult Education (Full time) and 10 students were enrolled during the year. Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education.

Institute of correspondence courses continuing Education—This Institute enters its 18th year of academic service with a total enrolment of 44,631 students.

Evening College.—The strength of the College in the Degree P.G., M.Phil and Part-time Courses during the year was 1,374. A guidance programme for the Preliminary Examination for IAS was conducted for 40 Students during February—March 1988.

MOTHER TERESA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY,

Mother Teresa Women's University earns a distinctive place in the higher education system of Tamil Nadu as the only University exclusively devoted to Women's issues. The University was established in 1984, by the enactment of Tamil Nadu Act, 15. As enunciated in the Act, it is given the State-wide responsibility of monitoring, offering consultancy services and research in the area of women's studies. It was envisaged that the University would grow in the long run as an institution of international standing, facilitating staff exchanges guest lecturers and joint researches with Universities of India and abroad in the area of Women's Studies.

The University functions as a Centre not only further the twin goals of learning and the prosecution of research in Women's Studies but also fulfils the broad objectives of :

(1) Monitoring Women's Education at all levels in the State and the Country.

(2) Offering Consultancy Service in areas of development of Women's Education in the State and the Country ; and

(3) Concentrating on the Welfare of the Rural Women folk destitute Women and Women in improvised State.

Publications :

1. Reading in Women's Education.
2. Non Sex-Biased Reading Material for Non-formal Education.
3. Towards an Integrated Programme for the Eradication of Female Illiteracy.
4. From Sexist to Non Sexist Instructional Material.
5. Health Status of Women and Children in Rural Tamil Nadu.
6. Women Stone Breakers of Kodaikanal—A Caste Study.
7. A study on the Impact of Technology on Fisher Women.

Research :

The following projects have been completed :—

1. Female Agricultural Labourers in Upper Kodaikanal Hills.
2. Women and Superstitions in Tamil Nadu.
3. Women Freedom Fighters of Tamil Nadu.
4. A profile on the Women Stone Breakers of Tamil Nadu.
5. Status of Women in Kodaikanal.
6. Impact of Technology on Fisher Women.
7. Drop-outs in and around Kodaikanal.
8. Developing Non-Sexist Instructional Material for Formal Education.
9. Evolving Non-Sexist biased Instructional Material for Non-Formal Education.

Strength of Students :

1. Ph.D. Full time	..	..	..	3
2. Ph.D. Part time	..	..	..	125
3. M.Phil Full time	..	..	..	27
4. M.Phil Part time	..	..	..	74
5. M.A. Regular	..	..	..	3
6. P.G.D.C.A.	..	..	..	42

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

1. *Parades.*—The following attendances on Parades has been considerably improved during 1988-89. Details are as under :—

(1)	Senior Division.	Junior Division.
	per cent.	per cent.
(a) Army Wing	88	80
(b) Navy wing	90	85
(c) Air wing	80	96
(d) Girls division	95	90

2. *Annually Training Camps.*—Total of 34 Camps were held during the year. 19,272 cadets attended the camp.

3. *Central Organised Camp.*—Three all India camps have been organised and conducted by this Directorate. Apart from that the cadets have attended 22 camps organised by other Directorates 487 cadets have attended these camps.

4. *National Integration Camp.*—Three National Integration Camp, one for Junior Wing (Girls) and two Junior Division Boys were organised and conducted by this Directorate. Our Cadets have also participated in N.I.C. conducted by N.C.C. Directorate Bihar. A total of 2026 cadets have attended these camps.

5. *Attachment.*—Six N. C. C. Part time Officers and 326 Army wing Cadets (SD) have completed attachment training at various Army Units.

6. Twelve SD Cadets of Naval wing have attended Naval attachment training at Naval establishments.

7. Sixteen SD Cadets of Air Wing have participated in attachment training.

8. Twenty-nine cadets of Girls Division (SW) have completed attachment training at Air Force Units.

9. *All India Trekking Expedition.*—One all India Trekking Expedition for Girl Cadets was organised and conducted at Ooty under the arrangements of N.C.C. GP HQRS. Coimbatore. A part from the cadets of this Directorate Cadets from 15 other N.C.C. Directorate have also participated in this Trek. The cadets have also participated in Trekking Expeditions conducted by N.C.C. Directorate UP, Karanataka and Maharashtra. 665 cadets of this Directorate have attended these expeditions.

10. *Youth Exchange Programme.*—Five SD Boys and four SW Girls have participated YouthExchange Programme Canada held during August 1988 to February 1989.

11. One SW Girl Cadet was detailed to United Kingdom for participation in Youth Exchange programme.

Adventure Activities—

12. *Cycle Expedition.*—Thirteen cycle expedition have organised and conducted by various units of this Directorate. A total of 229 cadets have participated. They covered 5,277 kms.

13. *Mountaineering courses.*—Seven cadets of this Directorate have completed Basic Mountaineering course at Mounainteering Institutions.

14. *Adventure activities such as Para Sailing and Wind surfing* have been conducted. Ten Cadets in Para Sailing and Four Cadets in wind surfing were trained during this period.

15. *Social Service Activities.*—N.C.C. Cadets of this Directorate have already participated in various social service activities such as adoption of villages construction/repair of roads. Traffic Control duties, visit of Hospitals and Cheshire Homes, Adult Education Programmes, Anti Dowry and Anti Leprosy Drive, Blood Donation, Eye Donation and Tree Plantation.

16. *Blood Donation.*—2,055 cadets have donated 457,20 ml. blood.

17. *Eye Donation.*—54 cadets have taken pledge for Eye Donation.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

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.

The following service units are functioning—

Government—

State Central Library (Connemara Public Library), Madras-8. 1

Local Library Authorities.—

District Central Libraries .. 18

Mobile Libraries .. 9

Branch Libraries .. 1,515

Total number of Service Units .. 1,543

Finance.—Rupees 5.67 crores was spent for the provision of the comprehensive library service.

Evaluation 1988-89.

Basic Information—

Total population .. 4,84,08,077

Literate population .. 2,26,37,659

Total expenditure of the State— Rs. 3,405 crores.

Per capita to total population .. Rs. 705.03
(Expenditure population)

Expenditure on Education— Rs. 689 crores.
(Budget estimates)

1. Per capita to total population Rs. 142.65

2. Per capita to Literate population Rs. 311.76
(expenditure-literate population)

4. *Expenditure on Library service*— Rs. 6.67 crores.

(i) Per capita to total population Rs. 138.10
(Expenditure-population)

(ii) Per capita to literate population Rs. 302.81
(expenditure literate population.)

(iii) Per capita to total Number of Readers (Expenditure-Readers).	1.53	(vii) Average per day per unit (Books consulted Number of units—Number of working days).	24
(v) Per capita to total Number of members (Expenditure-Members).	41.60		
5. Total stock of books :	1,41,61,902	9. Total number of Members :	16,03,216
(i) Per capita to total population (Stock of books-population).	0.29	Number of working days	285
(ii) Per capita to literate population (stock of books-Literate Population).	0.64	(i) Per capita to total population (Members-Population).	0.03
(iii) Average per unit (Stock of books-Service Units).	9,113	(ii) Per capita to literate population (members-Literate Population).	0.07
6. Service Units :		(iii) Total number of units	1,543
(i) Total number of service units	1,543	(iv) Average per unit (members-Number of Units).	1,039
(ii) Average population covered by each unit (Population-Service Units).	31,372		
(iii) Average literate population per unit (Literate population-Service Units).	14,330	10. Total number of Times Books Lent :	1,24,36,607
7. Total number of visitors :	4,36,81,870	(i) Number of working days	285
(i) Number of working days	285	(ii) Per capita to total population (Books lent-Population).	0.26
(ii) Per capita to total population (Visitors-Population).	0.90	(iii) Per capita to literate population (books lent-Literate Population).	0.56
(iii) Per capita to literate Population (Visitors-Literate Population)	1.98	(iv) Per capita to total members (books lent-members).	8.27
(iv) Average of readers per day for the whole system (Readers-Number of working days).	1,53,269	(v) Average per day for the whole system (Books lent-Number of working days).	43,634
(v) Average of readers per unit for the whole system (Readers-Service Units).	28,309	(vi) Average per unit for the whole system (Books lent-Number of Units).	8,060
(vi) Average per day per unit (Readers-Number of Units-Number of working days).	99	(vii) Average per days per unit (Books lent-Number of units-Number of working days).	28
8. Total number of books consulted :	1,04,20,558	11. Total number of books used :	2,28,57,165
(i) Number of working days	285	(i) Number of working days	285
(ii) Per capita for total population (books consulted-population).	0.22	(ii) Per capita to total population (books used-population).	0.47
(iii) Per capita to literate population (books consulted-Literate Population).	0.47	(iii) Per capita to literate population (Books used-Literate Population).	1.03
(iv) Per capita to total readers (Books consulted-Total readers).	0.24	(iv) Average per day for the whole system (Books used-Number of working days).	80,200
(v) Average per day for the whole system (books consulted-number of working days).	36,563	(v) Average per unit from the whole system (Books used-Number of units).	14,813
(vi) Average per unit for the whole system (Books consulted Units).	6,753	(v) Average per day per unit (books used -Number of Units-Number of working days).	52

<i>Series under one Service units,</i>	<i>Number of units,</i>	<i>Number of posts sanc- tioned.</i>	<i>Stock of books,</i>	<i>Visitors,</i>	<i>Members,</i>	<i>Number of books con- sulted.</i>	<i>Books lent.</i>	<i>Total number of books used,</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Government : Connemara Public Library.	1	119	4,35,642	7,15,901	38,824	22,12,432	2,02,512	24,14,944
2. Local Library Authorities.	1,543	3,141	1,41,61,902	4,36,81,870	16,03,216	1,04,20,558	1,24,36,607	2,28,57,165

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, there is one Chief Educational Officer to assist the Director of School Education in watching the progress of the School Education Programme. 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.

The Chief Inspectors of Physical Education Men and Women are entrusted in the field of physical education in the State. The Inspector of Anglo Indian Schools and the Inspectors of Matriculation schools supervise the Anglo-Indian and Matriculation Schools in the State. The Assistant Educational Officers 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.

Number of schools, teachers, and pupils by type in Tamil Nadu as on 30th September, 88 are as follows:—

	Number of schools	Number of teachers	Number of pupils.
	(IN LAKHS)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary schools (Std. I—V)	29,359	1,18	53.63
Middle schools (Std. I—VIII or VI—VIII)	5,707	0.66	29.80
	35,066	1.84	83.43
High and Higher Secondary schools (Stds. 6—10 or 6—12.)	4 709	1.10	36.20
	39,775	2.94	119.63

The strength of pupils by stage as on 30th September 1989 are as follows:—

Standards.	Pupils in lakhs.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I—V	40.89	34.86	75.75
VI—VIII	16.91	12.13	29.04
IX & X	6.57	4.05	10.62
XI & XII	2.47	1.75	4.22
Total ..	66.84	52.79	119.63

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

(1) Universal enrolment and universal retention of children upto 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 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 per cent enrolment under age group 6—11 and 79.63 per cent under age group 11—14. The additional enrolment by age group in schools in Tamil Nadu during 1988-89 is as follows:—

Age group.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(IN LAKHS)		
6—11	0.50	0.51	1.01
11—14	0.65	0.63	1.28
Total ..	1.15	1.14	2.29

A separate Director of Elementary Education has been appointed from 12th July 1986 with a view to devote effective attention to the development of Elementary education.

Our Nursery section is also now functioning each of the Kuzhanthaigal Kapagams and this measure will also contribute to making children school minded from an early age and freeing young girls from the task of attending to their younger aiblings. The Government has issued orders that only women should be employed as teachers in standards 1 to 2.

Book Banks.—Book Banks have been established in almost all schools on voluntary basis by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisation, etc.

Foster-Parent Scheme.—A scheme called Foster-Parent Scheme has been launched in the State, under which philanthropically minded citizens can adopt girls studying in standards I—VIII by paying Rs 250 per year to the parent of the child. The objective is to arrest the drop-outs among girls which is fairly high at present. Within a short period, nearly 50,000 donors have come forward to adopt the girl students.

Operation Black Board.—This is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented from 87-88 to bring in substantial

improvement and facilities in Primary education. It has the following three main components:—

(i) provision of adequate accommodation for the primary school.

(ii) Conversion of all the single teacher schools into double Teacher Schools; and

(iii) Provisional of essential teaching and learning materials to all the primary schools in a phased manner. All the 619 Single Teacher Schools selected in 1988-89 have been provided with Second Teacher orders have been placed with various organisations for supply of library books and teaching aid materials. The Government of India have released the entire subsidy for the 8212 schools. Building construction work has been taken up in respect of almost all of these schools.

Secondary Education.—Out of 18.91 lakhs of children in the school age population under age group 14-16 in Tamil Nadu in 1988-89, 56.16 per cent (namely 10.62 lakhs had been enrolled in standards IX and X. The following are the details of the schools which had High school standards in 1988-89 :—

	Ordinary (including Anglo-In- dian and Matricula- tion).	Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools ..	2,821	101	2,922
Higher Second- ary schools.	1,710	77	1,787
Total ..	4,531	178	4,709

The number of students studying in the above schools at various levels was as follows in 1988-89 :—

	Pupils (in lakhs).
(1)	(2)
Standards I to V ..	3.00
Standards VI to VIII ..	18.36
Standards IX and X ..	10.62
Standards XI and XII ..	4.22
Total ..	36.20

During the year 1988-89, 47 High Schools were newly opened.

Science Education.—Under the Scheme for equipping High Schools with science laboratories 1,163 High schools have been covered by the end of 1988-89. The laboratory equipments are purchased centrally and supplied to the beneficiary school by the Director of School Education. The value of the equipment per school is Rs. 25,000. The expenditure on laboratory building for each Government school is Rs. 1.00 lakh. The quantum of grant for laboratory building paid to each local body and aided school is 60 per cent of the cost of construction or Rs. 60,000 whichever is less.

Environmental Education in Schools.—The National policy on Education 1986 highlights the need to create a consciousness of the environment in the entire educational process. The Government of India have in March, 1989 sanctioned the implementation of the centrally-sponsored scheme of environmental orientation to School education in Tamil Nadu at a total cost of Rs. 34 lakhs and have also released a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs in advance. The programme will be implemented in 6 taluks in South Arcot District and will involve among 8 other things the setting of School Nurseries.

Educational concessions, scholarships and other incentives.—School Education in Tamil Nadu is generally free at all stages from standards I to XII. The pupils belonging to the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes get special scholarships and other benefits from funds of the department of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, the backward class students get similar benefits from the funds of the department of Backward Classes.

Under a centrally-sponsored scheme for promotion of education, central assistance is offered towards the national cost of tuition fees foregone in respect of girl pupils in standards IX to XII for 1987-88 and 1988-89. The centre has been requested to sanction a sum of Rs. 121 lakhs. The amount will be utilised on programmes relating to improvement of facilities for girls education.

Supervised study.—With a view to promote the education of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribepuils, the scheme of special supervised study in the subjects English, Mathematics and Science in the evening every day after school hours is now implemented for the benefit of students belonging to these communities in standards 8, 9 and 10 of 625 selected High schools, benefitting 62,799 students. This scheme is implemented in Higher secondary standards in 375 Higher Secondary schools benefitting about 24,057 students.

Special coaching schemes for S.S.L.C. failed students.—A scheme for special coaching to the students who failed in the March session of the S.S.L.C. Examination, in convenient centres located in High Schools is also implemented in about 1000 centres. Two full time teacher in B.T. cadre are appointed for each centre for a period not exceeding three months. These centres function during the day time or outside school hours, depending upon local conditions. The age limit for admission of the students is 18 years.

District Institutions of Education and Training (Dists).— Under the relevant centrally sponsored scheme, Government of India have conveyed their approval to the upgradation of 14 Government Teacher Training Institute as District Institute of Education and Training (Dists).

Population Education.—The project of population Education is being implemented in Tamil Nadu since 1987-88 with financial assistance from United Nation Fund for population activities (UNFPA).

The project is in operation with one Professor and Head Project Co-ordinator, three programme officers and one Research Officer. The entire salary component is paid by the State Government and reimbursed periodically from the UNFPA funds. As per the existing agreement between the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu this project will be extended upto 1990.

Open School.—Non-formal educational facilities at Secondary level have been extended through the open school launched by SCERT in 1985-86. Those who have already passed 8th standard and are past 15 can join the Open School. 2,500 candidates are enrolled every year in the twelve month open school course (on par with S.S.L.C) which will comprise correspondence and contact courses. The course is very popular. Five batches of the open school students have completed the course and written final examination. 5,070 persons were benefited so far. The development of suitable curriculum which will promote vocational competencies is being considered.

Higher Secondary School Education.—Out of 1,710 Higher secondary schools as on 30th September 1988, 92 higher secondary schools (sided 39 and 53 Matriculation) were newly opened in 1987-88 and 1988-89. (The Higher Secondary Schools, affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, are not included in the above figures) The strength in Higher secondary standards in 1988-89 in the above 1,710 schools was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
General Course ..	2,03,087	1,25,341	3,28,428
Vocational Courses..	43,653	50,286	93,939
Total ..	2,46,740	1,75,627	4,22,367

Vocational courses in Higher Secondary.—The achievement of Tamil Nadu in the field of Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level has been lauded at all India level. The number of Higher Secondary School which were offering vocational courses in 1988-89 was 1,267. They offered one more vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 108. Out of 4.22 lakhs higher secondary students 93,939 were studying in vocational courses as detailed below:

Major area to which the Vocational courses belonged.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture ..	5,232	67	5,299
2. Home Science ..	58	4,238	4,296
3. Commerce and Business.	21,348	17,734	39,082
4. Engineering and Technology.	16,818	1,278	18,096
5. Health ..	197	4,701	5,898
6. Teachers Training ..	..	22,268	22,268
Total ..	43,653	50,286	93,939

Centrally sponsored scheme for vocational isation.—The Government of India have sanctioned a centrally sponsored vocationalisation of Secondary Educational at Plus Two level Scheme for implementation in 100 Higher Secondary Schools for a year in each State. For the year 1987-88 the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.97 lakhs and out of this a sum of Rs. 1.12 lakhs has been released by the Government of India as advance grant for buildings and equipments etc.,

The entire amount has been released to the Director of School Education and the Director of Technical Education Construction of buildings for class room and workshed are in progress. The Director of School Education has placed orders with SIDCO for the supply of equipment under the scheme for 1988-89. Proposals for a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been cleared of by the Government of India.

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 (1988-89) was Rs. 262.78 lakhs.

Sports Schemes.—Among the various schemes the sports schools and Sports Hostels play a significant role in sporting the talent at the grassroot 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 sport schools and sports hostels are functioning:—

- (1) Y.M.C.A. Sports School, Madras—for Boys.
- (2) S.R.K. Marathi Sports School—for Boys, Periva-naickenpalayam, Coimbatore.

- (3) N.L.C. Sports School, Neyveli for Boys.
- (4) Sports Hostel, Tiruchirappalli.
- (5) Sports Hostel, Madurai.
- (6) Sports Hostel, Tirunelveli.

In addition, a sports school is functioning exclusively for Girls at G.R.G. Sports School, Coimbatore.

Admissions are made to these sports Schools and sports Hostels every year. The sports Schools/Hostel 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) Block level Rural Sports Competition
- (9) Financial assistance to private sports clubs
- (10) Fellowship to Research scholar 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 organisation to inculcate and propagate the sports interests among the students, non-students and public to large, Tamil Nadu State Hostel the All India Civil Services Tournaments during 1988—89 in swimming and Basketball. This state got overall championship in Carrom held at Nagpur and got 3 gold medals in weight lifting held at Bhopal.

YOUTH WELFARE.

National Service Scheme.—The student strength under this scheme during 1988—89 was 90,000. To educate the students for rendering service to the people, the scheme is implemented in Tamil Nadu more vigorously. As such Tamil Nadu is a major State in the country in implementing this scheme.

Other Services.—At present, in all the districts of Tamil Nadu, National Yuvak Kendras are functioning under the direct control of NYK Sangathan at New Delhi.

Construction of Youth Hostel at Madurai is nearing completion and the construction work at Thanjavur has been started.

Youth Festival was conducted during February 1989 at Gandhigram Rural Institute (deemed University).

During the year 1988—89, 349 Rural Sports Centre have been provided with Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 6,09,400.

During 1988—89, 124 youth clubs have been provided with financial assistance of Rs. 1,09,120.

Eight hobby centres have been created at the District Sports Councils in eight districts. Under this scheme the hobby centres are given a sum of Rs. 24,000 in total.

TAMIL NADU STATE SPORTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Sports Activities for 1988—89.—The Tamil Nadu State Sports Corporation was started during 1984 for the development of Sports activities in the State. The following sports activities were conducted during the year 1988—89.

To commemorate the 40th year of India's Independence Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation organised the Freedom Forty Run in all the 21 District Unit head quarters, simultaneously, on 7th August 1988 under the auspices of the Sports Authority of India. At each centre about 5,000 persons participated.

At Madras, the Freedom Forty Run was organised on 17th August 1988 to mark the valedictory of the 40th year of India's Independence.

The State level Pongal Sports was conducted at 7 centres during 1988—89.

About 2,500 Men and Woman participated in the Pongal Sports.

The Sports Project Development Area residential coaching camp was conducted for Juniors and Sub-Juniors during February 1988 for 21 days at six centres in Athletics, Basket Ball, Volleyball, Football, Hockey, Weight Lifting. About 810 boys and girls benefited by this camp.

The State level summer coaching camp was organised at Madras during May 1988 for 21 days in the 5 major disciplines (i.e.) Athletics, Basketball, Volleyball, Football and Hockey. About 200 boys and girls below 16 years of age benefited through this Camp.

Apart from conducting these, the Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation participated in the following major National Tournaments.

The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation sponsored teams to participate in the above tournaments in the following 5 disciplines (i.e.) Athletics, Basketball, Volleyball, Swimming and Kabadi and secured the following:—

- (1) Basketball (Boys)—I Place
- (2) Basketball (Girls)—I Place.
- (3) Athletics (Boys) and Girls)—Gold Medals—4 Silver Medals—6.

Tamil Nadu participated in all the 10 disciplines in the National Sports Talent Contest and 20 Children were selected to be admitted in the adopted schools of Sports Authority of India.

Tamil Nadu participated in the National Sports Championship for Women held at Ranchi, Bihar in February 1989 and secured the following places.—

- (1) Athletics—I Place
- (2) Basketball—I Place
- (3) Badminton (Shuttle)—II Place
- (4) Tennis—II Place
- (5) Volleyball—III Place.

In order to teach children to swim, 'Learn to Swim Campaigns' were conducted in the Anna Swimming Pool and the Shenoyanagar Swimming Pool. About 300 children benefited by this, 'Learn to Swim campaign'.

2. *Grants to State Sports/Games Association.*—The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation had sanctioned grants to various sport Games Associations for the conduct of and participation in State/National/International Competition during 1988–89.

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 holdings all the records of Secretariat except those of the last three years and also the records of the erstwhile 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 rate books/reports. The English records date back to the year 1670. Reference media such as guides, catalogues, indices, etc., are available for the records kept here. Much work has been done in Archives such as proper repair and better preservation of records on scientific line, imparting training in Archives keeping giving facilities for research, systematic publication of select documents and so on. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the Head of Department. The District Record Centres at Madurai, Cuddalore, (recently transferred from Chidambaram) Coimbatore, Trichy and Salem continued to function under the aegis of the Tamil Nadu Archives.

Report on the District Record Centres.—With a view to acquire and centralise the records of Administrative and Historical lying in various district offices in the districts and to preserve them to cater to the needs of Researchers and others it has been decided to open District Record Centres in Districts in the State. On this basis, so far five District Records Centres have been opened in Coimbatore, Madurai, South Arcot, at Cuddalore, Trichy and Salem.

Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records—The main aim of this Committee is to rescue valuable historical manuscripts and records, in private custody; preserving, listing and cataloguing them and thereby contributing our efforts to the success of the National Register Scheme. According to the instructions of Government, Districts Committees were formed in 15 Districts and action is being taken for the formation of District Committees in the remaining five districts.

Salem, Pudukkottai, Periyar and Ramnad District Committees are publishing quarterly journals in which interesting articles on historical importance, places and copies of rare records collected are published.

Necessary steps were continued to be taken for obtaining valuable historical records in the possession of private persons by Regional Committees for survey of Historical Records.

Tamil Nadu Council for Historical Research.—The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research constituted by the Government continued to function with six members.

The Hon. Minister for Education is the Chairman of the Council. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the Member-Secretary, Secretary to Government, Education Department is the Official Member of the Council. Dr. C. E. Ramachandran, Dr. Malcolm Adisheshaiah and Prof. Baasubramaniam were continued to be the non-official members of the Council during the period.

The aim of the council is to encourage those who have competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in Tamil Nadu as reflected in its history of the past three centuries, by providing them with necessary facilities and suitable environment for research. The Council offers two fellowships every year and it also offers stipend to ten monographers every year.

The Research Reports submitted by five Research Fellows were sent to the members of the Council for their comments. Out of these 5 reports, two reports were received back in the Council with a recommendation for their publication. Apart from this three Research Fellows of 1983-85 and 1986-87 have completed their research and their final reports are awaited. For the years 1988-89 the under mentioned two Research-Fellows were selected and they have joined the Council.

Tonic of Research.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) |
| 1. M. Sundararaj .. | "Dowry problem in Tamil Nadu view by Government Media and Public 1920-88." |
| 2. P. Krishnaraj .. | "A study of the participation of lectures in Adult Education Centres among Deprived communities in Madras and Chingelput Districts." |

PREPARATION OF GUIDE TO THE SOURCES OF ASIAN HISTORY, IN TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

Under the auspices of UNESCO and in collaboration with the International Council on Archives, Paris, a project was launched for the preparation of a series of comprehensive Guides to sources of the ancient History of the Nations. It aims at providing summary description of Archival and manuscript holdings. Hence the Government of India constituted a National Advisory Committee in 1980, for the implementation of this project at National level. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is one among the members of that Committee.

The scheme of preparation of Guide was sponsored by National Archives of India, Government of India, New Delhi, by providing financial assistance to the tune of 75 per cent of the total cost of the scheme and the remaining 25 per cent of the cost, is met by Government of Tamil Nadu.

Machinery Division.—During the period under report 19,037 bundles of records were fumigated in the Vacuum Fumigation Chamber, 50,083 sheets of Xerox copies were taken and supplied to Scholars and for official use. 1,40,156 sheets of roneo copies were taken by using the Electronic Stencil Cutting machine.

Microfilm Unit.—2,43,388 pages of records were micro-filmed in 35 mm. in the microfilm unit.

Publication Cell.—During the period under report the work of publishing the select documents was continued.

The following three select documents were completed and they are yet to be published.—

- (1) Origin and Development of Municipalities.
- (2) Origin and Development of Co-operatives.
- (3) Role played by the Harijan Legislators since 1920.

The following Select Documents are under preparation.—

- (1) Water Supply and drainage scheme.
- (2) Agricultural legislation in Madras Presidency.

The following District Guides have been reprinted and copies have been distributed to District Record centres.—

- (1) Coimbatore
- (2) Nilgiris.
- (3) Tirunelveli.

Reprinting of the report on the "Madras Records" by H. Dodwell and the "Hand book to the Madras Records" by J. Talboys Wheeler (10 copies each) in the Electronic Stencil cutting machine for office use, has been taken up during this period.

Avana Amudham.—The official journal entitled "Avana Amudham" is being printed and published quarterly.

District Gazetteers.—The implementation of the Gazetteer Scheme during 1988-89 was continued. The Dharmapuri District Gazetteer was approved by the Government and it is under print.

The draft Gazetteer on Kanniyakumari District Gazetteers has been completed and sent to Government for approval.

The work on the Tamil version of Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai Districts Gazetteers were completed and they are under print. The collection of materials and statistical data for the Nilgiris District Gazetteer is in progress.

TAMIL NADU TEXT BOOK SOCIETIES.

Tamil Nadu Text Book Society an undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu was registered under Society's Registration Act on 4th March 1970. The erstwhile Tamil publications functioning under Government Department was merged with the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society on the same date. Under the scheme of Nationalisation of Text Books, the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society is publishing Text Books in Tamil Medium from I to 12th Standard, in English medium from VI to XII standard in minority languages such as Malayalam, Kannda, Urdu and Telugu from I to 10 standards.

1. School Books: Under New Education Policy.—A high level committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Malcom Adisheshaiah was constituted to revise Text Books from I to XII standard as per New Education Policy. As per the guidelines issued by the High Level Committee, a sub-committee was constituted to prepare the manuscripts. The Manuscripts prepared by the sub-committee for I, III and VI standards for the year 1988-89 were printed, published and distributed to the schools in time. The manuscripts for standard II, IV, VII and IX already been prepared and printing work have undertaken. Preparation of manuscripts for Revised Text Books for standards V, VIII, X and XII has been started.

2. Note Books.—The manufacture and distribution of exercise Note Books was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from the year 1979. These books are manufactured from the paper allotted by Government of India, at concessional rates and stored in the Regional Godowns of the Society for distribution to the students through students co-operative stores or Departmental Agencies. At least 10,000 tonnes of Concessional Rate paper is required to cater the needs of all students in Tamil Nadu, whereas only 2,500 tonnes alone are allotted by Government of India for conversion into Note Books. This will cater the requirement only 25 per cent of students. The remaining requirement of Note Books is however met from open market. During 1988-89 the Text Book society distributed exercise books worth Rs. 3.25 crores to students through Co-operative Societies and Departments of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Backward Classes and Kallar reclamation.

3. College Books.—Under the centrally sponsored scheme, the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 crore during 1968 to the erstwhile Bureau of Tamil Publications. Utilising the above funds, the society has so far printed and published reference books under 910

titles, which includes books in Arts, Science, Law, Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine and Education. Efforts have been taken to reprint 254 titles by utilising the sale proceeds of these books. Apart from this the Society has been entrusted with the publication of Central Gazetteer. The society has also published Tamil-Tamil Dictionary and a few Special Publications.

4. The Text Books published by the Society are distributed to students through 58 co-operative wholesale stores, 2062 Private retail Book-Sellers and 1043 Co-operative Retail Dealers. From the year 1985 onwards, Text Books have been distributed to those students in I to VIII standards availing Mid-day meals under the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Free Text Books Distribution scheme. Under this Scheme Text Books to the tune of Rs. 13 crores were distributed to the students in the year 1988-89 through 421 Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

4. *Financial Assistance.*—The Financial position of Tamil Nadu Text Book Society is satisfactory. The society was sanctioned a Ways and Means advance of Rs. 23.33 lakhs during the formation of the society and it was repaid to Government.

TAMIL UNIVERSITY

The Tamil University came into being at Thanjavur on the 15th September 1981. Eight years have gone by since its inception.

Considering the astounding progress that has been taking place in science and humanities all over the world, an Encyclopaedia centre was established to compile in Tamil 14 volumes of Encyclopedia in humanities and 20 volumes in science. This centre has so far brought out eight volumes of encyclopaedia in humanities and four in science. The Department of Greater Tamil Lexicon, engaged in the task of compiling a Tamil Lexicon is ten volumes has brought out the first two volumes. The Department of Dictionaries of Pure Tamil Words and Technical Terms and Derivatives is actively engaged in its task of bringing out three dictionaries.

The Computer Centre is engaged in research in automatic, machine translation with the object of instantly translating useful science books, magazines and articles in other languages in order to enrich Tamil language in technical terms and should not be allowed to lag behind. It has evolved a system for instant transliteration among the five languages of Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada and Telugu. A compendium on Sangam literature through computer with the UGC assistance is nearing completion. A glossary of technical terms in architecture and a catalogue of palm leaf manuscript in five volumes in Tamil (in 5 volumes) have been prepared.

Research activities completed/in progress in the departments.—The National Archives, New Delhi has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50,000 for this year for the purpose of cataloguing palm leaf manuscripts and the work is in progress. The work of translation of Modi scripts into Tamil (in 5 volumes) is in progress with the help of a grant of Rs. 1.36 lakhs sanctioned by the National Archives New Delhi. The National Archives has also sanctioned a grant of 0.66 lakhs for the maintenance of rare paper manuscripts.

The artifacts salvaged from an excavation carried out in Kodumanal by the Department of Epigraphy have been classified and photographs taken. Researches were conducted along the coastal areas of Kerala in collaboration with the Department of History, Tokyo University in two spells totalling 25 days. Several artifacts in proof of a maritimes trade of India with eastern countries during the 13-16th centuries were salvaged in the vicinity of ancient ports of Cannanore, Panthalayini, Kollam, Vizhigam, Kozhikode and Kodungalur.

As many as 100 copper plates pertaining to Ramanathapuram Sethupathi and 34 inscriptions have been transcribed, compiled and are ready for print. The copper plates pertaining to the Thondaiman of Pudukkottai, Thondaiman of Manjakudi and the Monarchs of Sivaganga were also transcribed and compiled.

Informative works entitled "Tamils in Foreign countries" and "Tamil language and the Tamils of Mauritius" have been published. Text books for teaching Tamil to personnel belonging to all India services such as I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S., have been prepared. A thirty day course entitled "An Introduction to Tamil Culture" was conducted for the benefit of Tamils living abroad and eight persons from Singapore, Malaysia and France participated in the course. The translation of Geethanjali into Tamil is in progress. The work of cataloguing of palm leaf manuscripts on Siddha Medicine has been completed. A Dictionary on the herbs of Tamil Nadu has been compiled. Projects on assessing the efficacy of Siddha medicines in the treatment of Arthritis and in reduction of cholesterol level in blood are in progress. Research volumes on "Nunalaigakalum Raangalum" "Flute a Research" "Music pertaining to Dance in Ancient Tamil literature and verses set to music found in Silappathikaram have been completed. Eminent singers were made to recite the songs in dramas written by Sankaradas Swamikal and the songs were tape recorded. An archives on Tamizhisai has been created and is being maintained well.

Several books on social problems have been prepared. Research volumes on the medicinal properties of the Flora and Fauna pertaining to the Sangam period and on temple trees are being prepared.

With the financial assistance from the UGC, about 30,000 technical terms on Arts and Science have been compiled. A project on the Maritime History of South India aided by a grant of Rs. 8 lakhs from CSIR is in progress.

The compilation of the fourth volume of the compendium on Sangam Literature in Tamil is journalised. The English translation of select portions of the first two volumes of the compendium is also completed.

The UGC has sanctioned grants to the tune of Rs. 50,000 for purchase of display articles, Rs. 50,000 for the purchase on implements and Rs. 1 lakh for the purchase of laboratory materials for the museum.

The State and Central Governments have agreed to sanction a grant of Rs. 2 crores spread over a period of five years on a matching basis for the establishment of a tribal museum at Ooty and have released a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs towards, the first instalment. Efforts were taken

to get a grant of Rs. 3 crores from the Central and State Governments to set up a museum at Thanavur. The State and Central Governments have also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 40 lakhs spread over a period of five years to establish a Central for South Indian Culture.

The Departments of Adult Education has conducted classes for 1,709 persons in 57 Centres in villages around Thanjavur. More than 130 books have been published by the University Publications Department for the utilisation of students in Adult Education Classes. The Tribal Research Centre at Ooty conducted peripatetic training courses for the original tribes in Kolli hills and Kalrayan hills.

About 53 seminars/workshops/training classes/conferences were held by the various departments of the University. The academicians of the departments participated in about 204 seminars conferences and training classes both within the country and without.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander has participated in the 7th Anniversary of the Tamil University celebrated on 2nd and 3rd January 1989 and distributed the Tamil Annual Prize of Rs 500 to 15 Tamil writers and Rs 5,000 for the best books in different topics in Tamil.

The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a maintenance grant of Rs.95 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs or compilation of Encyclopaedias, Rs 0.20 lakh for the conduct of Tamil classes for linguistic minorities in Government service and Rs. 5.87 lakhs towards matching grant for buildings constructed with UGC aid. The UGC sanctioned an amount of Rs 30.21 lakhs under various head and various central organisations Rs. 1.97 lakhs.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

During 1988-89, three new Self-financing Engineering Colleges have started functioning out of the following five sanctioned Institutions :—

- (1) Dr. M.G.R. Engineering College, Madhavoyal, Madras.
- (2) Sathyabama Engineering College, Padappai, Chengalpattu district.
- (3) Periyar Maniammal College of Technology, Vallam, Thanjavur.
- (4) K. S. Rangasamy College of Technology, Tiruchengode, Salem
- (5) A.V.S. College of Engineering and Technology Tiruchirappalli district.

The colleges mentioned under Serial Nos. 4 and 5 above could not function during 1988-89 for want of affiliation of the concerned Universities and the fulfilment of conditions prescribed by the Government by the Management of these Self-financing Engineering Colleges. Thus the total Self-financing Engineering Colleges to established upto 1988-89 is 28 excluding these two.

Self-financing Engineering Colleges sanctioned during 1988-89.

1. Noorul Islam College of Engineering, Thiruvithanore.
2. Pallava Engineering College, Kanavaiputhur.

These institutions could not be started for want of prior approval of the All India Council for Technical Education.

Self-Financing Polytechnic.—Up to the end of 1987-88, 74 self-financing Polytechnics have been started. During 1988-89, the M.R.L. Polytechnic, Manali under self-financing basis was permitted to function with effect from the academic year 1989-90 after obtaining the prior approval of the AICTE.

Increase in intake.—With the increase in the number of Engineering Colleges in the State, the students intake has been 6,710 during 1988-89 (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 remains the same as that of the academic year 1987-88 i.e., 22,590.

The opening of new self-financing Engineering Colleges and the consequent increase in the intake of students has increased the opportunities as the candidates who sought seats in Engineering Colleges.

New Courses.—Computer Science courses have been introduced at Diploma, Degree and Post Diploma levels in the following institutions :—

- (1) Government College of Engineering, Salem.
- (2) Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.
- (3) Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- (4) Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.
- (5) Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.

Financial Outlay—A sum of Rs 49.599 lakhs has been provided for the Technical Education Department for the year 1988-89.

Modernisation of Labs/Departments.—Under this scheme of Direct Central Assistance an amount of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has been received upto 1988-89 towards modernisation of laboratories/Departments in Technical Institutions. The State Government has also provided Rs. 250.00 lakhs for the above mentioned scheme during the VII Plan period.

Direct Central Assistance.—Under the scheme of Special Direct Central Assistance, assistance is sanctioned by the Government of India to the approved schemes of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. Upto the end of 1987-88, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 734.00 lakhs has been received during the last four years.

Community Polytechnics.—Under the scheme of Community Polytechnics, ten Polytechnics have been designated as Community Polytechnics by the Government of India.

for the transfer of Technology to rural areas. The Government of India sanctions assistance to the Community Polytechnics for their programmes and activities.

Faculty Development.—Under the Quality Improvement Programme, teachers of Engineering Colleges are sent to institutes of Higher learning like I.I.T., I.I.Sc., Bangalore, etc., to acquire Doctoral degree. Polytechnic teachers are deputed to T.T.T.I. for training. Teachers are also deputed to participate in short courses, seminars symposium and conferences under the continuing Education Programme.

Autonomy.—Autonomy has been granted to 10 institutions at the institution level and five institutions at the Departmental level. During 1988-89, no autonomy has been granted to the Polytechnics.

Placement Sections.—As part of the Career Guidance Programme, placement sections have been created in all the Government and Government Aided Technical Institutions to help and guide the passed out students in securing employment.

CONNEMARA (STATE-CENTRAL) PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Connemara Public Library, Madras has been named after Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras (1886-1891). 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 September, 10th 1956 it became one of the four recipients 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.

It has a floor space of 71,700 square feet and shelving capacity of 29,000 feet. It can accommodate more than 350 readers at a time.

Specialised Wings.—It serves as UNESCO Information Centre since 1956 and received all the publications of UNESCO.

It also serves as UNO Information Centre for its publications.

Service.—At present, the Connemara Public Library is functioning with the following divisions of services to the Public :—

- (1) Reference service,
- (2) Text Book Service,
- (3) Home Delivery Service,
- (4) Lending Service,
- (5) Bibliographic Service,
- (6) Periodicals and Newspapers.

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 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 residence outside of the city (Metropolis of Madras) can borrow book from this Library through Inter Loan Library (Local Library Authority).

(4) Films of Educational culture and aesthetic taste are screened once in a three months to the readers.

Record of works.—The following is the revised stock of visitors, members and books from April, 1988 to March 1989 :—

Stock of books.	Visitors.	Members.
(1)	(2)	(3)
438216.	715901	38824
	Books	

	Consulted.	Total.
	-----	-----
Lent.	(5)	(6)
202512	2212422	2414934

RECEIPTS:

I. Under the Delivery of Book Act :

	1988-89	1987-88
(a) Books (Standard works)	7,579	7,503
(b) Periodicals	3,950	3,770
(c) Newspapers	227	340

II. Purchased :

(a) Books	475	1,712
(b) Periodicals (Foreign)	65	69

III. Grants :

(a) Books	2,239	252
(b) Periodicals	120	..

Members :

(a) At the beginning of the year	36,275	32,608
(b) Admission during the year	2,814	3,939
(c) Withdrawals during the year	265	272
(d) Current at the end of this year	38,824	36,275

Finance :

Receipts	1,24,482.00	2,65,885.00
Expenditure	24,61,548	23,49,753.00

Distinguished Visitors :

- (1) His Excellency, Governor of Tamil Nadu 13-2-89
- (2) Dr. R. Srinivasan, Research Fellow Steel, New Delhi 9-5-89
- (3) Library Advisory Committee : Kerala Legislative Assembly, Trivandrum 14-2-89
- (4) David J. Wertluft : Director of Library Luthiacran Theological Seminary Philadelphia—U.S.A.
- (4) Sri J. Jone. Librarian Central Reference Library, Calcutta-27.

TAMIL NADU SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRES.

The Government accorded administrative approval for the establishment of a Modern Science Centre at Kottur in Madras on 20th February 1984 and the Science Centre was named as ' Periyar Science and Technology Centre ', in memory of late Thanthai Periyar. The Government initially accorded Administrative sanction for Rs. 385 lakhs for setting up the Periyar Science and Technology Centre and subsequently gave its unused approval to Rs. 401.25 lakhs for phase I only. Government also accepted the offer made by the Industrialist Thiru C. K. Birla, for establishing a Planetarium at a cost of Rs. 159 lakhs, to be named as Birla Planetarium, from the funds donated by Thiru C. K. Birla.

The purpose of establishing the centre is to develop scientific attitude and thinking in the younger generation by encouraging curiosity and questioning process, Scientific and 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.

In the First Phase, the Periyar Science and Technology Centre will house the following galleries :—

- (1) Transportation.
- (2) Physical Science.
- (3) Electronic and Communication.
- (4) Metallurgy and Children's Corner.
- (5) Computer Science.
- (6) Space Science.
- (7) Interactive exhibits.

Besides, a gallery exclusively for displaying the Propagations and Teachings and ideas of Thanthai Periyar and Science and Technology will be put up at the entrance of the centre.

NEW SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED DURING THE YEAR.

The Planetarium with a seating capacity for 236 persons was inaugurated by His Excellency, the President of India on 11th May 1988. The first programme introduced at the Planetarium was on " Exploring the Solar System ". The Second programme on ' Violent Universe ' was inaugurated on 7th November 1988. The third programme

' Are we alone in this Universe ' was inaugurated on 13th March 1989. Over 2.5 lakhs persons witnessed the planetarium Programmes

Special Information.—It is programmed to open the Periyar Science and Technology Centre with Eight galleries by the end of 1989.

A Museo-bus (Mobile Science Exhibition) with 25 participatory type exhibits will be taken to near by villages for popularisation of Science and Technology among rural masses shortly.

Conclusion.—Depending upon the availability of funds, it is proposed to take up Phase II of Periyar Science and Technology Centre and also to establish medium sized Science Centres and Regional Science Centres at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore to start with and to extend such activities in every District Head Quarters, in a phased manner.

TAMIL NADU STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology was established on 31st February 1984 by a resolution of the State Government with Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, the nominee of the Chief Minister as President and Dr. V Ananda Rao as Member-Secretary. 29 members drawn from the Universities, Research Organisations, Department of State and Central Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and Financial Institutions were nominated as members of the council. The Executive Committee of the council was also formed with eleven of the members of the General Council.

The activities of the State Council were planned in terms of—

- (i) initiating, supporting and monitoring of Research and Development activities.
- (ii) supporting activities related to the popularisation of Science and Technology.
- (iii) supporting entrepreneurship development programmes.
- (iv) dissemination of information.
- (v) Organization of panel discussions between generators and users to technology or themes identified in consultation with departments of State Government.
- (vi) incentives to young scientists for pursuit of research activities.
- (vii) providing financial assistance for holding seminars/symposia/Workshops/conferences.

Research and Development Activities.—The thrust of the programme was encouragement of research activities identified by the council with the assistance of experts and also in consultation with the development departments of the State Government.

The following Research Projects were started during this year. —

Serial number.	Title of the Project.	Chief Investigator and Institution.	Duration (Years).	Total outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(LAKHS)
1	Studies on Integrated soil Moisture and Nutrient Management for boosting yield in dry and agriculture.	Additional Director of (Rural and Development Department of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu.	3	5.75
2	Post Harvest Technology to enrich the available high fibrous feeds and fodder for livestock.	Dr. R. Kadirvelu, Veterinary College, Madras.	5	13.00
3	Enzyme Immunoassay based Diagnostics for Indigenous Plant Tegius.	Dr. C. Damodaran, Forensic Sciences Department, Madras	3	2.50
<i>Special Project at the request of DST, GOI.</i>				
4	Action Plan for Management of Renewable Sources.	Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Madras.	1	0.72

CHAPTER VIII
ENVIROMENT CONTROL AND FOREST DEPARTMENT
CINCHONA

The Cinchona Department, a Commercial wing of the Government of Tamil Nadu is mainly engaged in the cultivation of Cinchona and production of Quinine. It has enlarged its activities to the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Production of valuable drugs and Aromatic Oils of Commercial value. This venture has been taken up to augment the revenue and to provide more employment opportunities to the rural population of hilly regions of Nilgiris District, Coimbatore District and Dindigul Quaid-E-Millet District by taking up the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants such as Geranium, Cymbopogon winterianus, Eucalyptus Citriodora, Eucalyptus Globulus, Cinnamomum zeylanicum Dioscorea etc. in its plantations.

The Department has under cultivation the following areas in the three districts:—

	Anamallais.	Nilgiris.	Kodai-kanal.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	HA.	HA.	HA.	HA.
Cinchona	1,463.96	504.12	..	1,968.08
Medicinal and Aromatic Crops.	412.40	841.14	191.00	1,444.54
Fuel areas	468.72	155.38	34.00	658.10

A sum of Rs. 17,10,819.53 (Rs. 12,70,819.53 for consumption within the country and Rs. 4,40,000 (on Export of Quinine products) was realised on sale of Quinine products.

Medicinal and Essential Oils were sold to the tune of Rs. 60,26,325.15.

Miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum zeylanicum leaves and bark, Pepper, Pyrethrum flowers, Cardamom, Diosgenin, Caffeine etc. were sold to the value of Rs. 3,74,907.00.

Supply of Tooth Powder to the rural children under Nutritious Meal Scheme was made to the value of Rs. 14,29,050.00.

Sales.—The total revenue realised by the sale of departmental produce and miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 124.38 lakhs.

New Planting of Cinchona and Medicinal and Essential Oils and other crops were completed follows during 1988-89. The Cinchona planting was suspended

for the last few years on account of poor demand and prices was revised during the year :

	Rs.
(1) Geranium	21.00
(2) Cym bopogan winterianus	9.00
(3) Eucalyptus globulus	0.30
(4) Eucalyptus citriodora	11.10
(5) Dioscorea	5.39
(6) Rosemary	2.75
(7) Cinchona	102.00

Cinchona Harvest.—A total quantity of 2,34,096 Kg. of Cinchona bark (dry) was obtained during 1988-89.

Production of Medicinal and Aromatic Oils.—The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential Oils (crude) were produced in the plantations during the year 1988-89.

	Kg.
(1) Eucalyptus Citriodora oil	4,922.600
(2) Eucalyptus Globulus Oil	2,803.850
(3) Java Citronella oil	3,907.675
(4) Geranium oil	2,108.335
(5) Cinnamomum Zeylanicum oil	1.200
(6) Ocimum camphora leaves	1,936.000
(7) Ocimum Grattissimum	59.610
(8) Rosemary oil	64.250
(9) Pyrethrum flowers	120.000
(10) Pepper (dry)	32.500
(11) Patchouli leaves	13.000
(12) Dioscorea Tubers	19.050
(13) Eucalyptus Smithi oil	4,200
(14) Lemongrass oil	27.500
(15) Cardamom	1,288.850
(16) Eucalyptus radiate	12.500

The Quinine Factory, Anamallais is confined to the production of Quinine Products and the Medicinal and Essential Oil factory, Naduvattam is engaged in the purification and standardisation of Medicinal and Aromatic oils. The department had also taken up the manufacture and distribution of tooth powder to Pre-School children of Rural areas under Noon Meal Programme in the factories. A quantity of 36,67,500 packets of Tooth powder (30 gram each) was manufactured and distributed to eight districts of this State. A quantity of 2015 Kg. of Caffeine has been manufactured during 1988-89 in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam.

Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona.—Extraction of Cinchona bark which was suspended for some time was resumed from 17th February 1988 and 1,99,840 Kg. of Cinchona bark was processed and the following products produced :—

(1)	(2)
Quinine Sulphate	2,816.000
Cinchona febrifuge	4,000.000
Cinchonidine	230.300
Quinine Hydrochloride	440.885
Cin Quinine	0.500
Quinidine Sulphate	20.000

Analysis of bark samples, samples of finished products, samples of Chemicals, raw Materials of tooth powder were carried out in the Laboratory in addition to receiving, weighing and sampling of Cinchona bark from plantations and routine analysis of spent bark and intermediary products.

Tamil Nadu Steroids Factory Cinchona.—During 1988-89, a quantity of 19,050 Kg. of Dioscorea tubers were issued for hydrolysis. A quantity of 100.00 Kg. of Dioscin was manufactured during the year.

Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam.—During 1988-89, the following Medicinal and Essential Oils were purified, standardised and packed in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam :—

1. Eucalyptus oil I.P. ..	4,246.500 Kg.
2. Geranium ..	1,960,805 Kg.
3. Eucalyptus citriodora ...	3,862.725 Kg.
4. Java Citronella ..	1,762.200 Kg.
5. Camphor Oil ..	140.155 Kg.
6. Camphor tablets ..	2,63,461 Nos.
7. Patchouli oil ..	2,850 Kg.
8. Rosemary oil ..	54.300 Kg.
9. Ocimum Grattissimum oil	58.850 Kg.

10. Cinfresh ..	1,50,200 Litres
11. Cinspray ..	251 Litres
12. Cinomos ..	17 Kg.
13. Cinnamomum zeylanicum bark.	80 Kg.
14. Cinnamomum zeylanicum dust.	10 Kg.
15. Cinnamomum zeylanicum leaves.	6.625 Kg.
16. Lemon grass oil ..	34,400 Kg.
17. Bitter Orange oil ..	3,025 Kg.
18. Chinnamomum zeylanicum oil.	2,775 Kg.

Plan Schemes.—The Works on the Plan schemes sanctioned under Five-Year Plan were continued. The schemes for the cultivation of Geranium under Western Ghats Development Programme in Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and Scheme for the cultivation of Java Citronella in Nilgiris under Hill area Development Programme were continued during the year under State Plan Scheme. The implementation of Plan schemes in the Department factories have enhance the employment potential to the local people mostly backward classes residing in remote localities.

FORESTS.

The Tamil Nadu has a geographical area of 1,30,057 Sq.km. Area under forests is 22,552 Sq.kms. which is 17.34 per cent of the land area. National aim is to have 1/3rd of land area under forests. As per a survey conducted by Forest Department about 30 per cent of the total forest area, i.e., 6,00,000 ha. is in a degraded condition. Hence urgent action is called for remedying the damages done to the forests. Steps have to be taken to rehabilitate the established and degraded forest lands and protect existing evergreen forests and forest wealth by adopting modern planting and management methods.

Functions—The main functions of the department are as follows:—

(1) Protection of reserve forests and wildlife areas for preserving their flora and fauna wealth.

(2) Implementation of the various acts like Tamil Nadu Forest Act wildlife (Protection) Act, Forest (Conservation) Act, etc.

(3) Increasing vegetational cover by re-forestation and afforestation programme.

(4) Reclamation of degraded areas by soil and water conservation techniques and improving water regions.

(5) Meeting the demands of local people and forest based industries by supplying the goods and services.

(6) Improving the conditions of tribals living in forest areas and providing life support to poor people.

(3) Progress of work-target and Achievement both Physical and Financial for each scheme:

Scheme.	Target.	Physical Achievement.	Target.	Financial Achievement.	Abstract.		Financial Abstract.		
					Target.	Achievement.	Target	Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
					(i) Afforestation	39344 ha.	35476 ha.	2981.69 lakhs.	3011.26 lakhs.
					(ii) Avenue planting.	974 kms ²	1294 kms.	..	..
					(iii) Intensive cultural operation.	1975 ha.	1281 ha.		
					(iv) Thinning	1300ha.	1434 ha.		
					(v) Distribution of seedlings.	8.90 lakhs.	7.16 lakhs.		
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)							
1. Soil conservation.	2326 ha. 300 km. 2.01 lakhs seedlings distribution.	2400 180 2.00	120.66	127.82					
2. State schemes.	29408 ha. 1175 km. 6.90 lakhs distribution of seedlings 959kms. 1300 Thinning	27604 1101 5.16 1132 1434	2250.42	2206.74					
3. Schemes aided by autonomous bodies.	--	..	3.18	2.97					
4. Centrally sponsored schemes	--	..	0.01	17.97					
5. Central and State equally shared schemes.	6000 ha. 15 km.	4059 ha. 117 km.	226.72	308.15					
6. Hill Area Development programme.	1070 ha.	768	220.90	158.98					
7. Western Ghat Development programme.	540 ha.	555	160.70	189.53					

4. New Schemes implemented in the reporting year.—Two new schemes have been implemented during the year under report. The details are given below:—

(1) *Biological upgradation and tree restoration by Aerial seedlings.*—Aim: Afforestation of degraded forests and waste lands for restoration of ecological balance through aerial seedling method. During 1988-89 an area of 1000 hectares was aerially seeded and the same scheme with an expenditure of 6.51 lakhs was implemented. It was founded by Government of India and Tamil Nadu Government.

2. *Supply of 5 million seedlings free of cost to other Government Departments and voluntary organisations.*—Aim: To raise plantations with the assistance of other Government Departments and voluntary organisations, an amount of Rs. 0.89 lakhs was spent in implementing the scheme.

Financial - Including outlay and actual expenditure and economic viability.—The revenue realised during 1988-89 was 33.27 crores and expenditure incurred was 41.41 crores.

Special Information, if any:—An amount of Rs. 132.58 lakhs has been spent for the welfare of tribals emphasising the importance given by Government of Tamil Nadu to the welfare of Tribals and 19 schools are run by the forest department for the welfare of tribals.

MARAMVALARPPU

Vanamahotsava or World Forestry Day/Week was celebrated from 21st March 1989 to 31st March 1989 in a be-fitting manner in the state during the year 1989-90. Tree planting programme were arranged. 1097.72 lakhs seedlings were supplied to public and various institutions tree of cost Vanamahotsava posters were displayed. Lectures, quiz programmes and interviews were organised on tree planting through All India Radio and Doordharsan. An amount of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for celebrating this week.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT.

Introduction.—Prior to the formation of the Co-operative Audit Department in 1981, the audit function was looked after by an audit wing headed by a Chief Audit Officer under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With a view to ensure independence of audit, the Government ordered in 1978 the separation of audit from the co-operation department and also creation of a separate department operative Audit to audit the accounts of all the co-operative societies in the state including co-operative sugar and spinning mills. This department is now functioning under the administrative control of the Government in Finance Department.

Audit Progress.—As on 31st March 1989 the progress in audit for the year 1987-88 is as follows :—

Serial number.	As on 31-3-1989 the number of societies due for audit.	Audit Completed.	Pending Audit.	Pendency.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	20,909	18,703	2,206	PER CENT, 10.55

Out of 2,206 societies pending audit as on 31st March 1989 audit could not be completed in respect of 353 societies due to non-availability of account books, etc., for audit.

Levy of audit fees.—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.

(b) The details of amount recovered as audit fees and F.R. cost for the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 are furnished below :—

Departmental Revenue Collection :

Year.	Audit Fees.	F.R. cost.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rs. in lakhs.)			
1986-87	12.07	236.12	248.19
1987-88	35.65	249.35	285.00
1988-89	65.64	243.73	309.37

TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Upgradation of existing office

(1) Sub Pay and Accounts Office, Madras has been upgraded as a fullfledged Pay and Accounts Office (Secretariat), Madras.

(2) Nineteen District Head Quarters, Sub-Treasuries have been upgraded as Selection Grade Sub-Treasuries.

(3) Pension Pay Office, Madras and Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Madras have been upgraded in the cadre of Treasury Officers.

Pension.—There are 89,777 pensioners in Tamil Nadu comprising of Central, State, Military and other pensioners. All the Tamil Nadu Government pensioners drawing upto Rs. 400 are brought under the 'Pension Pilot Scheme' for making payment by Money Order from 1st April 1988. There is also an optional scheme under 'PSB Scheme'. The minimum pension has been enhanced to Rs. 245 w.e.f. 1st April 1988.

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.

Government Securities.—Enhancement advices and cancellation advices received from the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India were promptly recorded in the registers and further action taken.

Treasury Accounts.—The monthly Treasury Accounts and the I and II list of payments were sent to Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu on the due dates.

Reconciliation of Departmental figures with the Treasury figures was also done by the reconciliation officers

Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.—On remittance of the Tax amount, necessary Motor vehicles Discs were issued to the non-transport vehicles 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 into 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 Social 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.—Tamil Nadu Social Security Scheme, Bank scrolls and pension money orders forms are being printed from the Bradma machines and supplied to the Sub-Treasuries.

Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees contributory Provident Fund Scheme.—There are 30 implementing

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units comprising of 4 54,716 subscribers. The accumulation of the contribution is kept under personal deposit accounts.

Internal Audit.—Internal audit of the accounts in respect of the following schemes is done by the Regional Deputy Directors of this department:—

- (1) Tamil Nadu Family Benefit Fund, 1974.
- (2) Salary bills of Self Drawing Officers.
- (3) Tamil Nadu Government Employees Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity scheme, 1984.
- (4) Tamil Nadu Labour Insurance -cum-Retirement Benefit Scheme, 1984.

Treasury Irregularities.—No Treasury Irregularity was marked either by Reserve Bank of India, Madras or by the Accountant-General against the District Sub-Treasury during 1988. However, the Treasury Officer has marked Sub-Treasury irregularity against the Sub-Treasury, Tiruppur.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE,

The Tamil Nadu Government set up the Government 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.

2. Applications in Operation—Finance Application System ABC.—It was found necessary that the accounting system should suit the modern conditions assimilating the constant charges 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 5 Pay and Accounts offices send transaction data in the shape of Sub-Accounts.

Regarding cheque-drawing departments, monthly accounts are received from 165 Executive Engineers (Public Works Department), 2 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.

3. Commercial Tax Application.—The Commercial Taxes Application was originally designed to process assessed annual transactions and to generate analytical statements therefrom.

The assessment process extends approximately through the year following the assessment year and hence the punching of data starts only at the end of the year following the assessment year. As a supplement to this analysis, it was decided to develop another programme to process and analyse current year's data for the first half of the year and to generate statements that would enable review of current situation for budget purposes.

4. 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 2 phases viz. the pre-exam. phase and the post exam. phase. The results are processed for the 2 exam, March and October every year.

Processing of Higher Secondary examination marks with dummy numbers for selected subjects has been introduced from April 1988 examinations. Dummy numbers register and schoolwise mark registers are generated. The certificates were distributed in the Schools to the candidates on the same day the results were published.

Entrance Examinations (TNPSCEE 88).—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 Sciences. For Law and Medical P.G. courses the entire processing was done at Government Data Centre from punching of response sheets to preparation of selection lists.

Employment.—The main aim in computerising the Registration in the various employment exchanges is to develop a streamlined information system and to take various statistical outputs.

Selection of nominees for interview by computer and by manual method will be done parallelly for a specific period.

After this, all the Nine employment exchanges will be taken for computerisation in a phased manner.

6. Examination Oriented Bio-Date System (EBS).—The Department of Government Examinations has the stupendous task of selecting, assembling and synchronizing 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.

7. 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.

8. N.L.C. Inventory Information System.—The computerised N.L.C. 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.

During the year the entire processing was converted and implemented in their in-house computer system by the Government Data Centre Programmer.

9. Pay Bill for Self-drawing Officers in the Secretariat.—The Pay Bill for all the 400 Self-drawing Officers in the Secretariat of Tamil Nadu Government and for the Honourable Ministers have been computerised after an indepth system study and design by the Government Data Centre.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

The Department is entrusted with the Audit of both statutory and non-statutory bodies, which are under the control of Tamil Nadu Government and Special scheme such as Tamil Nadu Nutritious Meal Scheme. The Department is also in charge of Administration of Pension Schemes for Municipal Panchayat Union and Town Panchayat Employees in this State and also the Provident Fund

Securities of Local Bodies and Charitable Endowment Funds. The Volume of transactions audited by this Department during 1988-89 was 1672.319 crores).

2. *Audit Activities During 1988-89.*—The Audit activities of the Department during 1988-89 and the volume of financial transaction audited by the department during 1988-98 were as follows :—

Serial number.	Institutions.	Accounting Year.	Number on Institutions Audited.	Receipts	Charges
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
1	Municipal Corporations (Madras/Madurai/Coimbatore)	1986-87	2	7,114.75	7,219.70
2	Municipalities	1987-88	52	4,655.09	4,633.37
3	Electrical Licence Undertaking Schemes	1986-87	4	1,771.59	1,702.61
4	Panchayat Unions				
	1985-86	65.65	74.64		
	1986-87	13,662.40	10,592.99		
	1987-88	6,421.33	4,978.70		
		<u>20,149.38</u>	<u>15,646.33</u>		
5	Town Panchayat			<u>20,149.38</u>	<u>15,646.33</u>
	1985-86	9.01	5.55		
	1986-87	2,498.00	2,395.00		
	1987-88	624.00	598.00		
		<u>3,131.01</u>	<u>2,998.55</u>		
				3,131.01	2,998.55
6	Tamil Nadu Housing Board Audit	1986-87	1	8,391.00	8,227.00
7	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board Audit	1986-87	1	3,787.00	3,477.00
8	Universities	1984-85	1		
		1985-86	1		
		1986-87	3	9,339.00	9,235.00
		1987-88	5		
9	Private Polytechnics	1987-88	30		
10	Local Library Authorities	1987-88	5	16,598.00	12,791.00
11	Miscellaneous Institutions	1987-88	285		
12	Chief Minister's Noon Meal Schemes		64,945	12,891.37	12,759.29
13	Official Assignee Audit	1987-88		229.53	278.18
14	Official Liquidator Audit	1987-88		85.75	87.05
15	Administrator-General and Official Trustee Audit			16.51	16.18
				<u>88,159.98</u>	<u>79,071.26</u>
	Receipts	88,159.98			
	Charges	79,071.26			
		<u>1,67,231.24</u>			

Quantum of Loss Report.—Institutions wise detailed of quantum of Loss Reports issued during the year are given below:—

1. Municipal Commissioners	15
2. Panchayat Union Commissioners ..	29
3. Executive Officers of Town Panchayats	21
Total	65

3. *Government grants paid to local bodies over drawal of grants recovered.*—During the year under report a total sum of Rs. 10,14,349.85 being the overdrawal of Government Grants was recovered from the local bodies and credited to Government Account.

4. *Administration of charitable Endowment Account.*—The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the capacity as Agent to the Treasure of Charitable Endowments, Governments of India and as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments Tamil Nadu Administered 4 Unoin Endowments and 901 State Endowments with a total Value of Rs. 180 lakhs. The total amount of interest realised was Rs. 21,17 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6.77 lakhs was distributed to the institutions.

5. *Administration of pension scheme.*—Two Pension Schemes, one for the employees of Municipalities and other for the employees of the Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayat area administered by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

1. *Municipal employees pension fund.*—During the period 1988–89 a total sum of Rs. 90.64 lakhs was realised as pension contribution from the Municipalities and a total sum of Rs. 200.19 lakhs was distributed towards pension and gratuity and adhoc pension. Deficit in this account is met out by withdrawal of Rs. 129 lakhs drawn from personal Deposit Account (MEPF) maintained at State Bank of India, Madras-600 006.

1,316 pension certificate and 132 pension payment orders were issued and 269 cases of commutation of pension were disposed off. The balance kept in the Government Deposit as on 31st March 1989 was Rs. 209 lakhs. 175 Adhoc pension certificates were issued during 1988–89. 155 Pension Payment Order were issued for cases of death before 14th January 1970.

2. *Panchayat Union and Town Panchayats employees Pension Fund.*—The Pension Fund is administered as per Orders of Government issued in 1976.

A total sum of Rs. 119.44 lakhs was realised as pension contribution during the year from the Panchayat Union Council and Town Panchayat and Panchayat Township Committees and a sum of Rs. 131.88 lakhs was realised as interest on investments made in Government Accounts. A Total sum of Rs. 227.04 lakhs was disbursed towards pension as pensionary benefits.

864 Pension Payment orders were issued during the year 1988–89. The balance under this fund as on 31st March 1989 was Rs. 1,784 lakhs of which Rs. 1,762 lakhs held under Government Deposit.

9. *Administration of local bodies provident fund securities and sanction of interest.*—Provident Fund investment of Local Body employees was taken over by the Government in the year 1967 and the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts was entrusted with the work of realisation on interest and encashment of investments on maturity. Fund

During 1988–89 Securites (fixed Deposit) valued at Rs. 275 lakhs were realised on maturity and remitted to Government Accounts. A total sum of Rs. 257 lakhs was realised as interest in (FIXED DEPOSIT). During the year 943 interest claims aggregation Rs. 375 lakhs received from Local bodies towards interest on their Provident Fund Balance held under "T. Deposits" were checked and payments authorised by this Department. The total amount of securities held as on 31st March 1989 including Fixed Deposit in Nationalised Banks made under the orders of Government was Rs. 2,992 lakhs.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

The Small Savings Department is concerned with the main objectives of promotion of the ideal of thrift as a way of life among all classes of the people of the State and mobilisation of household savings for National Development.

A Small Savings target of Rs. 225 crores was fixed by the Government to the State for the year 1988–89. Out of this target a net collection of Rs. 170.25 crores (Provisional) was made during the year. This achievement works out to 76 per cent of the target fixed.

The exempted institutions were formerly depositing their surplus GPF funds in small Savings. The Government of India have changed the pattern of investments and hence the surplus funds were not deposited in Small Savings scrips. Further the Government of India have disbanded cumulative time deposit scheme which was much liked by Income Tax Payers. Also, the exempted institutions withdrawing large amounts already deposited, invested in other schemes. National Savings Certificates VI and VII issues in which sizable amounts were collected during 1982–83 comes to maturity during 1988–89 and large amounts were withdrawn. They are the few major factors which adversely affect Small Savings mobilisation in the State during 1988–89.

During the year, a new Small Savings scrip "Kissan Vikas Patra" was introduced by the Government of India.

Scripwise collection during 1988–89 are furnished in the statement.

SCRIPTWISE COLLECTION DURING 1988-89.

Securities.	Gross.	Net.	Securities.	Gross.	Net.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
I. N. S. S.	38.49	38.43	1. NSC II Issue	0.77	2.93
II. M. I. S.	15.60	15.28	2. NSC VI Issue	63.90	39.20
III. S. B.	181.98	(—)	3. NSC VII Issue	5.67	2.10
1. Year T. D.	7.32	(—)	4. I.V. Patra	76.97	76.97
2. Year T. D.	1.90	0.41	5. K.V. Patra	40.84	40.82
3. Year T. D.	1.28	(—)	6. NSC Others	(—)	0.75
4. Year T. D.	3.61	(—)	VII Sub Total	188.15 certificates	155.41
IV. Total T. D.	14.11	(—)	VIII PPF (PO)	0.62	0.55
V. C. T. D.	5.98	(—)	I TO VIII Total	500.66	165.06
VI. R.D	55.73	14.30	IX. PPF (Bank)	5.21	5.19
I to VI Sub Total	311.89	9.10	Grand Total	505.87	170.25

STATE TRADING SCHEME.

VALUE OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AUDITED BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1988-89 ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Serial number.	Institutions,	Number of Institutions audited during the year.	Receipts.	Charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board	3,913	54,52.20	59,77.10
2.	Agricultural Depots	532	10,24.50	..
3.	Weight and Measures	113	30.37	..
4.	Chemical Fertilisers	8	81.93	86.54
5.	Tamilnadu Text Book Society, Madras.	6	18,35.13	16,17.93
6.	Cinchona Department	6	1,36.73	4,37.18
7.	Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin	3	36.72	30.42
8.	Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi	1	9.52	54.59
9.	Tamilagam, Ooty	1	3.33	7.16
10.	State Guest House, Madras	1	3.50	28.85
11.	State Information Centre	1	0.01	..
12.	Information Centres	1	..	2.00
	Total	4,586	86,13.94	82,41.77

Total Transactions .. 1,68,55.71 lakhs

Total number of Institutions .. 4,586

Physical verification of stocks and stores by the Stock Verification Organisation.

supply and Sewerage Board, Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board, Panchayat Union and Town Panchayat has been entrusted to this department.

(a) This department is also entrusted with the surprise physical verification of stocks and stores in all Government Institutions. Annual physical verification of stock and stores in Madras and Madurai Municipal Corporations, all special selection and first grade municipalities, wood working unit and Cellular Concrete Plant Unit of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Madras Metropolitan Water

(b) Details regarding the number of institutions in which physical verification of stock were conducted during the year, approximate value of stocks verified value of shortages and excesses noticed during physical verification are furnished below:—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Institutions to be verified for the year 1988-89.</i>	<i>Number of Institutions verified 1988-89.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Government	5,930	254
2	Special, Selection and First Grade Municipalities.	60	52
3	Institutions under Madras Corporation.	11,04	118
4	Institutions under Madurai Corporation.	308	2
5	Panchayat Unions	383	9
6	Town Panchayats	654	11
7	Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	210	19
8	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.	87	71
9	Tamil Nadu Housing Board	2	2
	Total ..	8,738	538

<i>Total value of stocks verified (Rs. in lakhs).</i>	<i>Total number of item of shortages.</i>	<i>Value of Shortages. (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>	<i>Total number of items found have: not been taken in to Stock.</i>	<i>Value of stocks found to have not been taken into stock account. (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2,598.95	4,190	11.27	888	4.62
1,846.00	3,278	18.49	831	7.26
1,039.00	315	2.68	234	0.61
125.00	20	2.75	14	0.09
131.00	196	4.00	49	1.40
22.25	14	2.46	3	0.06
825.00	96	0.95	197	0.20
4,173.76	1,217	15.03	1,371	14.80
151.00	253	2.67	2	3.18
<hr/> 10,911.96 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,579 <hr/>	<hr/> 60.30 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,589 <hr/>	<hr/> 29.32 <hr/>

THE TAMIL NADU RAFFLES.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was started by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968 when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Scheme was temporarily suspended on 12th September 1975. This scheme was again revived on 7th August 1976. The object of the scheme is to augment the resources of the state to implement welfare schemes.

Initially, draws were conducted once in a month. Subsequently fortnightly draws were held from May 1981 and tri-monthly draw from March 1982. As there was increased demand for Raffle tickets weekly draws were introduced from 1985, bi-weekly from 21st May 1986,

tri-weekly from 22nd August 1986. Besides the ordinary draws, bumper draws were conducted once in three months, the periodicity of it was increased to once in two months and now two Bumper draws are conducted from 1988.

No target has been fixed and the tickets released are expected to be sold in full. But the fluctuation in sales occurs according to market trend. As such a statement from 1986-87 to 1987-88 is furnished in the Statement I.

Every year 75 per cent of the net receipt has been allotted to various welfare scheme like providing water supply to villages, providing houses to economically weaker section of the public. The particulars for the funds allotted for various scheme for the past five years is enclosed in Statement II.

STATEMENT I.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE FROM 1986-87 TO 1988-89.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Gross Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Net receipts.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1986-87	9,93,65,708.16	9,67,19,830.61	26,45,877.55
1987-88	10,65,73,353.50	9,35,70,888.45	1,39,02,456.05

STATEMENT II.

PARTICULAR OF AMOUNT ALLOTTED TO WELFARE SCHEME.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rural Water Supply Scheme.</i>	<i>Social Security and Welfare.</i>	<i>Special Welfare Fund.</i>	<i>Ex-Servicemen Welfare.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1986-87	--	--	19,84,408.50	--
1987-88	--	--	97,34,945.85	22,538

STATE FINANCE.

State Finance :

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure and on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1988-89 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash Balance :

The Cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 60.74 crores on the 1st April 1988 and Rs. (—) 12.05 crores on 31st March 1989.

Revenue Account :

The total revenue of the state of Tamil Nadu for 1988-89 was Rs. 3,48,886.54 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 3,76,304.04 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 27,417.50 lakhs.

Capital Account :

The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,028.58 lakhs the main items being Rs. 4,018.53 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied activities and Rs. 4,623.18 lakhs under capital account on Irrigation and Flood Control and Rs. 3,887.16 lakh, under Capital Account of Transport and Rs. 3,165.09 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 cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.79 lakhs. The closing balance in the fund as on the October 1953 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs comprising of cash Rs. 238 lakhs and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor states in accordance with the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the re-organised Tamil Nadu. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1988-89 was Rs 20.00 lakhs only and securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Purchase Price) A sum of Rs. 875.00 lakhs has been provided from Budget Estimate 1988-89. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1988 was Rs. 20.00 (lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs Purchase price). As per the recommendation of Eighth Finance Commission the unspent balances in a year shall be nationally carried forward to the next year and that the Central team will taken into account the availability of unspent balances in the Famine Relief Fund while determining the quantum of Central Assistance.

STATE BORROWINGS.

General :

The outstanding public debt of composites 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 provisions 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 they fall due. As regards the loan taken from the Central Government each State Government will pay its share of the debt charges direct to the Government of India on the due dates. Pending final allocation of the Public debt with reference to the principles laid down in the Andhra State Act, 1953 and the State Re-organisation Act, 1956 Provisional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges in the population ratio.

The liability for the open market loan raised by the former State of Travancore-Cochin rests entirely with the Kerala Government but the Tamil Nadu Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Kerala Government as and when they fall due. In respect of the loans taken from the Centre by the former State of Travancore-Cochin the Tamil Nadu Government have paid their share direct to the Government of India.

Open Market Loans :

As Open Market Loans of Rs. 18,463 lakhs was raised 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. 2,543 lakhs.

TABLE-I.		Receipts during 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
IN THOUSANDS RUPEES		
<i>A. Tax Revenue.</i>		
0021	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,07,42,74
0022	Taxes on Agricultural Income	6,77,99
0029	Land Revenue	15,06,22
0030	Stamps and Registration Fees	1,64,65,35
0035	Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land	1,38,14
0039	State Excise	1,48,02,60
0040	Sales Tax	14,14,36,27
0041	Taxes on vehicles	1,62,41,04
0043	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	7,61,08
0045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	73,94,15
TOTAL—A. TAX REVENUE		22,01,65,58

B. NON TAX REVENUE.

ECONOMIC SERVICES.

		<i>Receipts during 1988-89</i> (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).				<i>Receipts during 1988-89</i> (IN THOUSANDS RUPEES)	
0047	Other Fiscal Services	--	2,63	0401	Crop Husbandry	.. ..	38,94,47
0049	Interest Receipts	--	78,68,97	0403	Animal Husbandry	-- ..	1,73,17
0050	Dividends and Profits	--	2,74,09	0404	Dairy Development	-- ..	57,05
0051	Public Service Commission	--	18.26	0405	Fisheries	-- ..	78,81
0055	Police	--	13,05,49	0406	Forestry and Wild Life	-- ..	33,75,93
0056	Jails	--	4,52,53	0407	Plantations	-- ..	1,23,58
0058	Stationery and Printing	--	1,42,17	0425	Co-operation	-- ..	5,73,91
0059	Public Works	--	2,03, 45	0435	Other Agricultural Programmes		4,33,96
0070	Other Administrative Services	..	11,92,04	0506	Land Reforms	.. ..	5
0071	Contributions and Recoveries Towards Pension and other Retirement benefits	..	3,89,49	0515	Other Rural Development Programmes		1,00,17
0075	Miscellaneous General Services	..	10,56,16	0551	Hill Areas	.. ..	39,75
				701	Major and Medium Irrigation	.. ..	1,25,81
				0702	Minor irrigation	.. ..	1,91,80
				0801	Power	.. ..	1,05
				0802	Petroleum	.. ..	11
				0851	Village and Small Industries	.. ..	4,37,98
				0852	Industries	.. ..	27.64
				0853	Non Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	.. ..	9,22,83
				0875	Other Industries	.. ..	6.50
				1051	Port and Lighthouses	.. ..	60,90
				1054	Roads and Bridges	.. ..	8,30,26
				1055	Road Transport	.. ..	35,37
				1056	Inland Water Transport	.. ..	1,10,86
				1425	Other Scientific Research	.. ..	1,07
				1452	Tourism	.. ..	13,34
				1475	Other General Economic Services		1,85,21
				Total—B	Non-Tax Revenue	..	<u>3,34,57,91</u>
SOCIAL SERVICES.							
		<i>Receipts during 1988-89</i> (IN THOUSANDS RUPEES)					
0202	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	..	12,79,99				
0210	Medical and Public Health	..	11,52,52				
0211	Family Welfare	..	42.85				
0215	Water-Supply and Sanitation	..	91.29				
0216	Housing	..	4,59,56				
0217	Urban Development	..	6,45				
0220	Information and Publicity	..	1,58,24				
0230	Labour and Employment	..	2,33,54				
0235	Social Security and Welfare	..	50,30,65				
0250	Other Social Services	..	8,94,95				

A. GENERAL SERVICES—cont.

Expenditure during
1988-1989
(IN THOUSANDS
OF RUPEES).

2056	Jails									13,99,98
2058	Stationery and Printing									18,47,63
2059	Public Works									26,77,79
2070	Other Administrative Services									20,87,03
2071	Pensions and Other retirement benefits									1,84,14,38
2075	Miscellaneous General Services									13,62,10
Total—A. General Services:										9,53,49,45

SOCIAL SERVICES.

Expenditure during
1988-1989.
(IN THOUSANDS
OF RUPEES)

2202	General Education									7,42,60,53
2203	Technical Education									26,73,68
2204	Sports and Youth Services									7,33,96
2205	Art and Culture									9,63,80
2210	Medical and Public Health									2,17,13,64
2211	Family Welfare									43,54,56
2215	Water supply and sanitation									92,03,42
2216	Housing									17,65,76
2217	Urban Development									34,18,45
2220	Information and Publicity									4,12,73
2225	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes									85,60,20
2230	Labour and Employment									26,54,87
2235	Social Security and Welfare									1,56,27,27
2236	Nutrition									20,57,73
2245	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities									8,75,42
2250	Other Social Services *									1,51,49
2251	Secretariat—Social Services									3,75,89
Total—B. Social Services										15,66,03,40

* Major Head "2252" is shown as "2250".

ECONOMIC SERVICES—cont.

		<i>Expenditure during 1988-89 (IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES.)</i>
3452	Tourism	58,52
3454	Census Surveys and Statistics	4,75,95
3456	Civil Supplies	1,05,93,62
3475	Other General Economic Services	3,04,49
TOTAL C.—ECONOMIC SERVICES ..		11,65,88,22

*Expenditure during
1988-1989
(IN THOUSANDS OF
RUPEES.)*

D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

3604	Compensation and Assignments to local Bedia and Panchayat Raj Institution ..	77,62,97
TOTAL D.—GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS		77,62,97
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—REVENUE ACCOUNT		37,63,04,04

TABLE III.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES—

		<i>Expenditure during 1988-1989 (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)</i>
4058	Capital outlay on Stationery and Printing	9,25
4059	Capital outlay on Public Works	10,16,69
4070	Capital outlay on other Administrative Services	18,48
TOTAL A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES		10,44,42

B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES.

(1)	(2)	(3)
		<i>Expenditure during 1988-89</i>
		(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	7,23,13
4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	7,47,49
4211	Capital Outlay on Family Welfare	82.58
4215	Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	5,31,63
4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	3,08,24
4220	Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	19.89
4225	Capital outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	6,90,47
4235	Capital outlay on Social Security and Welfare	51
4236	Capital outlay on Nutrition	30,10
4250	Capital outlay on other social services	26,05
Total—B Capital Account of Social Services ...		31,65,09

C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES.

(1)	(2)	(3)
		<i>Expenditure during 1988-89.</i>
		(IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES.)
4401	Capital outlay on Crop Husbandry	1,68,89
4402	Capital outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	1,81,19
4403	Capital outlay on Animal Husbandry	10.38
4404	Capital outlay on Dairy Development	51.10
4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	95.21
4406	Capital outlay on Forestry and Wild life	18,85,48
4407	Capital outlay on Plantations	37.91
4408	Capital outlay on Food storage and Warehousing	30.00
4415	Capital outlay on Agriculture Research and Education	21.44
4425	Capital outlay on Co-operation	15,36,96
4435	Capital outlay on other Agricultural Programme	(—) 3

(1)	(2)	(3) (IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES.)
4515	Capital outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	7.52
4551	Capital outlay on Hill Areas	5,30,42
4575	Capital outlay on other special areas programmes	21.51
4701	Capital outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation	41,92,37
4702	Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation	2,16,78
4711	Capital outlay on Flood Control Projects	2,14,03
4851	Capital outlay on Village and Small Industries	52.53
4853	Capital outlay on Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	10
4859	Capital Outlay on Tele-communication and Electronic Industries	1,42,11
4860	Capital outlay on Consumer Industries	4,73,42
4875	Capital outlay on other Industries	9,63,39
5051	Capital outlay on ports and Lighthouses	57,17
5052	Capital outlay on Shipping	..
5054	Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges	35,69,85
5055	Capital outlay on Road Transport	2,45,00
5056	Capital outlay on Inland Water Transport	15.14
5452	Capital outlay on Tourism	92.64
5465	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	..
5475	Capital outlay on other General Economic Services	6,56
Total—C. Capital Account of Economic Services		<u>1,48,19,07</u>
Total—Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account (A—B—C)		<u>1,90,28,58</u>

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

The Institutional Finance Department was established in July 1983 to liaise between the Government Departments Agencies and Commercial Banks to monitor and ensure the timely flow of credit from the Banks to Agricultural Industrial and Service sectors besides economically weaker sections of Society for their upliftment.

2. The credit outlay under the development achievement such as Agricultural, Industries and Services during the year 1988 are as follows :—

Sectors.	Total credit Allocation under AAP 1988.	Total credit Disburse- ment.	Percentage of performance.
(RUPEES IN CRORES)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture ..	900.21	1,063.36	118
Industries ..	241.79	229.96	95
Services ..	262.94	302.90	115
Total ..	1,404.94	1,596.22	114

Self Employment Scheme for educated unemployed-youth (Seeyu).—The scheme envisages granting of loans to educated unemployed youth for undertaking self employment ventures. The target fixed for 1988-89 scheme was

18,100 applications. The amount sanction was Rs. 2,990.96 lakhs. As against the above sanction 8,371 loans were disbursed upto 31st July 1989 amounting to Rs. 1,409.89 lakhs which works out to 48.5 per cent.

Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor.—Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor aims to cover one beneficiary out of 300 population.

Flow of Credit to women Entrepreneurs.—At the end of March 1989 the flow of credit under this scheme to women entrepreneurs aggregate to Rs. 8,715.19 lakhs covering 2,13,483 beneficiaries in the State.

Advance to weaker section in Priority Sector.—By the end of December 1988 the advances to weaker sections in Priority Sector aggregate to Rs. 933.16 crores covering 26.15 lakhs beneficiaries. The share of weaker section advances to total advances being 11.41 per cent in the state which is more than the norm fixed i.e., 10 per cent. The advances outstanding under 20 point programme at the end of December 1988 was Rs. 636.14 crores, covering 18.36 lakhs beneficiaries.

Priority Sector Advances and differential rate of interests Advances.—By the end of December 1988, the outstanding under priority sector advances of Commercial Banks in the state amounted to Rs. 3,542.65 crores. The proportion of priority sector advances to total credit is 43.3 per cent against the stipulated norm of 40 per cent. The advances outstanding under differential rate of interest scheme was Rs. 53.38 crores covering 4.29 lakhs beneficiaries in the state. The percentage of DRI advances to total advances of previous year was 0.8 per cent. The statistical data is as follows :—

Bank Group.	Total Deposit.	Total Advance.	Total P.S. advance.	Per cent age as to total advance.	DRI Advance.	Per cent age as to total advances of previous year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(IN RUPEES)						
SBI and Associates	2,053.13	2,318.66	1,045.90	45.1	16.27	0.9
Nationalised Banks	5,441.27	4,710.93	2,160.25	45.9	35.98	0.9
Private Sector Banks	1,074.60	745.27	274.07	36.8	1.05	0.2
Regional Rural Banks	31.77	45.65	41.99	92.0	0.08	0.3
Foreign Banks	233.16	354.57	20.42	5.08	..	..
Grand Total ..	8,833.93	8,175.08	3,542.63	43.38	53.38	0.8

CHAPTER X.

HANDLOOMS, HANDICRAFTS, TEXTILE, AND KHADI DEPARTMENT.

HANDLOOM AND TEXTILES.

The Director of Handlooms and Textiles continues to be the agency for planning, organising and implementing the various programmes for the promotion and development of the handloom industry.

Progress of Work :

(i) *Number of Weavers Co-operative Societies and Number of looms*.—Out of 4.27 lakhs of Handlooms in the State, 2.58 lakhs of looms have been organised into 1,665 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies upto 31st March 1989.

(ii) *Production and Sales of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies*.—For the year 1988-89, a target of 1990 lakhs metres production has been fixed for achievement. Accordingly, 1388.84 lakhs metres valued at Rs. 20,368.99 lakhs was produced and sales to the tune of 1,491.54 lakhs metres valued at Rs. 21,600.82 lakhs was effected upto 31st March 1989.

(iii) *Provision of Concessional Finance to Handloom Weavers to Co-operative Societies*.—The working capital availed by the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and Co-optex in Tamil Nadu is Rs. 180.76 crores. The Government have sanctioned an interest subsidy of Rs. 150.00 lakhs during 1988-89.

(iv) The Government is implementing the following schemes for the development of Handloom industry and for the welfare of the Handloom weavers in the State. (1) House-cum-Workshed Scheme; (2) Janatha Scheme (3) Scheme of Rebate; (4) Savings and Security Scheme; (5) General Thrift Fund Scheme; (6) Liberation of Handloom Weavers; (7) Scheme for Modernisation of Handlooms; (8) Assistance to Children of Handloom Weavers for their higher studies; (9) Supply of Uniform Cloth; (10) Marketing infrastructure for co-optex; and (11) Establishment of Handloom Reservation policy and enforcement wing.

New Scheme Implemented in the reporting year :

(i) *Norad Scheme*.—Apart from other existing schemes to generate employment opportunity for the women who are suffering hard in the grip of poverty, in rural areas. It has been planned to organise Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies exclusively for women with financial assistance in the form of subsidy under NORAD aid Programme, sponsored by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of women limited (DEW). To start with

5 such societies are being organised during the current year at a cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs at Rs. 10.00 lakhs per society.

(ii) *Supply of Looms to Loomless Women Weavers*.—To ensure continuous employment and to assure wages to women weavers it has been programmed to enlist 1,000 loomless women into various primary weavers co-operative societies, and to provide them looms suitable to them, for easy weaving without stress or strain. These 1,000 women will be enlisted in groups of 100 primary weavers' Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Projects. This programme will be integrated with industrial weavers co-operative societies schemes so that infrastructures would be made available to exclusively women handlooms weavers co-operatives and fast moving and special varieties of cloth will be entrusted for production.

This programme will bring about employment facilities among women weavers who are presently in about poverty and will build up self esteem and self confidence among them. The total cost for the scheme will be Rs. 25 lakhs of which Rs. 10 lakhs will be subsidy and Rs. 15 lakhs loan.

(iii) *Free Supply of Handloom Sarees and Dhoties for the families coming below poverty line*.—As a notable event in 1989-90, for the first time in the country Government have programmed to supply sarees and dhoties to 50 lakhs poor households at a cost of about Rs. 27.50 crores. It has a two fold objectives.

(a) Free supply of clothing to one crore people living below the poverty line as a gesture of Government compassion towards the poor; and

(b) Regular employment to one lakh poor weavers households.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation, Madras.—The Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited continues to provide financial assistance in the shape of loan to the handloom and ancillary industry outside the co-operative fold. In 1988-89 the Corporation provided working capital loans to 2,906 private sector handloom weavers amounting to Rs. 360.68 lakhs.

The progress and physical aspect of the Handloom sector is given in the statement.

STATEMENT.

HANDLOOM AND TEXTILES PROGRESS AT A GLANCE.

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. —			
1 Number of Weavers Co-operative Societies	1,667	1,673	1,665
2 Number of Handlooms in lakhs	3.91	3.97	2.58
3 Production per annum (Rs. in crores)	174.31	193.24	203.68
4 Sales per annum (Rs. in crores)	169.94	209.15	216.00
5 Working Capital (Rs. in crores)	80.78	97.70	102.26
II. Co-optex. —			
1 Procurement (Rs. in crores)	80.58	79.22	71.50
2 Sales (Rs. in crores)	91.33	113.09	100.00
3 Working Capital employed (Rs. in crores)	75.00	75.00	78.50
4 Number of selling units	545	533	492
III. Co-operative Spinning Mills. —			
1 Spindles in lakhs	4.50	4.54	4.59
2 Investment made (Rupees in lakhs)	3,491.52	6,542.58	5,215.00
3 Production (Rupees in lakhs)	8,385.32	11,599.14	13,507.37
4 Sales (Rupees in lakhs)	9,398.45	11,272.08	13,886.61
5 Working Capital (Rupees in lakhs)	1,970.00	4,236.02	2,285.00
IV. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills. Erode. —			
1 Bleaching and Dyeing of cloth (in lakh metre) .. .. .	..	26.57 kgs.	24.57
V. Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation. —			
1 Number of loans sanctioned	2,522	2,690	2,906
2 Amount of Loan Sanctioned (Rupees in lakhs)	371.20	400.63	360.68
VI. Tamil Nadu Zari Limited Kancheepuram. —			
1 Production of Zari in Marc.	130.77	14.499	8,408.00
2 Sales Value (Rupees in lakhs)	212.33	268.71	170.04

SERICULTURE

The policy of encouraging and assisting 'Sericulture' in order to increase silk production in the state and generation of additional rural employment was initiated with formation of a separate department of Sericulture in the year 1978.

Plan scheme.—For the first time after the formation of the department, a trial programme of motivating plantation of rooted cuttings instead of stem cuttings was taken up during this year. An extent of 4,100 acres has been brought under mulberry cultivation against the target of 4,000 acres during 1988-89. A total number of 4,850 farmers were covered under this programme. A Stipendary training in silkworm rearing was given to 4,000 farmers as targetted. For the first time a scheme for helping tribals in non tribal areas was introduced and a total of 54 tribal families in Kadambur and Bargur hills covered in Periyar district. The response from tribals appears encouraging. A scheme for delinking of silkworm rearing from mulberry cultivation was introduced at Madahalli Farm in Periyar district. According to this, 125 acres were planted with mulberry and leaf plucking rights have been given to 125 landless scheduled caste families in the surrounding villages for taking up silkworm rearing. A sum of Rs. 361.55 lakhs have been incurred under Plan scheme against the total outlay of Rs. 384.31 lakhs during 1988-89.

On the other hand, silkworm seed production and distribution programme for the year was kept up. Against the target of 15 million layings a quantity of 14.82 million layings was produced in the grainages in the state.

A quantity of 80.02 lakhs kg. of cocoons was produced against the target of 80 lakh kgs. and similarly a quantity of 2.71 lakh kgs. of Raw silk was produced against the target of 3.00 lakh kgs. for the year. In order to encourage silk reeling in the state and thereby preventing flow of cocoons to Karnataka, a scheme for paying interest subsidy on working capital was introduced and 103 private devices were assisted during 1988-89.

Hill Area Development Programme.—Implementation of Sericulture Programme was introduced under Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiris district in the year 1981-82. During the year 1988-89 151 acres have been brought under mulberry against the target of 180 acres. The shortfall is due to failure of north east monsoon in the hills. The Government have provided an outlay of Rs. 16.2 lakhs and the achievement was Rs. 11.95 lakhs during this year.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme.—Sericulture under Integrated Tribal Development Programme is being implemented in the hills of Salem, Trichy, 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 1988-89 300 Tribal families have been brought under Sericulture against the target of 300 families. Financial outlay

provided for the year was Rs. 73.22 lakhs and the achievement was Rs. 70.90 lakhs.

Western Ghat Development Programme : Various development activities like the establishment of model Bursery Farms, Nurseries, Beneficiary oriented programme have been taken up under Western Ghat Development Programme in Tirunelveli, Anna, Kamarajar, Coimbatore, and Kanyakumari districts. During the year 100 acres were planted with mulberry comprising 200 farmers against the annual target of 100 acres. Outlay sanctioned for the year was Rs. 10.18 lakhs and the amount incurred was Rs. 9.75 lakhs.

NEW SCHEMES.—

Ford Foundation Assisted Schemes.—The Ford Foundation Assisted Scheme (Phase I) commenced in 1984 and proposed as a scheme to help 200 women towards self employment was ended on 31st December 1988. In continuation of the scheme, Phase-II, programme was started with a full grant of Rs. 33.48 lakhs over a period of 3 years. As per this scheme 5 Nos. of women co-operative societies have been started functioning in rural areas of Dharmapuri, Salem and Periyar districts to involve women from Weaker Sections in Silk Reeling and Chawkie Rearing.

A final grant of 75,000 U.S. Dollars from the Ford Foundation is awaited for launching these women into self employment through sericulture.

Swiss Development Co-operation Scheme.—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 over a period of 3 years. 3 Nos. of Women Co-operative Societies were established in Periyar and Dharmapuri districts.

Another Component of Swiss Development Co-operation assisted scheme is bringing of Mulberry tree plantation under rainfed condition. Under this programme 7.20 lakhs Nurseries were raised and for free distribution during the planting season of 1989-90. Disinfection squads and mobile cocoon market. are functioning in the seed cocoon areas and rural areas involving in sericulture. An Administrative Wing is also functioning to monitor scheme.

World Bank Aided Programme.—A programme to increase mulberry by 30,000 acres in 9 Potential districts over 5 years period was posed to World Bank for assistance. The Appraisal Mission came in October 1988 and had detailed discussions with the officials of State and Central Governments. The outlay for the scheme profile involves a cost of Rs. 41.77 crores including physical contingencies.

It is estimated that the incremental employment generated in the non government sector may be over one lakh man years on a continuous basis by the end of the World Bank aided project. The project is to be taken up from 1989-90.

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH INDIAN MEDICINE HOMEOPATHY FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Registration of Birth, Death and Marriages.

Births and deaths.—(i) 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 the population namely, those to whom the Indian Succession Act applies, and to those who profess the Christian Religion. Deputy Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, District Registrars and Sub-Registrars of Assurances and Marriage Registrars appointed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, are appointed as Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. All these Registrars required to send copies of entries of Births and Deaths Registered under the Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages once in a quarter. Copies of the entries received are indexed and preserved in this office.

No Births or Deaths were registered under the Act during the year under report. Similarly in the previous year also no births or deaths were registered.

(ii) *The Tamil Nadu City Municipality Act, 1919.*—

(a) The Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore are required to send copies of entries of Births and Deaths relating to aliens registered by them under the Act to this office. The Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, Madurai, and Coimbatore forward these copies periodically. These copies of entries are indexed and preserved. During the year under report No returns of Births and Deaths of such persons were received as against 174 returns of Births and Deaths in the previous year from the Corporation of Madras.

(b) No Returns of Births and Deaths were received from Madurai Corporation during this year. No Returns of Births and Deaths were received during the previous year.

(c) No reports were received from the Corporation of Coimbatore.

(iii) *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920.*—The Municipalities in this State are required to send copies of entries of Births and Deaths relating to aliens to this office. Periodical copies of these entries received are indexed and preserved in this office. During the year under report, returns of 10 Births and 7 Deaths of aliens were received as against returns received in the previous year relating to 14 Births and 10 Deaths.

(iv) *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, Chingleput District) are received by the Registrar of Births and Deaths under the code and indexed and preserved in a register. Entries of Births and Deaths of aliens were received this year. 20 entries of Births and Deaths were received during the previous year.

(v) *Births and Deaths Registration Act 1969.*—Under this Act, Registration of Births and Deaths compulsory in rural areas. Copies of entries of Births and Deaths of aliens registered under this Act are required

to be sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths. Copies of such entries received are indexed and preserved in this office. During the year under report as No entries of Births and entries of Deaths were received. During the previous year 15 entries of Births and 10 entries of Deaths were received.

2. *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 7.

(d) Licences under Sections 6 and 9.

(e) Ministers of the Church of Rome, England and Scotland.

(d) Episcopally Ordained Ministers of Church other than the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.

Marriage Registrars, Licenses and Ministers of Religion send copies of entries of Marriages relating to aliens every month. Copies of entries of marriages of Indian Christians are sent every quarter. All copies of entries received are indexed and preserved in this office.

(B) 23,768 copies of entries of marriages were received during the year under report of these 7 relates to aliens and 23,761 to Indian Christians as against entries of Marriages received in the previous year of 18,475 when 85 related to aliens and 18,390 to Indian Christians.

(C) *The Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act, 1936.*—The Registrars appointed under the Act, are the District Registrars of Assurances appointed under Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act. The officiating Priest at Marriage after its solemnization to the Registrar has to copy it in his register. A copy of the Certificate as enforced in the Registrar has to be sent to this office once a quarter. These copies of Certificate are indexed and preserved in this office. No marriage was registered during the year under report as against No marriage registered in the previous year.

5. *Searches and Copies.*—(i) *Searches*—158 Searches were conducted relating to grant of copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the year under report, as against 152 searches conducted in the previous year. Of this 10 applications for searches were received from persons living abroad during the years as against 18 in the previous year.

(ii) *3 Copies*—170 certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages filed in this office were granted during the year under report of which 20 were sent to persons living abroad. 132 certified copies issued during the previous year of which 30 were sent to the persons living abroad.

6. *Financial Results.*—The receipts under the several Acts relating to Births, Deaths and Marriages are administered by this Department during the year under report are Rs. 2,07,779.20 as against Rs. 1,66,352.70 in the previous year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Identification of beneficiaries for Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy's Scheme.

Cash Assistance of Rs. 200 for AN and PN Mothers.—The State Government introduced a Scheme of identification of Pregnant mothers and awarding Cash Assistance of a sum of Rs. 200 for the period of 4 months at the rate of Rs. 50 per month (2 months before delivery and 2 months after the delivery). In view of this scheme the Ante-natal Case Registration has improved.

Achievements for Public Health Department in Family Welfare.—About 80 per cent of Family Welfare sterilisation and IUD case are from those motivated by the Field Health Staff of Medicine. Directorate of Public Health and Preventive.

Health Sub-Centres.—The Health Sub-Centres is the Community level Health out post established at the rate of one for 3000 to 5000 population.

Total Number of Health Sub-Centres as per MYP (Rural)	8,681
Number of Health Sub-Centres requiring Buildings	3,509
Number of Health Centres functioning in their own buildings	5,172

The Health Sub-Centres buildings are constructed under Self Sufficiency Scheme, Rural Family Welfare Programmes, TINP, DANIDA and under Community participation programmes, Hill Area Development Programme and ITDP.

Mini Health Centres Scheme in Tamil Nadu.—Mini Health centres run by the Non-Governmental Organisations with the financial assistance from Government of India and State Government for the delivery of curative, Preventive and Promotional Health Care Services are established as an Promotional village Health Guide Scheme Centre is to cover a population of 5000 or 1000 Families. Mini Health Centre Scheme was implemented during 1977-78 at a time when adequate number of Health Sub Centres were not established in the State, the Health Care Services in Mini Health Centres are provided through part time Doctors and Para Medicals. 209 Mini Health Centres are functioning in the State at present as on 31st March 1989. The assistance is at the rate of Rs. 9,000 from Government of India and Rs. 9,000 from State and the rest Rs. 9,000 to be borne by the voluntary Organisation.

Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme.—The concept of Multi purpose Health workers Scheme as recommended by Government of India provides for a Pair of Male and Female Health Workers to carry out and render all the Health Care Services and activities including Family Welfare through Primary Health Care approach at the Sub Centre in Rural areas, covering a population of 3,000 to 5,000 in the place of the vertical Health Programmes carried out by Unipurpose Health Workers for a large population.

Strategies for Child Survival—Immunisation.—The Universal Immunisation Programme has been implemented

from 1985-86 and now the entire State is covered under Universal Immunisation Programme and this aims at covering of 100 per cent of Pregnant Women with 2 doses of TT and 100 per cent of eligible infants with one dose of BCG and one dose of Measles and 3 doses of DPT and Polio. Fixed day out reach immunisation services on Wednesdays in Rural areas and Saturday in Urban areas in Fixed Centres like NNMP, CNC, ICDS, Anganwadi Primary School, etc. are arranged. Later on in urban areas also fixed day approach for Immunisation Services was switched over to Wednesday.

Immunisation Against Tetanus.—10.53 lakhs of mothers were immunised against Tetanus against the target of 12.17 lakhs during 1988-89.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis.—Infants in the age group of 6 weeks to 12 months are immunised 10.85 lakhs of infants were immunized as against the target of 9.72 lakhs. "Zero" age dose Polio Immunisation i.e., administration of Polio drops to the Neo born is introduced and followed in this State. An additional dose of Polio is popularised along with Measles at the age of 9 months.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.—Infants of 6 weeks to 12 months of age are given 3 doses of DPT against Whooping cough, Tetanus.

Immunisation against Measles.—Immunisation against Measles is carried out for infants of 9—12 months old. A single dose of the vaccine is given. 10.67 lakhs children were immunised against the Target of 8.73 lakhs get by Government of India in the year 1988-89.

Immunisation against Tuberculosis.—BCG Immunisation is given to Neo Nates and or infants i.e., under one year of age and 11.92 lakhs of children were immunised during the year as against the Target of 9.72 lakhs.

Prophylaxis against Deficiency diseases—Control of Nutritional Anaemia in pregnancy.—The Nutritional Anaemia common among pregnant women during the last trimester of pregnancy is combated by giving them Iron and Folic Acid Tablets (FST Large). This administration of IFA Tablets is implemented by the Village Health Nurses under the supervision and guidance of Sector Health Nurse, Community Health Nurse and Primary Health Centre Doctors. During the year 1988-89 10.33 lakhs of mothers were supplied with Iron and Folic acid tablets against the target of 13.40 lakhs.

Control of Anaemia among Children.—IFA (Small) and Liquid Iron is administered to the children of 1—5 years of age to combat anaemia. 21.77 lakhs children were administered during 1988-89 against the target at 30 lakhs.

Control of preventable Blindness among Children.—To prevent blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency commonly seen in Children below 5 years of age, prophylactic doses of Vitamin 'A' solution at 2 lakhs I.U. are given orally to children upto 5 years of age at intervals of 6 months, from 6 months of age to 5 years of age. 100 per cent of the target (i.e. 30 lakhs) has been achieved under this Programme during the year 1988-89.

Oral Rehydration Therapy (Ort) Schemes.—ORT Scheme is centrally sponsored and being implemented by State Government since 1986-87. This scheme has been implemented in a phased manner covering certain districts every year. By 1989-90 the scheme is implemented in all the districts in the State. The ORT Programme contemplates and envisages reduction in the child mortality due to Diarrhoea diseases and the prevention of dehydration by use of Home Available Fluids during diarrhoea, use of Oral Rehydration Salts solution and thus cure dehydration at community level by village level workers and deferral of severe dehydration due to diarrhoea to Health facilities. This is aimed at reducing mortality due to diarrhoea.

- (1) Training of Medical Officers, Field Health functionaries.
- (2) Training and Health Education to the mothers and population.
- (3) Supply of ORS Packets.
- (4) Augmentation of the staff and mobility and monitoring the programme are carried out.

Acute Respiratory infection control Programme.—The ARI Control Programme is implemented in Salem and South Arcot Districts under DANIDA. With the assistance of Government of India, the ARI is to be implemented in Ramanathapuram District and in Dharmapuri Districts.

School Health Programme.—Special School Health Programme is implemented in 153 selected Primary Health Centres and 40 selected Municipalities in the State. In the rural areas the Medical Officer Primary Health Centre is to carry out Health appraisal of 2,000 children in the age group of 6-11 years. The children with signs of ill health during the health check up are treated advised and educated and provided with necessary diet supplements and drugs.

Children who require special attention or higher medical care are referred for special treatment to the nearest hospitals. All the new school entrants are examined and provided with cumulative Health Records and followed up.

The number of children examined and treated during the last three years are furnished hereunder.

Year.	Rural.		Urban.		Total.
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1936-87 ..	5,89,000	5,05,100	4,00,000	2,26,768	7,31,86
1987-88 ..	5,89,000	4,92,697	4,00,000	2,01,422	6,94,119
1988-89 ..	5,89,000	4,88,156	4,00,000	4,47,408	9,35,564

Immunisation of School Children Against Tetanus.—School Children of the age of 10 years and 16 years

are immunised with T. T. achievement during 1988-89 is given below:—

Year.	10 Years.		16 Years.	
	Annual Target. In lakhs	Immunised Beneficiaries.	Annual Target.	Immunised Beneficiaries. In laks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1988-89	5.61	7.19	9.25	4.53

The ICD scheme envisages care of the child from the conception and provision of support in terms of nutritional needs. Health care and mental development till the age of six. At present 65 I.C.D.S. Projects and 5,682 Anganwadi centres are functioning in this state. The scheme is implemented by the Director of Social Welfare. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is the State Co-ordinator for the Integrated Child Development services responsible for Health care delivery services.

Central Nutrition Bureau.—The Central Nutrition Bureau in the Directorate is conducting Scientific Nutrition Orientation training programme to various categories of field health functionaries. MOS and other health related personal in Community/Public Health Nutrition and Education.

Nutrition-Biochemical, Anthropometric and Clinical or Diet Surveys are carried out in selected areas of the State the Central Nutrition Bureau. Nutrition Education and Kitchen Demonstration practices are also carried out.

During 1988-89, Orientation Training in Nutrition was given to the Village Health Nurses in Velliyur, Porur, Tiruppukuzhi and Vadalur Rural Health Training Centres and two batches of HSS and SHNS.

TINP.—TINP Phase I was implemented in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai, Tirunelveli, Pausmpon Thevar Tirumagan, Kamarajar, V. O. Chidambaranar, Dindigul-Quaide-Millet, Chengai-Anna, Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar in a phased manner since 1980-81 to 1989. The Rural Health services Component and Training of the required Health functionaries were implemented by this Department through MPHWS Scheme i.e. through Primary Health Centres and Health Sub-Centres. Necessary Health Care support to the mothers and children was provided as part of the responsibility of this Department, utilising assistance TINP.

Hill Area and Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Tribal Sub-Plan.—Hill Area Development Programme.—The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) is implemented in the Nilgiris District where 194 Health Sub-centres are functioning at present. Under regular HADP, Health Sub-centres sanctioned are established and they are functioning in the Nilgiris District.

The staff employed in these Health Sub-Centres render comprehensive integrated Health Care Services such as Maternal and Childs care services and immunisation services and Family Welfare and Nutrition Education, etc. etc. in their areas.

Government have sanctioned construction of 42 Health Sub-centre buildings. Out of these 42 buildings, 17 Health Sub-centres have been completed and taken over by Department. In respect of the remaining Health Sub-centres, construction work is in various stages of progress.

Integrated Tribal Welfare Programme and Tribal Sub-Plan.—In the Tribal areas, Health sub-centres are established at the rate of one for 3,000 population as per the Government of India norms.

In the Tribal sub-plan areas 50 Health Sub-centres under Integrated Tribal Development Programme are functioning. In addition to these 50 Health Sub-Centres sanctioned under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 61 Health Sub-Centres sanctioned under various schemes are functioning in the declared tribal areas.

The Field Health Functionaries of these Health Sub-centres are rendering Health Care facilities and Maternal and Child Health Care services including Family Welfare and Immunisation services to the Tribal population.

Control of Communicable Diseases.—The major communicable diseases are Acute Diarrhoea Diseases, Acute Gastro Enteritis, Cholera, Malaria, Typhoid, Infective Hepatitis, Meningitis, Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis and Tuberculosis. Vaccine preventable diseases such as Polio Measles, Whooping cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus. The activities and operations carried out under the Control programmes launched against these diseases brought reduction both in morbidity and mortality. The Leprosy STD and AIDS also major Public Health problems and effective control programmes are implemented to eradication of Leprosy and control STD and AIDS.

Communicable Diseases.—Communicable diseases affect the health and well-being of the people and the family well-being and result morbidity interfering with production and loss of life lives also. Through proper surveillance, and notification and containment measures implemented the spread of the communicable diseases is arrested and prevented. Statutory provisions exist in the Sections 5 and 64 of the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939 to make it obligatory for compulsory notification of certain communicable diseases by the Public, Private Medical Practitioners and Medical Institutions.

Cholera.—Cholera, being a waterborne disease is very important communicable disease as it spreads very quickly and results in fatality. Much attention is being given and close surveillance is being carried throughout the year for taking containment measures in case of outbreak. During 1988-89, 17,723 Acute Gastro enteritis cases and 1,625 cases of Cholera were reported.

Integrated Disease Vector Control Programme—Programme for the control of the vector transmitted diseases, viz. Malaria, Filariasis, Guinea Worm and Plague and Japanese Encephalitis are being implemented in this State. Surveillance and Vector control activities are undertaken utilising the man power and materials available under Malaria Programme and Guinea worm Eradication Programme and National Filariasis Control Programme.

Malaria and National Malaria Eradication Programme.—The modified plan of operation under the National Malaria

Eradication Programme is implemented in the State since 1977. The Operational cost is met by the State. The Control Assistance is available on a 50:50 sharing basis for the cost of materials and equipments. The total number of Malaria cases recorded during the year 1988-89 is 76,226. Madras city has contributed 45 per cent of the total cases of Malaria in the State.

Japanese Encephalitis.—During the year 1988-89, 216 suspected cases of Japanese Encephalitis and 95 deaths spread over in 12 Health Unit Districts of the state were recorded.

Filariasis.—The National Filariasis Control Programme is being implemented since 1957. Due to limited resources the control operations are at present confined to 35 Urban areas only. In these urban areas, 21 control Units and 42 Night clinics are functioning (in 8 districts including Madras city) protecting a population of 70 lakhs.

During the year 1988-89, 10,25,209 persons were examined for microfilariasis and out of this 10,696 persons were found to be positive for micro filaria and 2,366 were found with disease manifestations.

Plague.—Although human plague has been eradicated by 1965 itself in the State in the erstwhile endemic areas viz., Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Periyar and The Nilgiris districts, Wild redent, sore collection and redent control measures are continued.

Guinea Worm.—Guinea Worm Disease has been eradicated from this State. However, Surveillance activities are being continued so as to detect imported cases if any through Search Programmes and Health Education. This has to be continued till the neighbouring states become free from Guinea Worm.

As per the guidelines of Government of India, intensive Guinea Worm case searches yearly twice are carried out. So far the Bi-annual have yielded 4 imported cases in 1986, and 1 imported case in 1987. These cases were treated and all remedial measures instituted in the affected areas. Surveillance activities are continued till the neighbouring States are declared free from this disease.

Kala Azar.—Visceral leishmaniasis (Kala Azar) which are endemic in Madras City, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts had practically disappeared as a collateral benefit of D.D.T. spray under National Malaria Eradication Programme. Thus there have been only stray cases since 1979. However due to withdrawal of D.D.T. spray, importation of cases from Bihar and persistence of P.K.D. cases the old endemic foci are now getting activated. During 1989 a total of five cases were recorded.

Institute of Vector Control and Zons, Hosur

The Institute of Vector control and Zons of Hosur, in Dharmapuri district has started functioning in its building from 10th February 1987. Entomological and serological studies for the vector borne and zoonotic diseases are being carried out in this Institute.

Visual Impairment Control Programme

Pre-screening survey in the rural areas was carried out by the Multipurpose Health Workers as part of Visual Impairment Control Programme identification of partially

and completely Blind people with cataract, living in remote rural areas is carried out by the Multi-purpose Health functionaries and enlisted for the cataract operations by the Mobile ophthalmic units. In the Primary Health Centres (145 ophthalmic Assistants carry out screening of school children for eye conditions and also of Out-Patient cases and treat minor eye complaints prescribe Spectacles for correct refraction errors and detect cataract cases.

REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS :

CIVIL REGISTRATION :

As per the provisions of Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 the Control Act and the rules framed thereunder viz. Tamil Nadu Births and Death Registration Rules 1977, the Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory throughout the State. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths for Tamil Nadu.

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME :

Sample Registration Scheme is implemented in the State in order to obtain fairly reliable estimate of Vital rates under the technical guidance of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. This Scheme is implemented in 150 Rural Units by the Public Health Department and 40 Rural and 140 Urban Units by the Census Department. The Vital rates estimated under the Sample Registration Scheme as published by Registrar General of India, New Delhi from 1983 to 1988 are given below.—

BIRTH RATE.

Year.	Rural.	Urban.	Com- bine..
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1988 (Prev)	23.2	21.1	22.5

DEATH RATE.

1988	10.2	7.1	9.2
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INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

1988 (Prov)	84	51	74
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DANIDA ASSISTED TAMIL NADU AREA PROJECT.

Introduction.—Since 1981, the DANIDA is supporting the implementation of a Primary Health Care Project in two Indian State 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 charges of planning implementation and monitoring of the project in co-ordination with Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Director of Medical Service Director of Primary Health Centre and Director of Family Welfare. He is assisted by the Deputy Project Director (Trg.), Deputy Project Director (M. and E.) Account Officer and other staff at the state level. At the district level, the District Project Officer is responsible for the implementation of the project in co-ordination with the district level officer. The District Project Officer is assisted by Deputy Project Officer, Training Co-ordinator, and other staff. In each Health Unit District of the project districts, one District Training Team has been established consisting of Medical Officer, Public Health Nurse and Health Educator for providing inservice training to health personnel.

The main project activities implemented are indicated below :—

1. *Establishment of Health Sub-Centres* :—Under the project, 680 additional Health Sub-Centres have been established of one Health Sub Centre for every 5,000 rural population. All the 1380 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* are as detailed below :—

(a) Health Sub-Centre Level—

Health Sub-Centres	525
Health Supervisors Quarters ..	282
Compound wall	126
Soakage pits	745
Wiremesh for Health Sub-Centres ..	184
Electrification	66

(b) Primary Health Centre level—

General Side Building	16
Medical Officer Quarters	36
Compound Wall	26
Remodelling of operation theatres ..	26
Meeting-cum-Training Hall Grills for verandah.	9

(c) Taluk level—

Operation Theatres	4
Maternity Wards	2
Paediatric Wards	2

(d) Renovation —

Health Sub-Centres	261
Primary Health Centres	18

3. *Strengthening of Primary Health Centres.*—All the 69 Primary Health Centres in the two project districts of Salem and South Arcot have been supplied with the following inputs for preventive, curative and promotive aspects of the health services.

Furniture; Medical and Surgical equipment; staff Nurse and Female Nursing Attendant; New vehicles to replace old condemned vehicles; cold chain equipment like Refrigerators, Deep Freezers; Generators, Stabilisers; Ice packs and Dial Thermometers; Training of Lab. Assistant and equipping of Laboratories; Communication equipments like record players; megaphones; projectors, cassettes; Radio machines and additional stationery; cooking vessels.

4. 1 (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) Multi purpose 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 of 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) has been started at Madras to train the Health Supervisors as Public Health Nurses. The second batch of 30 girls are undergoing training at present additional furnitures Teaching aids and teaching faculties have been provided to this training school.

(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 have been strengthened with additional inputs like furniture, teaching aids, Books, Journals, Communication materials, vehicle etc.

5. *Dais Training.*—4577 dais have been trained and 3073 trained dais have been retrained 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-centre.

(iii) Supply of Disposable Delivery Kits to the Mothers to assure a septic deliveries.

7. *Expanded Programme of Immunisation.*—The existing cold chain system from State Head quarters to the village level has 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 have been provided to 828 Health Sub-Centres and Health Supervisor (Female) Quarters and 61 Primary Health Centres.

9. *Communication.*—Communications training have been given to all health personnel, selected voluntary organisations and rural youths. Flip books, charts, folders, booklet, etc., have been procured/developed and supplied to health staff. Communication equipments like, tape recorders, projectors, megaphones, cassettes, etc. have been given to both the Districts and 69 block Communication cells. Film shows, cultural songs, dramas, puppet shows and other folk arts programmes have also have been conducted at village level.

10. *Planning for Phase II.*—The Project report for extension of this project for 3 more years as Phase II was prepared jointly by the Project Organisation, Government of India and the Donor Agency. The total outlay of the Phase II project is Rs. 16.26 crores.

11. *Monitoring and Evaluation.*—The project activities were monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation unit of the project. Mid-term and final evaluation were conducted by a panel of experts and performance evaluation was conducted by the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research. The MIS of Health and Family Welfare was simplified and field tested for adoption from 1st April 1989.

Besides completing the spill over works, the project also continued to take up the planning activities relating to Phase II programme. The staff strength was reduced considerably.

12. *Financial Progress.*—A sum of Rs. 93.99 lakhs was spent under the project during the year 1988-89.

KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,

1. *Anti-Rabies Vaccine Section* :—This Department is engaged in the production and supply of B.P.L. inactivated sample type of Anti-Rabies Vaccine. Healthy lambs of 2—3 months old are procured, inoculated intracisternally with 1 in 600 dilution of seed virus (p. v. II strain) obtained from Pasteur Institute Coonoor. The lambs after the inoculation period of 6—7 days, develop rabies, when they are sacrificed. Brains are harvested and stored in deep freeze cabinets. The brains are homogenised with buffer to give 10 percent suspension inactivated with Beta prapilactone. The 5 percent vaccine supplied for field use is subjected to potency, safety and bacteriological test.

Until last year more than 50 percent of our State requirements was being purchased from the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor. The production is stepped up to meet the entire state demand now.

2. *Prophylactic Vaccine Section* :—Both Anti-Cholera Vaccine and Anti-Typhoid Vaccine are manufactured in Prophylactic Vaccine Section. They are able to meet the demand both from within the State and outside and also during emergency like flood and drought. The teaching is being carried out to various categories. Acetone killed and Freeze Dried Anti-Typhoid Vaccine is manufactured in this Section.

At the time of national emergency, King Institute rose up to the occasion by supplying more than 25 lakhs doses of Cholera Vaccine all over the Country not only to Delhi but also to other major States in the Country earning substantial revenue to the Government.

3. *Department of Anti-Toxin*—(1) *Serum Concentration Section* :—This Section produces and supplies Anti-Snake Venom Serum and Anti-Tetanus Serum to our State and outside.

Eventhough the scheme was for stepping the production of the life saving drug to only 10,000 vials, because of the increasing demand in the State without any additional input, the Department has produced nearly 15,000 vials and is further expected to step upto 30,000 vials to meet the entire State demand.

4. *Serum Standardisation Section* :—This Section produces Tetanus Toxoid P.T.A.P. Apart from the production of Tetanus Toxoid (human use) and supplying high titre Tetanus Toxin and Tetanus Toxoid for the immunization of horses to produce Anti-Tetanus Serum for curative purposes.

5. *Diphtheria and T.T.* :—Diphtheria Toxoid has come as a new division of King Institute with the prime objective of manufacturing Diphtheria Toxoid and subsequently to blend it with Tetanus Toxoid for the preparation of dual antigen to meet the demand of our State requirements and also to assist the E.P.I. Programme of our Country.

A Lot of improvements have taken place in these two departments. The buildings have been modernised with clean air-system and other modern facilities to meet the inter-national requirements and all the indigenous equipments have been installed and positioned. Pleased with the progress made, the many visiting Consultants particularly UNICEF and DANIDA have come forth with

substantial aid to the tune of nearly 80 lakhs for importing sophisticated machinery for production and testing. The ultimate production of the DPT group of vaccines will be a major break through in entering into the national E.P.I. Programme meeting the stringent needs of international standards.

6. *Virology Section* :—The main objective of Virology Department is Diagnostic and Research work.

It is one of the 12 Centres identified in the country for cold chain monitoring of the E.P.I. vaccines particularly polio and measles and here again appreciating the good work done by this Department, this regard, Government of India has come forth with considerable financial aid for stepping up its activities. There is also a collaborative work in the offing with the National Malaria Eradication Programme for doing Sero Surveillance studies in areas of Japanese Encephalitis infection prevalent in the State of Tamil Nadu. This Department also will be getting expanded and getting modernised with the provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for improvements sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

7. *Media Section* :—This Section deals with the manufacture of different types of media like Basic media, enrich media, selective media and indicator media which is purely a man-power work. This Section is the main section preparing all general media including special media and sterilization is the another important activities of this Section.

8. *Blood Bank Section* :—This is only type of Blood Bank in the whole State, where blood group serum is produced for the State and supplied to the blood banks. It is supplied to all the sanctioned blood banks in the Government hospitals of Tamil Nadu for blood transfusion purposes. Now there are about 88 sanctioned blood banks in Tamil Nadu. Out of which 82 are rendering blood transfusion services to the Hospitals. Remaining are yet to function. Central Blood Bank supplies essential articles to all the Tamil Nadu State Blood Banks.

9. *Therapeutic Vaccine Section* :—Diagnostic reagents, Therapeutic Vaccine and Standard stock cultures are manufactured and supplied in this Section.

10. *Clinical Section and Serology Section* :—(a) The Clinical Section is involved with the various clinical laboratory test for the ready with service motive. Under-Graduates and Post Graduate students in Microbiology and allied fields are benefited by the practical training in Clinical laboratory obtained from this Section.

(b) *Serology branch*.—The diagnostic tests like V.D.R.L. test on Blood, Rose Waaler test, Paul Bunnell Test, Urine for Gravindex tests, etc., are carried out in the Section.

Reagents like Amboceptor, Rabbit blood, Rabbit Plasma are manufactured and supplied.

11. *Department of Biological Control*.—The Department of Biological Control has been functioning as the State Analytical Laboratory. It also undertakes the analysis of Drugs purchased for use in the Government Hospitals, Dispensaries, Railways, Defence, E.S.I. Hospitals Magistrate and other States etc. The Department also renders valuable help in analysing the B.C.G. vaccines.

from B.C.C. Laboratory, Guindy, Government of India and is also one of the notified reference laboratories for establishing national reference standards.

As it is apparent, the Institute has been showing an impressive progress in all its activities showing substantial increase in production of all major products in the last few years and with the Government of India also showing keen interest in participating in collaboration with this Institute in some of the ventures in the field of vaccine production and testing.

12. *Animal Section*.—In this Section small animals like Mice, rats, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, etc., are maintained and supplied for laboratory experimental purposes to major Research Institutions in the State.

13. *Library*.—All the standard Journals and reference books in Microbiology, Virology, Immunology, Bio-Chemistry and allied fields are available and this is one of the best reference libraries in the Country.

14. *Inoculation Centre—First Aid and Dispensary*.—This Centre mainly deals with issue of International Certificate to Travellers particularly for Yellow Fever.

15. *Teaching Activities*.—This Institute is a recognised Post-Graduate Teaching Centre in Microbiology. M.Sc., (Microbiology) for the non-Science Graduates has also been instituted.

Training of Laboratory Technician have been conducted at this Institute from the year 1944 as follows :—

- (1) Laboratory Technician, Grade I.
- (2) Laboratory Technician, Grade II.

Admission in the year—

Laboratory Technician Grade I

Stipendary Candidate	..	17	} 32
Non-Stipendary Candidate	..	15	

Laboratory Technician, Grade II

Service Candidates	..	..	34	34
Total			..	66

Total staff strength of this Institute : 728.

Total Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1988-89 :—

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
RS.	RS.
11,82,820.26	2,16,12,122.35

DETAILS OF PRODUCTION

1988-89
(Up to March 1989)

I. Sterile Solution Section—

- (1) Solution in Bottles 1,26,456

- (2) Solution in ampoules .. 10,11,850
- (3) Hemo Dialysis fluid .. 200 litres

II. Prophylactic Vaccine Section—

- (1) Cholera Vaccine 89,70,854 doses
- (2) T.A. Vaccine 3,90,186 doses

III. Blood Bank Section—

- (1) Group Sera 61,840 x 1/2 cc
- (2) Anti A 5,385 x 1/2 cc

IV. Anti-Rabies Vaccine Section—

- (1) Anti-Rabies Vaccine .. 20,69,250 ml.

V. Department of Anti-Toxin—

- (1) Tetanus Toxoid (PTAP) .. 11,63,640 doses
- (2) A.T.S. (Curative) 10,351 vial
- (3) Anti Snake Venom 1,48,770 ml.

VI. Serology Section—

- (1) Amboceptor (Anti Sheep Cells) 117 ml.
- (2) Packed Sheep Cell 371.5
- (3) Complement 126
- (4) Rabbit blood 22
- (5) Rabbit Plasma 21

VII. Therapeutic Vaccine Section—

- (1) Bacterial suspension .. 3,67,600
- (2) Stock Vaccine 15,946
- (3) High Titre Sera 1,369
- (4) Autogenous Vaccine 1,458
- (5) Old Tuberculin for Ms. Test
- 1/100 dil 1,534 x 1/2
- 1/1000 dil 5,567 x 1/2
- (6) Live Culture 282
- (7) Dry culture 12

VIII. Media Section—

- (1) Bulk Media in cc 19,89,879
- (2) Media prepared in cc .. 1,30,83,758
- (3) Various Sterilised articles .. 23,827

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Medical Education was established in the year 1966 to cater to the needs of fast expanding Medical Education Programmes and to render speciality services to the Public. This Directorate came into existence bifurcating the Directorate of Medical Services. This Directorate takes care of 3 important areas (1) Medical Education and Training (2) Specialised patient care services and (3) Medical Research.

Growth and Development.—The Growth and Development of Medical Education Department is rapid in Tamil Nadu. In the year 1957 there were only 3 Medical Colleges with an admission strength of 317 MBBS

students. In 1964 the total MBBS admission was 700 with 5 Medical colleges. This Directorate came into existence in 1966 with 7 Medical Colleges with an admission strength of 1,025 MBBS students. There were only 21 teaching Medical Institutions attached to this Directorate at that time. In 1989 there are 9 Medical Colleges and one Dental College in Government Sector with 33 attached teaching Medical Institutions, 24 Primary Health Centres, 14 Government Dispensaries and one Research Institute. The total admission strength as on January 1989 for MBBS-1,072, BDS-45, P.G. Diploma-484, MD-263, MS-150 MDS-20, DM-17 M.Ch. 36; Among the Para Medical Courses the admission strength are B.Pharm-56; M.Pharm-3; BMRSC-6; BPT-50; B.Sc. Nursing-30; and B.Sc. Basic Nursing 25; The Para Medical Diploma courses are Diploma in Public Health Nursing-20; Diploma in General Nursing-750; Diploma in Pharmacy 240; Certificate in Radiological Assistant-40; Dark Room Assistant 40; Lab Technologist 32; Lab Technician Gr. II-25; Dental Mechanic 6; Dental Hygienist 6; Optometrician-30; Ophthalmic Assistant 30; Ambulance Assistant-8; Orthotics-6; ECG Technician and Electrophysiology-3.

Private Medical Institutions.—The contribution to Medical Education by Private Medical Institutions came into existence in the recent past. The only oldest well known private Medical College in the state is the Christian Medical College, Vellore which is conducting Graduate, P.G. Super Speciality and Para Medical Courses. The three new Private Medical Colleges are 1. Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research, Madras 2. Raja Sir Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences, Anamalai Nagar and 3. PSG Institute of Medical Science, Peelamedu Coimbatore. Apart from this there are about eleven Dental Colleges at different stages of development without proper Government/University/Council sanctions.

Medical Admissions.—Admission to MBBS, BDS and B.Pharm courses are made by conducting entrance examination. The entrance examination marks for a

maximum of 50 and +2 Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology marks for a maximum of 200 are added and the ranks are assigned according to descending order of merit. The candidates are selected in the order merit according to existing rules of Reservations' 15% of MBBS sanctioned strength i.e. 161 seats have been reserved for Central Government for all India Selection and out of which they could fill up only 50 seats in the year 1988-89. In view of large number of unfilled vacancies caused by the Central Selection, some modifications are suggested for consideration in the allocation of seats to the Central Government.

Post Graduate Courses.—The Post Graduate Diploma and Degree selections are also made by conducting entrance examination. 90 marks are for the entrance examinations and 10 marks for service. In the total 25% seats are given to Central Government. In State quota 60 per cent seats are reserved for service candidates and 40 per cent for Private candidate. For consideration of selection the candidates should get a minimum of 50 per cent marks. Then according to rules of reservation on the order of merit the candidates get selected to various P.G. and Diploma courses.

In Post Graduate Diploma there are 17 specialities with 484 seats. In the P.G. Degree Medical side there are 17 specialities with an Annual admission strength of 263. In P.G. Surgical side there are 5 specialities with 150 admissions. In Medical discipline there are 5 in Higher speciality courses with an intake of 17 candidates per year, whereas on the surgical side there are 7 High specialities with a total capacity of 36 students.

New Medical Colleges.—The new Salem Medical College on the Government Sector and Perundurai Medical College on the Tamil Nadu Undertaking were started to ease the undergraduate congestion in Post Graduate Medical Institutions. Only the total sanctioned seats are reallocated without any enhancement in total under graduate admissions.

COURSES AT A GLANCE

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU.

1988-89.

Admission Strength to Various Courses.

108-1-17

Name of the College.	MBBS total seats.	P.G. Diploma.		P.G. Degree.		Higher specialities.		All para Medical degree diploma and certificate courses admissions.
		No. of specia lities.	No. of seats.	No. of specia lities.	No. of seats.	No. of specia lities.	No. of seats	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Madras Medical College, Madras ..	150	17	235	22	155	11	35	1,511
Salem ...	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Stanley Medical College, Madras ...	150	8	62	11	67	3	4	23
Salem ...	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kilpauk Medical College	110	6	34	6	36	3	6	..
4. Chengalpattu Medical College	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Thanjavur Medical College	150	10	37	8	29	1	1	115
6. Madurai Medical College	175	9	100	16	87	3	7	169
7. Tirunelveli Medical College	100	1	2	5	9	..	..	..
8. Coimbatore Medical College	110	3	14	2	30	..	..	60
9. Madras Dental College BDS	45	..	..	7	20	..	..	12
10. Other Medical Institutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857

PARA MEDICAL COURSES:

The three important Para Medical Courses conducted are Nursing, Pharmacy and Physiotherapy :—

Nursing : Under the faculty of Nursing, Degree Diploma, Public Health Diploma courses are available. In the College of Nursing Madras Medical College, B.Sc., Nursing Degree Course are conducted. The Annual admission strength is B.Sc., Basic 25 and B.Sc., Nursing for trained Nurses 30 and Diploma in Public Health Nursing 20. Diploma in General Nursing Courses are conducted in 9 Government Medical Institutions with an Annual Admission of 750.

Pharmacy : In Pharmacy Education, Diploma, Degree and Post Graduate Degree Courses are available. In 3 Government Medical Institutions at Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore, the Diploma in Pharmacy Courses are conducted with an Annual admission of 240 candidates. In Madras Medical College and Madurai Medical College the B. Pharm Degree Courses are conducted with a total admission capacity of 56 candidates. The Post Graduate M-Pharm Course is being conducted at Madurai Medical College with an admission capacity of 3 candidates. Efforts are being made to start the course at Madras Medical College,

Physiotherapy : The Degree in Physiotherapy Course is conducted in 2 Government Medical Institutions: (1) The Artificial Limb centre, K.K. Nagar, Madras and (2) Government Institute for Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre, Trichy. Annually 50 candidates are admitted and each Institution is training 25 candidates.

Patient Care Services : Rendering specialised Medical Services to the patients is one of the Major activities of this Directorate. At present there are 33 teaching Medical Institutions functioning under this Directorate. The total bed strength of these hospitals are 16,304. About

50 speciality services are available in teaching Medical Institutions. Most of the cases treated are referred cases from Taluk and District Hospitals. Teaching Hospitals are equipped with high sophisticated, investigative Diagnostic and treatment equipments with well trained manpower to combat any type of emergencies. During the year 1988-89 about 6,25,000 in patients and 1,61,67,000 out patients are treated. Apart from speciality services in the hospitals there are exclusively speciality hospitals also as indicated below :

Serial number and speciality hospitals.	Number.	Total beds.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Women and Children Hospital	3	1827
2 Childrens Hospitals	1	537
3 T.B. Hospitals	3	1,180
4 Mental Hospital	1	1,800
5 Ophthalmic Hospital	1	478
6 Cancer Hospital	1	250
7 Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centres.	2	40
8 Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	50
9 Cholera Collection Centre ..	1	28

Out of 16,304 beds, 5,500 beds are exclusively reserved for Women and about 1,400 beds for Children. About 4,100 beds are shared by all categories, Men, Women and Children. For men 5,304 beds are available.

THE BUDGET OF THE DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IS INDICATED BELOW.

BUDGET ANALYSIS FOR 1988-89 AND 1989-90.

Serial number and Criteria. (1)	Revised estimate 1988-89.		Budget estimate 1989-90.	
	Rupees in thousands. (3)	Per cent. (4)	Rupees in thousands. (5)	Per cent. (6)
1 Medical Education	15,75,39	20.93	16,88,63	21.48
2 Teaching Hospitals	51,24,66	68.06	53,55,16	68.11
3 Obstetrics and Gynecology	8,37	0.11	8,75	0.11
4 Tuberculosis Control	44,34	0.59	42,23	0.54
5 Blood Bank	1,88	0.02	1,88	0.02
6 Mobile Medical Aid	7,82	0.10	8,08	0.10
7 Training	89,19	1.18	91,26	1.16
8 Laboratory Services	1,99,54	2.65	1,99,86	2.54
9 Direction and Supervision and Policyformation	1,71,26	2.27	1,72,49	2.19
10 Para Medical Aid	24,52	0.33	25,04	0.32
11 Cancer Control	1,05,93	1.41	90,04	1.14
12 Dental Hygiene free, Distribution Tooth Powder	81,44	1.08	81,53	1.04
13 Free Eye Camp	93,16	1.24	95,61	1.22
14 Social Welfare	2,28	0.03	2,28	0.03
Total	75,29,78	100.00	78,62,84	100.00

MEDICAL SERVICES AND FAMILY WELFARE

(i) MEDICAL SERVICES

(ii) FAMILY WELFARE

The Director of Medical Services is in-charge of Planing and execution of all programmes relating to Medical Services including the Medical Relief Scheme under ESI. He is the Chief Medical Officer of this State. He is responsible for Rural Medical Care through the District, Taluk and Non-taluk Medical Institutions including Government Dispensaries.

Improvement of medical facilities in the State through District, Taluk, Non-taluk dispensaries constitute an important development plan activity providing for the specialised services such as Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Venereology, orthopaedic Surgery, Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental, Psychiatric Clinics, Accident and Emergency Service, Pathological Laboratory Services, Leprosy and TB Control Diabetic Clinics, Cardiology, Nephrology and many other such improvements.

(1) During the year 1988-89, the Government sanctioned the following:-

1. Construction of Additional wards in Government hospital, Nagapattinam, Myladuthurai and Peravoorani in Thanjavur District.

(2) Opening of Paediatrics Clinics in the under mentioned five Government Hospitals.

Government Hospital, Ponneri, Chengai-Anna District.

Government Hospital, Gingee, South Arcot District.

Government Hospital, Manaparai, Tiruchirappalli District.

Government Hospital, Palacode, Dharmapuri District.

(Started functioning with effect from 9th September 1988).

Government Hospital Kamudhi, Ramanathapuram District.

Government Headquarters Hospital, Periakulam.

(3) Opening of Ophthalmic Clinics in the under mentioned Government Hospitals.

Government Head quarters Hospital, Sivaganga, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District.

Government Hospital, Ulundurpet, South Arcot District.

Government Hospital, Coonoor, The Nilgiris District.

(4) Opening of Orthopaedic Clinic and S.T.D. Clinic at Government Headquarters Hospital, Periakulam.

Increase of Bed strength made during 1988-89.

(a) District Headquarters Hospitals—220 beds in 5 hospitals.

(b) Taluk Hospitals—412 beds in 17 hospitals.

(c) Non-taluk Hospital—Government Hospitals Pallapatti, Tiruchirappalli District—20 beds.

Control of Blindness.—(1) A free Eye Camp was conducted at Government Hospital, Hosur, Dharmapuri District on 23rd February 1989, 42 cases were screened out of which, 3 cases were found to be fit for surgery and they were operated.

(2) A free Eye Camp was conducted at Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri on 20th March 1989. 165 cases were screened out of which 61 cases were found to be fit for surgery. But, 55 cases only were brought for surgery out of which 30 cases were operated on 20th March 1989.

Under this programme, so far 15 District Hospitals have been approved as Identified Hospitals for implementing the programme and mobile Ophthalmic units have been sanctioned for the following places:—

Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

Government Headquarters Hospital, Erode.

Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli

Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.

Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.

The establishment of an Eye Bank at Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli has also been sanctioned during the year.

National TB Control Programme.—Under this programme, Free TB diagnostic and treatment facilities are available in all the health and medical institutions in the State for the actually-ill cases intensive in-patient treatment is provided in the TB Sanatoria and TB Wards in general medical institutions.

Under the 20 Point Programme, the following achievements were recorded against the 'Targets' during the year 1988-89:—

	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of TB Patients Detected ..	1,00,000	1,09,401	109
Number of Sputum Examinations done in PHCS ..	2,11,800	1,11,985	46
Among them Number found positive ..	No Target.	891	

The following were the achievements under the TB Control Programme in Tamil Nadu during the year 1988-89 :—

(i) Number of X-ray (Chest) Examinations done.	3,58,297
(ii) Number of Sputum examinations done.	4,12,144
(iii) Number of New TB Patients detected.	1,09,401
Among them Number of Sputum positive cases.	16,309
(iv) Total number of T.B. Patients completed treatment.	21,598
(v) Number of known' deaths due to Tuberculosis.	505
(vi) Number of Children given BCG vaccination.	11,56,591

Important Inaugural Functions.—(1) On 23rd August 1988, the newly constructed 260 bedded ward, Cardiac Unit at Government Headquarters Hospital, Tuticorin, Chidambaranar District was declared open by his Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

(2) On 24th August 1988 the, newly constructed 24 bedded ward, Laboratory and X-ray Unit at Government Hospital, Kayalpattinam, Chidambaranar District were declared open by the then Director of Medical Services.

(3) On 1st June 1988, the newly constructed 8 bedded Ophthalmic Unit and 6 bedded operation Theatre at Government Hospital, Tiruchendur, Chidambaranar District were declared open by the District Collector, Chidambaranar District.

(4) As a part of (late) Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Centenary Celebrations Free Medical Camps were conducted in the undermentioned Hospitals in Chidambaranar District during 9th November 1988 to 14th November 1988.

Government Hospital, Tiruchendur.

Government Hospital, Kovilpatti.

Government Hospital, Vilathikulam.

Government Hospital, Srivaikuntam.

Government Hospital, Sathankulam.

Government Hospital, Ottapidaram.

(5) The newly constructed 20 bedded Maternity Ward-cum-Operation Theatre at Government Hospital Pallapatti, Tiruchirappalli District, were declared open by the Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare on 31st August 1989. The newly constructed Accident and Emergency Ward with 10 beds at Government Hospital Tiruthani has started functioning from 1st January 1989.

The newly constructed Family Welfare Ward with 20 beds at Government Hospital, Madurantakam has started functioning from 29th December 1988.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme.—The Tamil Nadu is following the Leprosy Eradication Programme in the pattern of National Leprosy Eradication Programme viz., cases detection, case holding, case discharge and health education. By the year 2000 A.D. it is hoped that leprosy will be eradicated in this State. Annually more than 100 lakhs of population are being examined in this State with a view to identify all the cases. The Government of India have fixed the following targets as well as financial allocations for the year 1988-89 :—

Physical targets.

Objective targets.

	(1)		(2)
Leprosy Control Unit	8	Case detection	70,000
Urban Leprosy Centre	10	Case treatment	70,000
Sample survey and assessment unit.	1	Case discharged	1,25,000
Maintenance of voluntary Leprosy beds.	100		

Financial allocations—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Cash	..	108.00
Kind	..	65.00
Total	..	173.00

Accordingly, the Government have sanctioned the establishment of the following Units :—

1. Leprosy Control Unit.	..	8
2. Urban Leprosy Centres	..	10
3. Sample survey and Assessment Unit.	→	

Maintenance of Voluntary Leprosy beds :—

(1) St. Thomas Hospital, Cherpet	..	30 beds
(2) Rawthakuppam Hemerjackx Leprosy Centre, South Arcot.		20 beds
(3) Voluntary Health Service Sakthi Nagar Bhavani, Periyar District.		20 beds

The above Units were commissioned and started functioning thereby the Physical targets fixed by the Government of India under National Leprosy Eradication Programme for the Year 1988-89 had been achieved. The objectives target and achievements Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme for the year 1988-89.

	New case detection.	Cases brought under treatment.	Cases cured.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Target fixed by Government of India for 1988-89	70,000	70,000	1,25,000
2. Achievement for 1988-89	1,04,569	1,00,394	1,14,887
3. Percentage of achievement	149 per cent.	143 per cent.	92 per cent.

Family Welfare Programme.

The target under Family Welfare Programme fixed for the year 1988-89 and the achievements are furnished below :

	Annual.	Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			PER CENT
Sterilisation ..	57,840	22,939	39.7
I. U. D. ..	43,740	69,540	159.0
Oral Pill Users	7,350	13,548	184.3
C. C. Users ..	8,880	29,253	329.4

DR. M. G. R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

The Government of Tamil Nadu established this new Medical University in 1987 by passing the Tamil Nadu Medical University Act 1987, which was later amended as the Dr. M. G. R. Medical University Act, 1987 by amendment Act 50 of 1987. All the institutions in the State of Tamil Nadu except those in Annamalai University area imparting education in the field of Modern Medicine, Indian Systems of Medicine, Homeopathy, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, etc., have come under the purview of this new Medical University. The new University started effective functioning only from July 1988 when the first Vice-Chancellor was appointed.

The main object of establishing this new Medical University is to maintain uniform standard of education and to upgrade them to international level. With a view to achieve this end, the University has constituted empowered Boards of Studies consisting of experts in the respective fields and these Boards are revising the Syllabi and Curricula so far followed by the constituent Universities. It is expected that the new syllabus and curriculum of an improved standard is likely to be brought into effect from

the coming academic year. The University has also constituted Expert Committees to prescribe guidelines for granting affiliation for professional colleges in the field of medicine, Pharmacy, dentistry etc., with a view to prevent mushroom growth of institutions without adequate infrastructural facilities at the expected level.

The University has conducted a State level Workshop on "Trends in Medical Education" during January 1989. The guest lecture was delivered by Dr. Victor Neufeld of Mac Master University, Canada. About 60 Professors and students from all the affiliated Medical Colleges participated in the Workshop. The resource personnel were from Christian Medical College and other Medical Colleges. The knowledge gained in the Workshop will be utilised with advantage while upgrading the syllabi and curricula for various courses.

Examination Reforms.—(i) The University has introduced multiple choice question papers in M.B.B.S., Course, so that the students cover the entire portion of the syllabus.

(ii) Separate minimum marks to qualify for a pass in written and practical examinations have also been prescribed.

(iii) The answer papers are being valued at a central place after giving dummy numbers to them.

(iv) An Observer has been appointed for each centre to oversee practical and oral examinations in undergraduate, Post-graduate and higher specialities courses and to furnish a report on the conduct of examinations with suggestions for improvement.

The State Government is the only funding agency for the Medical University. However, the Government have written to the University Grants Commission for recognising the new Medical University for the purpose of granting financial assistance. During 1988-89, the Government sanctioned block grant of Rs. 31.02 lakhs to the new University towards revenue expenditure. In the Budget Estimate for 1989-90, the Government have allocated Rs. 80 lakhs towards block grant to the University for revenue items of expenditure. Out of this Rs. 45 lakhs has been sanctioned to this University. No grant towards capital expenditure of the University was sanctioned in 1989-90.

In order to provide for research for the advancement in the field of Medical Sciences, the University intends to establish the following institutes in the coming years:—

First Priority.

1. Curriculum Development Centre.
2. Regional Institute of Sophisticated Instrumentation Lab.
3. Post Graduate Institute of Para Medical Courses of Health Sciences.
4. Institute of Public Health Research.
5. Post Graduate Institute of clinical medical and Research and Hospital Complex,

Second Priority.

6. Research Institute for Traditional system of Medicine
7. Post Graduate Institute of Parasitic Diseases.
8. Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences.
9. Teacher Training Centre.
10. Post Graduate Institute of Nursing.

Action has also been taken to obtain recognition for the Degrees/Diplomas awarded by the new University by the respective Central Councils like Medical Council of India, Pharmacy Council of India, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH

Instruction.—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 1800) in the country. It has been functioning fairly well during the year 1988-89.

Research Papers published in 1988-89 ongoing 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 at both State and National Level.

New Buildings.—1. Female Acute Ward 20 bedded, Laboratory wing and Library Wing.

Training.—Apart from the D.P.M., M.D. Psychiatry and Ph.D. Students, the Undergraduates from the Medical Colleges, the paramedical candidates like judiciary, M.A. (Criminology) in and around the city also attend the Institute for lectures and field work.

The Medical Library of this Institute is a Centre for reference in books and journals for psychiatric and para-psychiatric specialities.

Services and Statistics.—Dr. M. Peter Fernandez, M.D. D.M.P., T.D.D., F.C.C.P. (USA) FIPS, Head of the Department of Psychiatry, Madras Medical College, Madras and the Superintendent of this Institute is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, a Neuro Psychiatrist, a Resident Medical Officer, Assistant Resident Medical Officer, Lay Secretaries, Grade I and Grade II, Gazatted Assistant, Nursing Superintendents Grade I and II and others.

As usual, emphasis has been on the outpatient treatment and early rehabilitation. The Outpatient Department has the special Clinics viz., Child Guidance, Adolescent, Geriatric, Seizure, Neurosis, Deaddiction, Neuro-Psychiatric. The E E C Department (Electro-encephalography), X-ray Department, the Clinical Laboratory and the Medical Library assisted the services in a better way. Occu-

pation and recreation are provided as form of treatment in addition to drug therapy, Electro convulsive therapy and psychotherapy. During 1988-89, 3955 patients were treated (68 per cent males and 32 per cent females) new cases and 88,429 old cases in the Outpatient Department. 3,471 old cases and 239 new cases of children were seen in Child Guidance Clinic. 3,689 patients were admitted (75 per cent males and 25 per cent females) and 3522 were discharged. The maximum population of inpatients in a day is 1,817 and the average daily census is 1,733 during 1988-89.

95 per cent of the discharged patients were in improved condition. There were 95 deaths during the year under report. All death excepting one suicide were due to natural causes. The admissions through voluntary boarders outnumbered the certified (94 percent against 6 per cent) cases. 40 per cent of the inmates belonged to the age group (25--34) years and 71 per cent of them were non-paying patients. Among the inpatients treated (5,421) during the year 1988-89, 65 per cent were discharged and 1,778 is the remaining load of patients as on 31st March 1989. 83 per cent of the patients were treated for psychosis, 12 per cent for neurosis and 5 per cent were for mental retardation. The majority of the cases (57 per cent) were treated for Schizophrenia. 69 per cent of the admissions were from Madras and Chengalpattu, 31 per cent were from other Districts of Tamil Nadu and the remaining 1 per cent were from the neighbouring States.

Decadal Changes.—Over the past two decades, the admission per 1,000 beds (bed strength of 1,800) which is the admission turnover rate has nearly tripled i.e. from 594 to 1,961. Similarly the discharge turnover rate has also tripled denoting that the inpatient services being more freely utilised by the public. This indicates that the admissions have been liberalised and the discharges have also been equal in figures reflecting the short stay of inpatients. This may be due to the two factors operating at the same time. One being the modern therapeutic techniques which helps in faster recovery resulting in early discharge, the other being no further increase in the long stay patients (chronics) as a consequence of the former. Earlier, a patient admitted to this Institute had to spend about 24 months for his treatment but today he needs to spend only 24 weeks for his treatment.

Other Activities.—A peripheral psychiatric clinic functions in Poonamallee Health Centre and the average attendance of new patients in the Clinic is 3 to 9 per week. At the Melpakkam Care Camp which runs once a week, there were about 36 registered psychiatric inmates during 1988-89. Rehabilitation of chronic schizophrenics of inpatients and outpatients is attempted through the units of the Industrial Therapy Centre—"A model Sheltered Workshop".

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

Rural Health Services.—In order to achieve the goal of Health for all by 2000 AD, a target of establishment of 1057 Primary Health Centres is fixed for VII Five Year Plan period for this Department. As on 31st March 1989, 1222 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 5000 rural population and one Primary Health Centre for every 6 sub-centres or 30,000 population in plains or one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 population in hill areas and one community Health Centre or upgraded Primary Health Centre for every 4 surrounding Primary Health centres. During the year 1988-89 274 Mobile Health Teams have been converted into that of Static Primary Health Centres and also 110 New Primary Health Centres were sanctioned under Part II Scheme 1988-89 and these new Primary Health Centres were established.

Upgraded Primary Health Centres.—Each upgraded Primary Health Centre or Community Health Centre will have 30 beds with the construction of 24 bedded ward in addition to 6 beds already available and "X" Ray block with adequate equipments. The upgraded Primary Health Centres will function as a referral centre to a group of 4 Primary Health Centres. Bio Chemical and pathological laboratory facilities with Blood Bank will be made available in the upgraded Primary Health Centres in due course.

Mini Health Centres.—The Mini Health Centres are organised with the objective of encouraging voluntary agencies to deliver comprehensive Health Care services to the rural 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 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 1/3rd of expenditure will be borne by the Voluntary Agency by collecting donation or nominal charge from the beneficiaries.

Out of 273 Mini Health Centres sanctioned, 209 Mini Health Centres are functioning as on 31st March 1989.

These Mini Health Centres controlled by this Directorate are not having any field officers at the District level. Therefore the Administrative control of Mini Health Centres from this Directorate has been transferred to the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

Medicate Centres.—Under MUDP 11, 22 Medicare centres were sanctioned. 22 Medicare Centres are 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.

Tribal Welfare Scheme.—Under this scheme, 9 Blocks have been identified as Tribal Areas. All these blocks have one Primary Health Centres each prior to the VI Plan period. Among the 9 Primary Health Centres one is upgraded. A Primary Health Centre at Nammiam-pattu in the North Arcot District of Javadhu hills, started functioning from 13th July 1987. The proposal for the establishment of a Primary Health Centre, Killkadu is under the consideration of Government. 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.

Further one Primary Health Centre at Patchipara in Kanniyakumari District for dispersed Tribal groups is functioning from 30th March 1989.

Control of Blindness.—The scheme of the National Programme 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 disease.

2. To prescribe glasses and to educate the school children on eye care precaution etc.

So far, the scheme is implemented in 145 Primary Health Centres in the State. 145 posts of ophthalmic Assistants have been sanctioned and filled up. The Government of India are 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.

DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

The Drugs Control Administration is functioning as a separate Department, with State Drugs Controller as Head of Department.

II. The Drugs Control Administration is Enforcing the following Legislations :

(a) *Drugs and Cosmetics Act.*— Under this legislation, the quality of Drugs and Cosmetics is being monitored and the offenders are being prosecuted.

(b) *The Drugs Prices Control Orders.*— Under this legislation, the availability of the Drugs at prescribed prices is being carefully watched and the offenders are being prosecuted.

(c) *Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act.*— Under this legislation, the Administration is protecting the interests of the public by initiating action on those indulging in false and misleading advertisements of the Drugs besides Prohibiting such advertisements.

(d) *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.*— Under this legislation, action against the personnel dealing in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances in contravention of this Act, is being initiated.

(e) *Import of Drugs.*—Under Import Trade control order, the State Drugs Controller is the sponsoring authority for recommending the import needs of the Pharmaceutical and Cosmetics Industry.

III. *Testing Facilities.*—The Drugs Testing Laboratory at Teynampet which is equipped with sophisti-

cated equipments, tests samples of drugs and Cosmetics for effective monitoring of the quality of drugs and cosmetics manufactured and marketed in the State.

IV. *Achievements.*—The statistical details of achievements are furnished below.

STATEMENT.

Statistical Details Regarding the Performance of Drugs Control Administration (1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989).

Inspection.		Sampling.		Prosecutions.		Remarks.
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.	Prosecution details.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26,000	41,016	4,000	4,742	150	309	I. Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940.
						(1) Not of Standard Quality (Manufacture and Sale of drugs.) 21
						(2) Stocking for sale of physician samples 23
						(3) Sale of drugs without licences -- 104
						(4) Sale of spurious and adulterated and Misbranded drugs. 12
						(5) Sale of drugs in the absence of Pharmacist. 61
						(6) Sale of Hospital drugs -- -- 1
						(7) Other contraventions -- -- 76
						II. Drugs (Prices Control) order -- 5
						III. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act. 5
						IV. Tamil Nadu Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act. 1
						Total -- 300

TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT

Due to increase in fleet strength in Medical and Public Health Departments, and with an aim to relieve the Medical Officers of their work on vehicular management, without any interruption and to ensure utility in 1981, the State Health Transport Organisation was declared as a separate Directorate with a Director as Head of the Department under the Administrative control of the Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department with full powers for the maintenance and repairing the motor vehicles. At present this Department is thus maintaining about 2100 vehicles.

Because of these developments, the percentage of off-road vehicles which stood at 20.8 percent as on 1st January 1977 has been decreased to 6.78 per cent as on 1st January 1989.

The Department also developed 3 more regional workshops, 9 District Workshops, 20 mobile Workshops and one R.C. Unit and C.B.R. Unit with 672 personnel.

The Assemblies such as Engine and Gearbox can have another cycle of life, if they are reconditional at the appropriate time. With this aim a Reconditioning Unit has been formed at Madras. By this Reconditioning Unit many engine assemblies, gear boxes, and differential assemblies have been reconditioned. Because of this Reconditioning works and unit replacements the vehicles which have to be detailed for longer duration on works to Engine and Gear Boxes have been reduced considerably.

The Fuel pump is one of the important components of Diesel driven motor vehicles. They have to be tested often for proper function of the Engine assembly. The consumption of excess fuel and also air pollution due to cover bulky smoke can be avoided if the fuel pump functions in good condition. To avert the time delay and heavy cost in repairing the fuel pumps at the private Workshops one fuel Test Bench has been obtained and commissioned at Madras and has started functioning in 1988-89.

During the year 1979, there were about 600 vehicles which have served more than 20 years under the maintenance control of this Department. Many of them were imported varieties supplied by M/s. UNICEF. Every year about 30 to 40 vehicles are being replaced by this Department itself with the Government of Tamil Nadu funds and Government of India funds.

Under the VIII Plan apart from continuing the above programmes fresh schemes like provision of an ambulance for such Taluk Headquarters hospital with a bed strength of 50 to 100 improving the existing tarpaulin-hood jeeps in fibre glass bodied enclosure are being proposed to be implemented.

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY

Indian system of medicines had reached a high level of perfection and excellence in ancient India. During the pre-independence era, the western system of Medicine had dominated in Health care system in India. After Independence Indian Systems of Medicine regained their importance by the efforts put forth by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu is paying special attention for the growth and development of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy especially the Siddha System of Medicine.

A separate Directorate for Indian Medicine is functioning from 1970 at the campus of the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. In 1984 the subject relating to Homoeopathy has been brought under this Directorate from Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare, Madras.

Financial out-lay.—The allotment of funds for the development of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy for the last five years have been increased steadily.

	Budget Allocation. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
	(1)	(2)
1985-86	333.50
1986-87	348.82
1987-88	406.06
1988-89	451.14
1989-90	519.27

Medical Relief.—In order to provide the Medical relief under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy to the Public, the following Institutions under Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy are functioning under the Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy:—

(1) 250 bedded hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

(2) 209 bedded Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

(3) 25 bedded hospital attached to Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam.

(4) Siddha wing with 16 bedded siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospital, Trichy.

(5) Siddha wings with 15 bedded siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospitals at (i) Ramnad, (ii) Dharmapuri (iii) Tutocirin and (iv) Cuddalore.

(6) Siddha wings with 25 bedded siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospitals at (i) Erode, (ii) Nagapattinam, (iii) Vellore and (iv) Dindigul.

(7) Siddha wing without separate siddha ward remaining 10 District Headquarters Hospitals.

(8) Homoeopathy Dispensaries in 19 District Headquarters Hospitals.

(9) Siddha wings in 70 Taluk Hospitals including 15 bedded Siddha ward at Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Chidambaram.

(10) Homoeopathy Dispensary in Taluk Hospital, Tambaram.

(11) Siddha wings in 13 Non-Taluk Hospitals.

(12) Siddha wings in 252 Primary Health Centres.

(13) 21 Government Siddha Rural Dispensaries.

(14) 11 Government Siddha Dispensaries.

(15) 5 Government Ayurveda Dispensaries.

(16) 5 Government Homoeopathy dispensaries.

(17) 3 Ayurveda wings including Panchakarma Clinic at District Headquarters Hospitals.

(18) 7 Siddha Dispensaries in Hill Areas.

(19) Mobile Siddha Medical Unit in Hill Area (Salem district).

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—The following four Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy Colleges are under the control of the Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy:—

(1) Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai;

(2) Government Siddha Medical College, Palani;

(3) Government Unani Medical College, Madras and

(4) Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam.

ORIENTATION COURSE FOR NURSES IN ARIGNAR ANNA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OF INDIAN MEDICINE, MADRAS.—An orientation course of three months duration to train 15 Nurses in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani System of medicine will be continued during this year.

D. Pharmacy in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.—A two years Diploma Course in Pharmacy is being imparted in this Hospital with an annual intake of 50 students.

108—1—18—A

Pharmacies.—There are three pharmacies, namely:—

(1) Pharmacy attached to Arignar 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, Trichy and Dindigul have been sanctioned during 1985-86.

DRUG TESTING LABORATORY, MADRAS.—The Tamil Nadu Government have provided accommodation facilities to the Drug Testing Laboratory under Centrally Sponsored Schemes in a separate building which has been constructed newly, in the campus of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106.

AYURVEDA TRANSLATION WING.—A Translation Wing under Honorary Special Officer is functioning in the Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy for translating text books for B.A.M. & S. course from Sanskrit to Tamil. Three books i.e. Ashtanga Sangraha 2. Charaka Samhita Part, I and II were translated, printed and published. The fourth book Charaka Samhita Part, III is under printing.

TAMIL NADU SIDDHA MEDICAL BOARD, MADRAS.—The Government have abolished the Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board, Madras and merged with the Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. The various items of works of the Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board have been attached to Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Translation of Books.—It is proposed to translate Siddha literature from Tamil into English. Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board has so far collected the following items:—

(1) Rare reprinted books	947
(2) Cudgeon leaves	867
(3) Manuscripts	314
(4) Typed scripts	362
(5) Typed Scripts on Muppu	2 volumes
(6) Already published siddha books ..	67

Physical verification of stocks and stores by the stock verification organisation.

122 bundles of cudgeon leaves were transcribed up to 1987-88 and bundles of cudgeon leaves were transcribed during 1988-89.

27 Siddha Medical Books were entrusted for printing 1988-89. Out of which 12 text books for BSMS course have been printed and published and remaining 15 books are under printing.

Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras Board of Integrated Medicine, Madras and Homoeopathy Council.

The number of practitioners of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy registered their names as on 31-12-1988 in Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Board of Integrated Medicine and Homoeopathy Council is indicated below.

1. Registered under Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Siddha	10,161
Ayurveda	2,693
Unani.	748
Total.	<u>13,602</u>

2. Registered under Board of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Siddha	296
Ayurveda.	436
Unani	46
Total.	<u>773</u>

3. Registered under Homoeopathy Council.

A Class.	365
B Class.	13,733
C Class.	<u>11,443</u>
Total	<u>15,241</u>

The Government have sanctioned for the construction of 10 bedded hospital for Naturopathy at Muttukadu, Chengalpattu District.

Old Age Pension to Hereditary Siddha Medical Practitioners.

The Government are granting the old Age pension of Rs. 150-P.M, to the eligible Hereditary Siddha Medical practitioners who have attained the age of 60 years and over registered in Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras and Kerala Board for Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli district as 'B' or 'B' registered Siddha Medical Practitioners and are incapacity to work or to earn living or whose annual income is less than Rs.6,000 per annum from 15-9-1986.

Free Medical Camp:

All District Siddha Medical officers are conducting free medical camps in the rural villages for two times in every month.

Formation of Herbal Farm in Block Level.

The National Technology Mission has requested to form mini herbal farm of 25 acres extent in all possible places in the Block level to meet the local requirement through their mini herbal pharmacy unit to be started in future. The follow up action is being taken to implement the above scheme by seeking central assistance.

Immunisation Methods:

The National Technology Mission has requested the State Government to take steps to follow immunisation methods by adopting Indian system of Medicines for selected diseases especially for pregnant ladies both pre and postnatal and Children of all age group. Effective follow up action is being taken and detailed schemes have also been formulated for implementation in the coming financial year.

Formation of National Institute for Siddha. Effective action is being taken to open a long felt need of National Institute of Siddha in the suburban of Madras and Chengalpattu Anna District very soon.

Yoga:

The Government have recognised the yoga as a system of treatment in Tamil Nadu. The Government have ordered to conduct short term course in yoga at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai for Principals, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Medical Officers, Assistant Lecturers and Assistant Medical Officers, by Yogi S. A. A. Ramaiah, MA(Sc) on an honorarium of Rs. 300/- per month. As a first step, Yogi S.A.A. Ramaiah had conducted "Yoga short-term Course" to the Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras from 29-4-1987 to 27-5-1987 and issued necessary certificates to the doctors who participated in the Yoga Classes.

Research Activities:

(i) Central Research Institute (Siddha).

The Central Research Institute (Siddha) is functioning in the new building provided by the State Government in the campus of the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106. This institution is functioning under the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi. It has also got in-patient facilities with 30 beds. This institution conducts Research on Cancer, Diabetes, Jaundice, etc.

(ii) Captain Srinivasamurthy Research Institute.

This institute is functioning under the Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha New Delhi. It conducts Research on the following subjects (i) Plant Chemistry and (ii) Standardisation of Ayurvedic Drugs.

(III) Regional Unani Research Institute.

The Central Council of Research in Unani has established at Royapuram, Madras. A clinical Research Unit in Unani sponsored by the Central Council functioning at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Medicine, Madras from 1972.

CHAPTER XII
HOME DEPARTMENT.

CINEMAS.

Cinemas.—The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVI of 1952) to make provision for certification of cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of cinematographs.

The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (ACT 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 licence.

Classification of Cinema Theatres.—There are three kinds of cinema theatres existed in Tamil Nadu.

- (1) Permanent cinema.
- (2) Semi-Permanent cinema.
- (3) Travelling Cinema.

'Semi-Permanent Cinema' is a new category introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as a permanent cinema for all purposes. It is likely to be converted into a permanent cinema at the end of the period of 5 to 7 years. The rules applicable to permanent cinemas apply to semi-permanent cinemas also.

Besides the above three categories of cinemas there are Open Air Cinemas An Open Air Cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam Village, Sriperumpudur Taluk, Chengalpattu district.

The following table gives details about cinema theatres of all categories which were in existence in the State as on 31st March 1989 :—

Serial number.	Category.	Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Permanent (i) Air-Conditioned :	117
	(ii) Partially Air-conditioned.	17
	(iii) Non-Air conditioned	1,209
2	Semi-Permanent.	220
3	Open Air	13
4	Travelling	1,009

The particulars of number of No Objection Certificates issued and 'C' form licences granted during the year 1988-89 are as follows :—

- (1) Total Number of No objection Certificate issued. 138
- (2) Total No. of 'C' form licences granted .. 238

Video.—The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through video cassette Recorders (Regulation) Act, 1984 to regulation the Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video cassette Recorders in the State of Tamil Nadu and for matters incidental or ancillary theatre. The act provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films on Television Screen through Video Casette Recorder and for keeping any video libraries. The licensing authority will be the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the Collector in the Districts. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, no licence will however, be necessary for purposes of any exhibition of films on Television screen through Video Cassette Recorder for domestic purposes to the family members of the household only.

There are two distinct stages in the licensing of exhibition of film on Television screen through Video Casette Recorder.

- (1) Grant of No Objection Certificate and
- (2) Grant of 'C' form licence.

The number of Video Theatres and Video Libraries licensed under the Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television screen through Video Casette Recorder (Regulation) Act, 1984 in the State are as follows :—

1. Video Theatres—Nil.
2. Video Libraries—2,222.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CIVIL COURTS.

CIVIL COURTS

Appellate side of the High Court, Madras.—Increase in institution has been noticed only in the following categories of cases, viz.—

- (1) First Appeals.
- (2) Original side appeals.
- (3) Referred cases.
- (4) Writ petitions.
- (5) Trade Mark appeals.
- (6) Referred case petitions.
- (7) Civil Miscellaneous petitions.

Original side of the High Court, Madras.—Civil Miscellaneous Petitions :
There is a considerable increase in the institution of Civil Suits only ; while in other categories of cases, viz. Testamentary original suits, matrimonial suits, original petitions and Execution petitions, there is a decrease in the institution.

City Civil Court, Madras.—There is an increase in the institution of Execution petitions only and there is a decrease in the institution of original suits, civil appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, CMPs. and IAs, LAOPs and EIOPs.

Court of Small Causes.—The institution of Small Cause suits, Miscellaneous Petitions and M. A. C. T. O.Ps. has shown a considerable increase; while in the case of E. C.O.Ps. there is a slight increase in the institution. The institution of NTAs, RCAs, EAs, EPs, Appeals under payment of Wages Act, EPs, in M.C.O.Ps has shown a decrease, as regards Municipal Taxation Appeals Town Planning Appeals, Election Petitions, Municipal Application the institution is reported to be nil.

Mofussil Courts (Original Suits).—Superior courts ; The over all institution has come down from 16,945 to 16,938. Increase in institution has been noticed in all the district, except North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, West Thanjavur Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.

Inferior Courts.—The over all institution has shown a considerable decrease from 98,399 to 95,589. Increase in the institution has been noticed in the District of South Arcot, Periyar, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Anna, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli. In the other districts, the institution has shown a decrease.

Civil Appeals :

Superior courts.—There is a considerable decrease in the institution from 3,705 to 2,699. Only in Periyar, Kanniyakumari, Anna, Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli-districts, the institution has gone up.

Small Cause Suits :

Superior courts.—The institution has come down in Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts. In the other districts, the institution is reported to be Nil. The over all institution has decreased considerably from 1,196 to 858.

Inferior Courts.—The overall institution has decreased remarkably (i.e. from 4,540 to 3,286) The institution has come down in all the Districts exception Periyar, Kanniyakumari and Dharmapuri districts. In Ramanathapuram district the institution remains static.

Superior Courts.—The overall institution has come down from 1,49,383 to 1,44,365.

Inferior Courts.—In these courts also the overall institution has decreased from 2,90,749 to 2,64,523.

Rent Tribunal Appeals.—In the Superior courts the overall institution has come down from 484 to 333 and in the Inferior courts, it remain static.

Original Petitions.—The overall institution in both the superior and inferior courts has come down from 15066 to 11176 and from 5,806 to 4,727 respectively.

Insolvency Petitions.—Decrease is recorded in the overall institution in the Superior as well as inferior courts, i.e., from 506 to 447 and from 72 to 46 respectively.

Execution Petitions.—The overall institution has shown a decrease in the Superior courts from 6,575 to 6,161 and in the Inferior courts from 40,123 to 39,121.

Rent Control Original Petitions.—The overall institution has decreased from 4,756 to 4,113 in the inferior courts.

Labour Courts at Madras.—Industrial Dispute, The institution of Industrial Dispute under section 10 of Act has gone up considerably from 559 to 857 and the institution of petitions under sections 33, 33A and 33(C) (2) has also gone up from 1,250 to 1,288.

Labour Courts at Madurai.—The institution of Industrial Dispute Act expansion under section 10 of I.D. Act has gone up considerably (i.e. from 284 to 568) and that of petitions under Sections 33, 33A, 33(C) (2) has come down by three cases.

Labour Court, Coimbatore.—There is an increase in the Industrial Dispute Act expansion institution of Industrial Dispute under section 10 of I.D. Act from 260 to 451. As regards petitions under sections 33, 33A and 33(C) (2) there is a considerable decrease in the institution from 847 to 449.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—The institution of Industrial Dispute Act expansion under section 10 of I.D. Act has come down from 140 to 120 and the institution of petitions under sections 33, 33A and 33(C) (2) has gone up from 208 to 246.

**THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TEMPORARY COURTS FUNCTIONING
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1-4-1988 to 31-3-1989**

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 Colleges Appellate Tribunal, Madras	1
4. Special Tribunal for Co-operative Cases, Madras	1
5. Special Tribunal for Co-operative Cases, Madurai	1
6. Additional Labour Court, Madurai	1
7. Third 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 Civil 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 District Munsif Courts (including D.M.Cs. constituted in new places but temporary..	26
12. Temporary Rent Control Courts in the cadre of District Munsif in the Court of Small Causes, Madras	4
13. Additional District Munsif sanctioned during the year 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 could not commence functioning for want of officers	
14. Family Court at Madras (from 2nd October 1988)	1

ORIGINAL SIDE : HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

<i>Serial number and nature of cases.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Pendency.</i>	
	<i>1-4-87</i>	<i>1-4-88</i>	<i>1-4-87</i>	<i>1-4-88</i>	<i>1-4-87</i>	<i>1-4-88</i>
	<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>
	<i>31-3-88</i>	<i>31-3-89</i>	<i>31-3-88</i>	<i>31-3-89</i>	<i>31-3-88</i>	<i>31-3-89</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Civil Suits	1,150	1,508	299	292	4,535	5,751
2. Testamentary]Original Suits	43	39	10	6	146	179
3 Matrimonial Suits	52	34	27	24	105	115
4 Original Petitions	633	592	595	463	732	861
5 Execution Petitions	130	84	122	72	92	104
Total ..	<u>2,008</u>	<u>2,257</u>	<u>1,053</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>5,610</u>	<u>7,010</u>

APPELLATE SIDE : HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

Serial number and nature of cases.	Institution.		Disposal.		Pendency.	
	1-4-87 to 31-3-88	1-4-88 to 31-3-89	1-4-87 to 31-3-88	1-4-88 to 31-3-89	1-4-87 to 31-3-88	1-4-88 to 31-3-89
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 First Appeals	1,194	1,509	659	202	6,550	7,857
2 Original Side Appeals	213	248	148	194	909	963
3 Letters Patent Appeals	218	168	215	314	414	268
4 Writ Appeals	2,390	1,438	1,557	1,889	3,400	2,949
5 Second Appeals	1,948	1,806	1,191	954	11,727	12,579
6 Appeal against orders	1,239	1,074	839	486	4,865	5,453
7 Appeal against Appellate Orders	73	73	59	116	386	343
8 Civil Revision petitions	3,995	3,365	4,015	4,198	10,112	9,279
9 Tax cases	1,427	1,108	283	264	11,306	12,150
10 Tax case petitions	318	265	424	373	579	471
11 Referred cases	12	13	—	4	73	82
12 Matrimonial cases	42	41	35	40	104	105
13 Writ Petitions	13,661	17,289	9,137	10,299	48,723	55,713
14 Supreme Court (Leave) Petitions	28	23	23	24	121	120
15 Special Tribunal Appeal	44	16	2	553	729	192
16 Contempt Appeals	12	12	5	10	24	26
17 Trade Mark Appeals	2	6	Nil.	2	47	51
18 Trade Mark Second Appeals	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	4	3
19 Referred Case Petitions	10	22	3	5	27	44
20 Civil Misc. Petitions	40,208	42,617	38,273	30,779	64,748	76,586
Total ..	67,034	71,093	56,868	50,707	1,64,848	1,85,234

CITY CIVIL COURT, MADRAS.

1	Original Suits.. ..	13,680	11,231	10,092	8,343	19,282	23,170
2	Civil Appeals	913	575	743	638	686	623
3	Civil Misc. Appeals ..	251	222	248	211	173	184
4	C.M.Ps. and I.A.s. ..	23,993	22,920	23,672	18,721	18,299	22,498
5	Original Petitions ..	1,206	956	1,302	588	890	250
6	Land acquisition original petitions ..	205	64	25	79	431	416
7	Execution Petitions ..	3,165	4,064	2,674	2,316	3,782	5,530
8	E.I.O. Ps.	158	96	12	65	341	371
TOTAL		43,571	40,128	38,768	30,961	43,884	53,043

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES : MADRAS.

1	Small cause suits	7,227	11,973	4,614	6,085	4,883	10,771
2	Misc. Petitions	21,159	23,725	20,154	25,323	9,975	8,377
3	Motor Accident claims Original petitions ..	2,529	3,114	2,199	2,130	4,021	5,005
4	Rent control original petitions	4,179	4,201	4,402	3,313	6,573	7,461
5	New Tribal Applications	67	25	69	48	80	57
6	Rent control appeals	881	559	847	242	851	1,168
7	Municipal Taxation Appeals	1	..	14	..	..	..
8	Ejectment Appeals	12	10	13	..	10	20
9	Town Planning Appeals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Execution Petitions	736	678	1,869	572	259	365
11	Appeals under payment of wages Act ..	20	2	1	1	19	20
12	Election Petitions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Municipal Applications .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Criminal C.P. code under ordinance ..	..	..	..	..	3	3
15	Execution petitions in M.A.C.T.O.Ps. ..	96	91	103	98	104	97
TOTAL		36,907	44,378	34,285	37,812	26,778	33,344

CITY APPEALS IN SUPERIOR COURTS .. 7,650 6,519 5,577 6,294 8,816 8,350

CITY MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS IN SUPERIOR COURTS .. 3,705 2,699 2,411 2,805 4,835 4,677

HOUSE RENT CONTROL ORIGINAL PETITIONS—INFERIOR COURTS .. 4,756 4,113 4,884 5,340 11,694 11,585

Serial number and Description.	Institution.				Disposal.				Pendency.			
	Superior Courts.		Inferior Courts.		Superior Courts.		Inferior Courts.		Superior Courts.		Inferior Courts.	
	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Original Suits	16,945	16,938	98,399	95,589	11,524	13,973	85,363	92,995	26,589	30,412	1,56,406	1,64,087
Small Cause Suits	1,196	858	4,540	3,286	794	563	4,432	3,907	1,122	1,417	2,284	1,606
Civil Miscellaneous Petitions]	1,49,383	1,44,365	2,90,749	2,64,523	1,38,099	1,35,898	2,81,170	2,47,886	52,925	52,950	1,53,176	1,68,362
Rent Tribunal Appeals ...	484	333	4	4	177	304	1	2	601	635	4	6
Original Petitions	15,066	11,176	5,806	4,727	11,947	11,719	6,626	4,840	17,504	18,554	1,619	1,478
Insolvency Petitions ..	506	447	72	46	344	322	100	61	987	1,124	89	74
Execution Petitions ..	6,575	6,161	40,123	39,121	5,754	5,018	40,317	36,098	7,795	9,103	42,531	46,249

LABOUR COURTS, COIMBATORE, MADURAI AND MADRAS AND INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.

Serial number and Courts / Tribunals.	Institution.				Disposal.				Pendency.			
	I.Ds. U/S 10 of the I.D. Act.		Petitions U/S 33, 33A and 33 (c) (2)		I.Ds. U/S 10 of the I.D. Act.		Petitions U/S 33, 33A and 33 (c) (2).		I.Ds. U/S 10 of the I.D. Act.		Petitions U/S 33 33A and 33 (c) (2).	
	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.	1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Labour Courts, Madras	559	857	1,250	1,288	521	334	1,404	794	1,157	1,680	1,968	3,076
2. Labour Courts, Madurai	284	568	593	590	229	268	200	266	943	1,217	2,365	2,689
3. Labour Courts Coimbatore.	260	451	847	449	315	191	800	301	659	934	1,181	1,201
4 Industrial Tribunal Madras	140	120	208	246	93	88	194	234	284	316	324	336
Total	1,243	199	2,898	2,643	1,158	881	2,598	1,595	3,043	4,147	5,838	7,302

CIVIL DEFENCE

The Home Guards Organisation in Tamil Nadu is voluntary in nature and an authority to the Police force. Men and Women from all walks of life and trades are in this organisation. The sanctioned strength of the organisation is 10,000 men and 550 women Home Guards. The actual strength is 8693 Men and 430 Women.

The Services of the Home Guards were utilised during the year 1988-89 for Traffic Regulation, Beats, Night patrol, Festival Bandobust duties in various temples of districts, serving summons, collection of information and intelligence, rescue work, organising firefighting as prescribed in Section 11 of the Tamil Nadu Home Guards Rules, 1963, Hundi Collection during Armed Force Flag Day, 1988. Apart from this the service of Home Guards of districts were used for crowd control duty during the VVIPS, visits.

The following Tamil Nadu Home Guards were deputed for various training Courses conducted by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi at various State Headquarters.

Serial number.	Name of the Course.	Number of person underwent training (Home Guards).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Disaster Relief Instructors Course	2
2.	UXB Recannissance Reporting Course	1
3.	Civil Defence Staff Course	2
4.	Basic Fire Fighting Course	2
5.	Advance Rescue Course	1
6.	Civil Defence Industrial Seminar	1
7.	Civil Defence Industrial Staff Course	1
8.	Civil Defence Instructors Course	1
9.	First Aid and Casualty Clearance Course	3

One Home Guard was awarded Independence Day Medal 1988 and one Republic Day Medal 1988.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF SESSIONS CASES IN THE STATE TAMIL NADU FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST APRIL 1988 TO 31ST MARCH 1989.

Serial number.	Name of the District.	Institution.		Disposal.		Pending.	
		1987-1988	1988-1989	1987-1988	1988-1989	1987-1988	1988-1989
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	North Arcot	207	192	173	132	124	184
2	South Arcot	217	223	192	153	205	275
3	Chengalpattu	292	244	222	148	289	385
4	Coimbatore	151	132	121	147	87	72
5	Uthagamandalam	24	18	27	20	16	14
6	Periyar	275	133	288	152	62	43
7	Dharmapuri	137	110	91	73	150	187
8	Kanniyakumari	112	90	76	81	124	133
9	Madurai South	272	268	177	202	384	450
10	Madurai North	104	88	84	107	141	1
11	Pudukkottai	56	63	56	51	8	20
12	Ramanathapuram	255	209	272	222	243	230
13	Salem	256	165	223	268	270	167
14	Thanjavur East	94	74	109	92	58	40
15	Thanjavur West	148	90	140	103	142	129
16	Tiruchirappalli	203	172	183	194	145	123
17	Tirunelveli	362	315	126	271	654	698
18	Madras	151	146	146	109	95	132
	Total	3,316	2,732	2,706	2,525	3,197	3,404

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST APRIL 1988 TO 31ST MARCH 1989.

Serial number.	Name of the District.	Institution.		Disposal.		Pendency.	
		1987—1988	1988—1989	1987—1988	1988—1989	1987—1988	1988—1989
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	North Arcot	51,767	44,382	49,473	50,311	17,603	11,674
2	South Arcot	52,789	61,401	51,243	58,647	14,546	17,300
3	Chengalpattu	45,726	56,109	44,203	61,566	31,454	23,997
4	Coimbatore	55,855	36,336	61,212	35,743	10,317	10,910
5	Nilgiris	2,177	8,546	3,708	8,025	3,515	4,036
6	Periyar	50,685	46,452	43,856	38,454	19,773	27,771
7	Dharmapuri	22,671	10,114	21,404	11,110	6,153	5,157
8	Kanniyakumari	21,926	17,698	20,738	14,320	9,872	13,250
9	Madurai	1,06,179	90,684	1,03,828	96,322	28,781	23,143
10	Pudukkottai	13,576	14,722	11,496	15,744	5,276	4,254
11	Ramanathapuram	48,194	44,586	46,322	43,749	12,016	12,853
12	Salem	51,203	44,906	52,245	49,562	14,015	9,359
13	Thanjavur	49,222	48,309	43,641	46,273	26,725	28,761
14	Tiruchirappalli	36,010	40,936	36,996	39,091	12,145	13,990
15	Tirunelveli	58,816	57,824	48,839	49,270	21,929	30,483
16	Madras	2,12,227	2,84,571	2,07,804	2,80,610	37,423	41,384
	Total	8,79,023	9,07,576	8,47,008	8,98,797	2,71,543	2,80,322

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INSTITUTION OF PROHIBITION CASES AND FOREST CASES AMONG THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST APRIL 1988 TO 31ST MARCH 1989.

Serial number.	Name of the District.	Prohibition Cases.		Forest Cases.	
		1987—1988	1988—1989	1987—1988	1988—1989
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	North Arcot	123	1,704	614	295
2	South Arcot	1,442	4,294	58	157
3	Chengalpattu	5,714	4,865	33	14
4	Coimbatore	2,698	4,074	229	88
5	Nilgiris	632	586	381	434
6	Periyar	14,925	17,311	54	216
7	Dharmapuri	800	845	249	186
8	Kanniyakumari	3,592	1,971	1,571	605
9	Madurai	2,424	3,850	259	380
10	Pudukkottai	554	4,406	22	27
11	Ramanathapuram	476	4,594	37	23
12	Salem	380	6,658	175	205
13	Thanjavur	2,765	17,110	13	13
14	Tiruchirappalli	2,619	12,445	99	152
15	Tirunelveli	5,015	5,279	60	142
16	Madras	1,497	1,939	15	38
	Total	64,656	1,91,931	3,869	2,928

FIRE SERVICE.

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service functions as a separate Department under the aegis of the Home Department. It continues to maintain its reputation as the largest and one of the most efficient fire services in the country. The main function of this department is saving life and property from destruction by fire and natural calamities. The services of this department are available to the public at all times round the clock.

Fire Stations.—As on 31st March 1989, there were 174 fire stations functioning in the State. 10 new fire stations sanctioned by the Government were pending opening for want of new fire units and also accommodation for housing the fire stations.

Fire and other emergency calls.—During the year the fire stations in the State have responded to 11,861 calls of which 66 were false alarms, 1,785 were emergency and rescue calls and the remaining 10,010 actual fires. Of these actual fires 135 were serious involving loss of human life or property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case 386 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case and the remaining were 9 489 small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property damaged or lost in fires throughout the State was Rs. 962.54 lakhs. The estimated value of property saved was Rs. 4 012.28 lakhs.

Ambulance Calls.—The Ambulance in this department have attended to 2,773 calls during 1988-89. Of these the number of accident and other free calls were 272 and the number of paid calls were 2,501. A total sum of Rs. 1,29,368.25 was realised as hire charges for the paid calls.

Other Services.—There is an Emergency breakdown Van attached to the Egmore Fire Station in Madras City. It has been equipped with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles and also for jobs such as removing concrete blocks from collapsed buildings, etc.

Outpost mini fire stations were opened in 27 places with simple fire fighting equipments like fire rakes fire hooks etc. in each of the slum areas during the fire seasons of the year for putting out the fire in incipient stage. Indian Oil Corporation has kindly donated 150 drums for storing water in these outposts. The outposts so far opened have rendered very useful assistance to the slum dwellers to prevent fire accidents. Due to these measures, the fire calls in Madras City especially in slum areas have come down as seen from the statistics.

Officers and men of this department were also instructed to visit in suitable batches the colleges schools and to impart training in fire fighting and fire precautionary measures during the Off-season period.

Financial Expenditure of the department.—During 1988-89 the department was allotted a Budget provision of Rs. 1,05,38,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,62,70,000 was incurred towards construction of vehicles and purchase of equipments. During the financial year 47 vehicles were constructed to strengthen the vehicular potentiality of this department.

STATISTICS OF SLUM FIRES IN MADRAS CITY FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

Years.	Fire Calls.			
	Serious.	Medium.	Small.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1986	7	16	199	222
1987	3	9	179	191
1988	5	7	125	137

FORENSIC SCIENCE.

Forensic Sciences Department is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Asia, its nucleus having been established in the year 1849. It is a Scientific institution which renders forensic Science services to all law enforcing agencies of the State and also to departments of Government of India, wherever required.

The Department consists of a main laboratory at Madras with 13 divisions namely Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Documents, Excise, Photography, Physics, Prohibition Research and Development, Serology, Toxicology, Narcotics and Instrumentation. There are Six Regional Laboratories at Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Salem. There are 24 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories in the 24 Police Districts for providing field criminalistics service. There is a 24 hours Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory rendering crime scene service for the Metropolitan City of Madras.

The department also offers academic facilities in the field of Forensic Sciences. This is the only Government Department under affiliation to the Madras University which offers M.Sc. and Ph.D. Programmes in Forensic Science. The department also assists the University of Madras and State Medical Institution in conducting a few other crime and toxicology related courses viz. M.Sc. (Environmental toxicology), M.D. (Forensic Medicine) and M.A. (Criminology).

During the period 1-4-1988 to 31-3-1989 the department had handled 3,20,725 articles concerned in 99,502 cases.

During the period under VII Plan this Department has established two new Regional Forensic Science Laboratories one at Vellore and another at Salem. New Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory Units were established at Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Anna and Chidambaram District. A novel scheme of 24 hours Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory service, which is available only in advanced metro cities of the world, has been established for the first time in India at Madras. To render the academic activities meaningful, a new academic block has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Some most advanced equipment like gas chromatograph with mass selective detector (Rs. 8.2 lakhs), scanning electron microscope (13.74 lakhs) have been purchased to improve the techniques used in the laboratory.

The following are the other salient features about the department.

(i) Besides offering forensic science services to law enforcing agencies, the department also offer clinical Toxicology facilities to help the victims of poisoning admitted to the hospitals in and around city. A disputed paternity centre, a social scheme to aid the poor helpless women of this country is also run by this department.

(ii) Forensic Sciences Department is the first and only institution in the country to provide scientific evidence in power theft cases.

(iii) The Government of Nepal entrusted to this department the task of training seven scientists for a period of six months in order to establish a National Forensic Science Laboratory at Kathmandu.

This department was selected by Government of India as one of the centres for research for continuing studies of Bhopal gas leakage and its effect on life systems. The research team will be submitting its report shortly.

The Director and other scientists have published 152 research and review papers in international and national journals.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

Madras City has a population of nearly about five million, besides floating population. During the period from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989, 4,960 property offences were reported involving loss of properties to the tune of about Rs. 1,08,51,554. During the period under review 72 per cent of the property lost have been recovered.

2. During the period from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989, 609 grave cases were reported in the city, of which 365 cases have been detected. Investigation is in full swing to trace out the remaining case also. A few of the sensational cases are furnished below :-

(i) R-2. Kodambakkam P.S. Cr. No. 300/89, under section 302, Indian Penal Code.—On 1st February 1989 at 11-15 hours on the complaint of Chandran M/A. 28, son of Govindan Nair No. 4, Nerkundram-Pathai, Vadapalani, Madras-26, a case in R.2. Kodambakkam P. S. Cr. No. 300/89, under section 302, Indian Penal Code was registered and investigated. At 100 feet road and Nerkundram—Pathai junction towards western side of the 100 feet road, the male dead body of a person aged about 30 to 35 years was found in 8 dismembered parts viz., Head, Chest, Left thigh, Right thigh, Right leg, Left leg, Right Hand and Left Hand. Inquest was conducted on 1st February 1989 and the body parts were sent to Madras Government General Hospital for Post-Mortum examination.

During the course of investigation it was learnt, that the deceased name was S. Krishnan M/A 38 son of Subbiah No. 1, Alagiri Nagar, 6th street, Vadapalani, Madras-26. He was a Junior Engineer in Poonammallee P.T.C. Depot. His identity was revealed during examination of witnesses Ramanan, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subbiah and Kumarappan.

The dead body was identified at General Hospital by the blood relatives of the deceased. On the statement of Murugan, Bawa and other witnesses, the accused was fixed as Shivaraj, M/A 26, son of Pachaimuthi, a worker in 'Perfect Industries Press' at No. 1, Alagiri Nagar, 6th street, Vadapalani, Madras-26. Due to sexual motive the accused Shivaraj had murdered deceased K. Krishnan. The accused was arrested on 2nd February 1989 and the case was charged in the court of XVII M. M. Saidapet. on 12th June 1989 in C.C. No. 8615/89. The case is pending trial.

(ii) On 29th October 1988 at about 16.00 hours at No. 9, Thiru-Vi-ka Nagar 9th street K. Pulianthope, accused Jayakumar the husband of one Kousalya, an old Prohibition offender, Raji used to sell illicit arrack through the wife of the accused Jayakumar. The deceased Raji used to visit frequently the house of the accused in his absence. The accused started suspecting his wife's conduct. The deceased was stabbed fatally. In this connection case was registered in P-1 Pulianthope P. S. Cr. No. 1976/88, under section 302, IPC, which is Pending Trial.

(iii) K-1 Cr.No. 4422/88 under sections 376 and 302, Indian Penal Code.—This is case of murder of a married woman named Uma, aged about 28 years and rape of a young girl Anjali alias Amulu, aged about 15 years who witnessed the murder, by the husband of the deceased Arumugham and his Associate Arumainathan. This happened on the night of 17/18th September 1988 around 02.00 hours at No. 9, Jamunabai street, Kollanthottam, Perambur, Madras-11. The motive for the murder was that accused Arumugham suspected the fidelity of his wife Uma, Arumainathan who was formerly having illicit intimacy with the deceased and then when the deceased was asleep, they both stabbed her repeatedly all over her body one after the other and murdered her. Witnesses Amulu alias Anjali was witnessing the murder. After committing the murder, the accused persons threatened the witness and raped her one after the other. On 18th September 1988 at 7-30 hours, Witnesses Anjali reported about the murder at K-1 Sembium P.S. and it was registered in the above reference and investigated. The accused were arrested and remanded to Judicial custody. After completing investigation, they were charged before X.M.M. Egmore, Madras. and subsequently committed to the sessions court. Trial was conducted in the court of 9th Additional Sessions Court due trial both the accused were convicted and sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

(iv) K-1. Cr. No. 1343/89 under section 174 Cr. P.C. (Suspected death).— at 302, Indian Penal Code.— On 23rd March 1989 at 20.00 hours one Tr. Selvam, Vettiyatt attached to Melpatti Ponnappan street Burial ground appeared before S.I. Tr. Kuppusamy of K1. Sembium Police Station and reported that at about 7-00 p.m. the dead body of one Muthukumaran of No. 87, Melpatti Ponnappan Street Madras-11, was brought to their burial ground for cremation and as usual when he observed the dead body, he saw abrasion on both side at the front of the neck and hence suspected the death of the deceased stopped further proceedings and came to K1. Sembium Police station. His complaint was received and registered the above reference and investigation was taken up by Inspector Thiru. G. Babu. During the course of investigation it was learnt that on the night of 22/23rd August 1989 one Gandhi and another Raghu alias Raghuraman brothers joined together and killed the deceased Muthukumaran, their own elder brother by

choking the neck and hitting over the testicles and pressing a pillow on the face and thereby made him unable to breathe and caused his death instantaneously. The motive in this case for the murder was that the accused brothers were ill-treated by the deceased brother and was dominating over them and hence they decided to do away with him. Accused were promptly arrested and remanded to Judicial custody. After completing investigation the accused were charged before X Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore Madras-8. It was committed to Sessions and the case is pending trial.

(v) One Srinivasan alias Senu, son of Palani, No. 42, Ellamuthu Amman Koil street and his wife Navamani were residing at No. 110, Ellamuthu Amman Koil street. They used to quarrel frequently as the husband suspected the fidelity of his wife. On 23rd December 1988 at 13-30 hours when both of them were travelling in electric train to Beach, the said Srinivasan snatched his child Raja, aged about

1 1/2 years, from his wife and threw into the Adayar river resulting in the death of the child. A case was registered J-3 Guindy Police Station Cr. No. 3151/88 v/s 302 IPC. The accused was convicted for life imprisonment on 26th August 1989.

(vi) On 1st September 1988 at 10-00 hours at 503, 11th Block Kesava Pillai Park owing to the family problem between the husband and wife the accused husband Saminathan, aged 33 years assaulted his deceased wife Muruvammal, aged 28 with hands and caused injury to her spleen. Tmt. Muruvammal succumbed to the injuries caused by her husband. A case was registered in P-4 Vyazarpadi Police Station Cr. No. 486/88 under section 302 and the accused was arrested. He was convicted to undergo life imprisonment on 26th July 1989.

(vii) On 31st August 1988 at about 7-30 p.m. one Murali MIA 15 of Gandhi Nagar Ekkaduthangal committed rape of girl Fareeda F/A6 D/o. Mohammed. A case was registered in J-3 Guindy Police Station Cr. No. 2305/88 under section 376, IPC. The accused was arrested and case was charged. The case is pending trial.

3. Law and Order was maintained well by Madras City Police during the period, despite the escalation of political tension after the demise of Thiru M.G. Ramachandran and dissolution of the AIADMK Ministry headed by Thirumathi Janaki Ramachandran. Numerous agitations by various political parties, Labour and Communist organisations and a month long strike by the Government employees and Teachers were handled with firmness coupled with tact, without allowing the situation to go out of control.

4. Madras City Police was kept on its toes, during the month long (June-July 1988) agitation by the Government Employees and Teachers over demands of parity with Central Government Employees, etc., Although the agitation witnessed several instances of massive processions, attempts at staging picketing and demonstrations, etc., were all handled well. Last but not the least, the attempt to lay a seize in front of Secretariat on 22nd July 1988 was tactfully foiled by the Police. The Commissioner of Police played a crucial role in settling the trike and all the JACTEA leaders met the Commissioner of Police and garlanded him.

5. Madras City Police did excellent work in providing security arrangements for the visits of the VVIPs, including the President of India and the Prime Minister of India, which won a word of praise from no less a person than the VVIP, i.e., the Prime Minister of India himself.

6. Madras City Police also made excellent and meticulously planned bandobust arrangements in connection with the mammoth rallies organised on 17th September 1988 in the City to mark the launching of National Front from Anna Arivalayam to Madras and for the rally organised on 28th November 1988 in connection with the Nehru Centenary which was witnessed by the Prime Minister of India.

7. Following the Government announcement appointing a One Man Commission to determine the population figures of various communities over Reservation Policy, the Vennia situation was tactfully handled, not allowing any situation to build up. Thanks to the elaborate Bandobust provided by the City Police, the 24 hour bandh call by Vanniar Sangham from the midnight of 15th December 1988 passed off peacefully without any incidents.

8. The rescue of Mathivanan (aged 10 years) son of a Sri Lankan Tamil businessman by a team of City Police officials during the early hours of 25th December 1988 within a few weeks of his being kidnapped for a ransom of Rs. 7 lakhs and the nabbing and detention under the N.S.A. of Douglas Devanathan and three other Sri Lankan militants responsible for the kidnapping won the claim from both the press and public alike.

9. Madras City Police was in the grip of hectic electioneering campaign for the Assembly elections held in January 1989. This kept the City Police on their toes round the clock without any respite in providing bandobust, during electioneering, polling and counting days and the post-election period as also the swearing in ceremony of the new D.M.K. Ministry on 27th January 1989 at Valluvar Kottam which was attended by a host of VIPs and National Front Leaders. Thanks to the fool-proof bandobust arrangements made by the City Police, the election passed off without any incident.

10. The innovative schemes launched by the City Police won all-round praise. Some of the significant ones among them are regulation of processions by confining them to the left side of road and halting them at road intersections at intervals ensuring the free flow of traffic and setting up of Police Public Relationship Committee at Police Stations levels helped building up better Police-Public rapport. In yet another bid in building up of cordial Police Public Relationship, the issue raised by the Trade Union leaders over the restriction of agitations like staging demonstrations, fastings, etc., to a particular spot were discussed threadbare across the table. Subsequently desired by them it has been decided to permit Gate Meetings in front of their respective Establishment where there is adequate space in front and where there is no hindrance to either the general public or the free flow of traffic.

11. Further, whenever stolen properties are recovered by the City Police staff and filed in the Court, the complainants are helped in getting back the properties immediately with the co-operation of the Court authorities, avoiding the time consuming routine procedures and this measure has been well appreciated by the general public.

12. In fine, xccc- the City Police has been performing dingly well.

PERSONS AND PROBATION BRANCH

The total number of prisons in the State during the year under report was as follows :—

(1) Central Prisons	8
(2) Special Prison for Women at Vellore and Madurai.	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 sub-jails, open Air Prisons during the year under report was 8,506. The break-up particulars of lock up prisoners as on 31st March 1989 (i.e.) at the end of the year are furnished below :—

Convicted Prisoners	4,746
Remand prisoners	6,254
Civil Prisoners	7
Detenus	679
Total	11,686

Prohibition Prisoners. There were 297 prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year i.e. 1st April 1988. 9,495 were admitted by direct committal, by recommittal after having been released on bail transfer etc., and 8088 were discharged leaving a balance of 1,407 prisoners as on 31st March 1989.

Prison and Offences.—During the year under report 643 offences were committed by prisoners. Out of those, in 478 cases punishments were imposed and in the remaining 165 cases warning was ordered.

Escape Recapture.—There were 23 escapes during the year under report. Out of 23 escapes 6 were recaptured and 17 escapes are still at large.

Detenus (Cofeposa, NSA and TNPD) Act.—There were 624 detenus at the beginning of the year. During the year under report, 2,194 detenus were admitted and 1,957 were released leaving a balance of 861 detenus as on 31st March 1989.

Education.—During the year under report, prisoners were permitted to study different courses as shown below :—

(a) Pre-foundation Courses	8
(b) Foundation Courses	7
(c) B.A.	15
(d) B.Com	1

(e) M.A	9
(f) PUC	1
(g) BL	1
(h) SSLC	1

Moral and religious lectures.—Moral and religious lectures were imparted by Honorary religious and moral and ethical lectures and also by the members of teaching staff. There were 309 visits by Hindu religious lectures 192 visits by Muslim lecturers and 808 visits by Christian religious lecturers during the period from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989. The expenditure towards the payment of conveyance allowance to religious lecturers who were willing to draw allowance from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989 was Rs. 2,649.65.

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.

(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.*—The inmates of the Borstal School were trained in the following industries or vocations :

- (a) Carpentry
- (b) Blacksmith
- (c) Book-binding
- (d) Tailoring
- (e) Agriculture
- (f) Masonary
- (g) Laundry
- (h) Band Practice.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitudes.

Open Air Prisons.—The two Open Air Prisons, one at 5th Garden Central Prison, Salem and another Singanallur in Coimbatore District continued to function satisfactorily.

Probation Branch.—The Probation branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1988-89 :—

(a) The total number of enquiries made and visits made by the Regional Probation Officers and Probation Officers during the year 1988-89.	18,183
(b) Number of persons released from the court based on the report of the Probation Officers during the year 1988-89.	29,623
(c) Number of Persons under Supervision during the year 1988-89.	12,600

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

The incidence of crime including Murder during the financial year 1988-89 was 24,523 as against 25,098 of last year showing a decrease by 576 cases or 2.3 percent. The decrease is seen in all the districts except Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur East, Villupuram, Chengai-Anna West, Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth, Kanniyakumari, Coimbatore Rural, Periyar, Salem, Dharmapuri and Railway Police, Madras.

Incidence of crime during the period under review has shown a decrease except Murder, House-breaking and Minor Thefts.

Head of Crime.	From 31-3-1989	From 1-4-87 to 31-3-1988	Plus or minus.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
Murder	1,459	1,382	(+) 77	(+) 5.3
Dacoity	57	61	(-) 4	(-) 6.5
Robbery	318	336	(-) 18	(-) 5.3
House-breaking	6,716	6,686	(+) 30	(-) 0.4
Major Theft	13,997	14,630	(-) 633	(-) 4.3
Minor Theft	1,307	1,281	(+) 26	(+) 1.9
Cattle Theft	669	722	(-) 53	(-) 7.3
Total	24,523	25,098	(-) 575	(-) 2.3

Percentage of detection.—Out of 24,523 cases reported during the financial year 1988-89, 8,509 cases ended in conviction. Percentage of detection works out to 34.7 (convicted cases only) as against 37.4 in the last year.

Security Cases.—44,402 persons were prosecuted under security cases during 1988-89 as against 49,325 during 1987-88. Of them 41,533 were bound over during the period as against 46,639 in corresponding period of last year.

Juvenile delinquency.—533 children were concerned in property offences during the period under review as against 728 during the corresponding periods of last year. All the 31 Boy's Clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

District Crime Record Bureau.—The District Crime Record Bureau attached to each Police District functioned satisfactorily.

Amenities and welfare work.—Reasonable amenities for the Police personnel and their families were provided.

Working under Habitual Offenders Act.—32 criminals were notified under this Act at the end of 1988-89 as against 36 criminals during the corresponding period of 1987-88. Prosecution under this Act was launched in 29 instances during the financial year.

Noteworthy work done by Tamil Nadu Police :

1 **Murder for gain.**—(1) Kachirapalayam P. S. Cr. No. 223/88 (South Arcot District).—

On 8th September 1988 at Kottakaramadur one Kaliasamma, age 45, W/o, Ramasamy was found murdered and her gold jewels and cash, all valued Rs. 93,000 were stolen. Methodical and Scientific investigation led to the arrest of the accused Ramadass alias Dass, S/o, Thangaraj and his five associates and to the recovery of the entire properties. The case is pending trial.

(2) E5. **Foreshore Estate P.S. Cr. No. 687/88 (Madras City).**—On 22nd February 1988 at No. E-17, L. I. G. Foreshore Estate, Madras, one Pushpavathi, Wife of Srinivasan was found murdered and her gold jewels worth Rs. 25,000 were stolen. Prompt investigation led to the arrest of the accused Ganesan alias Ganesh, Son of Chellamuthu on the same day and to the recovery of the entire properties. The case is pending trial.

(3) **Tiruchengode Town P.S. Cr. No. 434/88, (Salem District).**—On 29th May 1988 at Vadivel Pillai Street Tiruchengode one Vadayammal, aged 65, Wife of Muthusamy was found murdered and her gold jewels valued Rs. 60,000 were stolen. Prompt investigation led to the arrest of the accused Kittammal alias Krishnaveni, aged 50, Wife of Arumugam and to the recovery of the entire properties. The case is pending trial.

(4) **Sathy P.S. Cr. No. 55/89, (Periyar District).**—On 12th February 1989 at Nanjappa Goundenpudur Village, accused Subburam alias Subramani, murdered Sivammal, Wife of Venkatarama Gounder and committed theft of gold jewels worth Rs. 10,000. The accused was arrested and property recovered. The case is under investigation.

II. **Dacoity.**—(1) **Padalam P. S. Cr. No. 145/88, (Chengai-Anna West District)**—On 11th September 1988 at Tapalmedu accused Veeraraghavan and his seven associates entered into the Elastic Company, committed dacoity and removed centering sheets, iron rods and woods, all worth Rs. 65,000. Prompt investigation led to the arrest of all the accused and to the recovery of entire properties. The case is pending trial.

(2) **Devakkottai Taluk P.S. Cr. No. 161/88, (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan District).**—On 14th July 1988 at Mariduthikottai accused Bharathi, Son of Murugan and his five associates waylaid the complainant Ganesan and robbed off his scooter bearing No. TCA 1957, a gold chain and cash Rs. 70,000, all worth Rs. 94,500. Sustained investigation led to the arrest of the five accused and to the recovery of the entire properties. The case is pending trial.

(3) **Anna Nagar P.S. Cr. No. 1441/88, (Madurai City).**—On 6th August 1988 some unknown culprits gained entry into the Bank of Madurai, K. K. Nagar Branch, threatened the employees and customers at point of revolver and knife and robbed off pledged gold jewels and cash, all worth Rs. 63,61,195 and 55 Paise and decamped with booty. Sustained and scientific investigation led to the arrest of the accused Nallathambi of Madurai and his fourteen associates. The gold jewels and cash Rs. 1,190 all worth Rs. 62,13,226 were recovered. Five accused are absconding. Efforts are being taken to secure the absconding accused. The case is pending trial.

(4) **Latter P.S. Cr. No. 68/88 (North Arcot District).**—On 17th July 1988 at Kerasamangalam accused Megala Kanagaraj, Son of Gangiah and his four associates of Andhra Pradesh entered the house of the complainant Paramanandam committed dacoity and removed gold jewels valued Rs. 90,000. Methodical and sustained investigation led to the arrest of all the accused on 31st August 1988 and to the recovery of the entire property. The case is pending trial.

(5) Kavandapady P.S. Cr. No. 34/89 [Periyar District] on 2nd February 1989 at Paduthottam accused Kittusamy and his four associates entered the house of the complainant Periyanna Gounder and robbed of Gold Jewels and cash all valued Rs. 30,000. All the accused were arrested and the entire property were recovered.

III. ROBBERY:

1 Kodaikanal P.S. Cr. No. 31/88 [Dindigul—Qvaid-E-Milleth district] on 11th February 1988 at Kodaikanal accused Siva alias Alwyn, s/o Natarajan and his two associates entered the house of the complainant Dr. A. Nantharamasubramaniam and robbed off gold jewels worth Rs. 1,53,00. Diligent enquiries led to the arrest of the accused and to the recovery of the properties valued Rs. 1,20,000 on 7th April 1988. The case is pending trial.

(3) F3 Nungambakkam P.S. Cr. No. 0059/88 (Madras City) on 12th July 1989 at No. 25 Shenoy Road, Nungambakkam accused Thapp alias Suresh, aged 24, s/o Thiyagarajan, a Srilankan and his three associated entered the house of the complaint Jayapandian and robbed off gold jewels valued Rs. 1,20,000. Methodical and sustained investigation led to the arrest of the accused on 25th August 1988 and to recovery of properties, valued Rs. 1,19,000. The case is under investigation.

(3) B4. Race Course P.S. Cr. 1282/88 (Coimbatore urban District) On 20th October 1988 at A.T.T Colony Road Coimbatore accused Sidanan, S/o Krishnan of Coimbatore and his three Associates entered the house of the complainant Murugasen and robbed him off gold ornaments valued Rs. 85,000. Sustained investigation led to the arrest of all the accused on 31st December 1988 and the entire property was recovered. The case is pending trial.

(4) Keelakarai P.S. Cr. No. 264/89 (Ramanotham) on 8th Moich 1989 at Kalimacgudu Kathukelvalasai Road near Muthuraiyar Sangam accused Kannan and Arumugam way laid the complainant Abdul Azeez and robbed of silver ornaments and cash, all worth Rs 13,300. The accused were arrested and property recovered. The case is under investigation.

IV. House Breakings.—

(1) 5F. Chetput P.S. Cr. No. 2002/88 (Madras City) on 17th October 1988 at Spurtank Road Chutput, accused Nalaramanan, S/o Kannan, effected entry into the house of complainant Nayak at No. 12 Venugopal street by scaling over the wall and committed theft of gold jewels and cash all valued Rs. 2,00,000. Sustained and methodical investigation led to the arrest at the accused on 13th November, 1988 and recovery of the entire property. The case is under investigation.

(2) B5 Marina P.S. Cr. No. 098/88 (Madras City) on 2nd June 1988 at Besant Road, accused Kannan alias Kannappan effected entry in to the house of the complainant, Sethuramalingam by breaking open the lock and committed theft of gold jewels, all valued Rs. 3,00,000. Scientific and methodical investigation led to the arrest of the accused and recovery of the entire property. The case is pending Trial.

(3) Sathy P.S. Cr. No. 363/88 (Periyar District) on 14th July 1988 at Agraharam, accused Viswanathan, S/o Natesan effected entry into the house of the complainant Ramachandran by breaking open the lock and committed theft of gold jewels and Silver ornaments, all valued Rs. 1,55,000. Scientific and methodical investigation led to the arrest of the accused on 10th August 1988 and property valued Rs. 1,50,000. The accused was convicted to undergo R. I. for 6 months,

(4) Salam Town P.S. Cr. No. 284/88 (Salem-District) on 5th July 1988 at Sernambigai Street, Salem, accused Shajahan of Bhavani, gained entry in to the house of the complainant by scaling over the wall and committed theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, all valued Rs. 2,37,500. Scientific and methodical investigation and to the arrest of the accused and recovery of the property valued Rs. 2,33,200. The case is pending trial.

(5) Kille (South Arcot District) P.S. Cr. No. 14/88 (South Arcot District) on 6th February 1988 at Sethunollai, accused Rajendran (28), S/o Rurairasan of Uthama Solamangalam and his two associated entered the house of the complainant through roof hold and committed theft of gold jewels and cash, value Rs. 2,75,030. The accused were arrested and entire properties recovered. All the accused were convicted to undergo R.I. for one year.

(6) Voimedu P.S. Cr. No. 168/88, Thanjavur District on 25th April 1988 at Marudur, accused Ganesan, S/o Somu Pillai, entered the Arulmigu Varadaraja Perumal Thirukoil and committed theft of three Panchaloga idols, all valued Rs. 1,50,000. The accused was arrested and entire property recovered. The case is pending trial.

(7) Nannilam P.S. Cr. No. 138/89 (Thanjavur East) Between 10th March 1989 Nemmeli Amman Temple, accused local F.O. Jayaraman, age 35, S/o Kunju Vanniar of North Arcot and his associate Vaithyanathan, effected entry into the temple by breaking open the lock and committed theft of 2 idols valued Rs. 1,00,000. The accused were arrested and properties recovered. The case is pending Trial.

V. THEFTS :

(1) Erode Town P.S. Cr. No. 1497/88 (Periyar District) on 18th August 1988 at Patel Street, Erode accused, Pondian age 25, S/o Sethuraman, Erode.

committed theft of lorry bearing No. TDY 4176 valued Rs. 2,50,000. The accused was arrested on 22nd August 1988 and the property recovered. The case is pending trial.

(2) *Chengalpat R. P. Cr. No. 352 of 1988 (Railway Police, Madras)*.—On 20th June 1988 in between Madras Egmore and Thanjavur Railway Stations in the 2nd Class Compartment of Train No. 101, Madras-Rameswaram Express the accused Abbas, son of Meeran Mohideen of Pothangudi committed theft of a suitcase containing gold jewels and cash all valued Rs. 2,50,000. As a result of prompt action, the accused was arrested on the same day and entire properties were recovered. The accused was convicted R. I. for five months.

(3) *Periyapalayam P. S. Cr. No. 247 of 1988 Chengai Anna West District*.—On 2nd August 1988 at Ellapuram, accused Golla Iagananathan, son of Golla Karuppaiah of Gollapuram, committed theft of gold jewels all valued Rs. 1,84,000. The accused was arrested and entire properties recovered. The case is pending trial.

(4) *Arcot Town P. S. Cr. No. 256 of 1988 (North Arcot)* On 29th May 1988 at Trassu Thottam, Arcot accused velu, Son of Perumal of Veppan Village committed theft of a Leyland Lorry T. D. J. 7900 with local of chemicals, all valued Rs. 3,50,000. Sustained investigation led to the arrest of the accused on 30th May 1988 and the stolen lorry recovered. The accused was convicted to undergo R. I. for seven weeks.

(5) *Neyveli—2 P. S. Cr. No. 320 of 1988 (South Arcot)*.—On 10th October 1988 at Neyveli some unknown culprits committed theft of copper and chemicals valued Rs. 1,62,500 from Jothi Vaidyalingam minerals and chemicals. Sustained investigation led to the arrest of the accused Sakkarai alias Sakkarapani, son of Angamuthu and his five associates on 22nd October 1988 and recovery of the entire property. The case is pending trial.

Noteworthy cases investigated by the Crime Branch C. I. D.

1. *Srimushnam, P. S. Cr. No. 51 of 1988 (South Arcot District)*.—On 29th March 1988 at about 13.50 hours, eight armed dacoits stormed the Indian Bank, Mamangalam, South Arcot District looted cash Rs. 12,955 and gold jewels, all worth Rs. 24,00,000 at gun point and escaped in a van. Investigation of the case was taken over by Crime Branch, C.I.D. During the course of investigation Rev. Father Scosai Manickam and his ten associates were arrested and the entire looted properties recovered. Ten accused out of eleven were detained, under National Security Act. The case is pending trial.

2. *Thiruvanniyur P. S. Cr. Nos. 802, 963, 987 and 1010 of 1988 (Chengai-Anna East District)*.—In Thiruvanniyur area of the Chengai Anna District, a suburb of Madras City, sale of illicit arrack and organised prostitution run by a few persons, were brought to light. Four cases were registered in this regard. Investigation disclosed that Auto Sankar alias Gowri Sankar who had been running a brothel, murdered six persons who were either professionally enmical to him or clashed with his interests in one way or the other.

Investigation of the cases was taken up by the Crime Branch, C. I. D.. Accused Auto Sankar alias Gowri Sankar and his 10 (ten) associates were arrested. The

main accused Auto Sankar and his four associates were detained under "Goordas Act" and the remaining six associates were detained under "National Security Act" pending disposal of the criminal cases. The cases are pending trial.

3. *Cantonment P. S. Cr. No. 1665 of 1988 (Trichy District)*.—On 1st August 1988 at Ramjinagar accused Narayanan, aged 55, son of Chinnasamy, Konnarkulam, Ramjinagar and Karuppan, aged 42, son of Santhapapan Trichy were nabbed by the Crime Branch, C. I. D., under suspicious circumstances. On their confession, cash Rs. 70,000 stolen from Vysya Bank, Ananthapur Town, Andhra Pradesh on 4th April 1988 (Ananthapur P. S. Cr. No. 75 of 1988 under section 380, Indian Penal Code) was recovered. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo R. I. for one year on 2nd December 1988.

4. *Karur Town P. S. Cr. No. 380 of 1988 (Trichy District)*.—On 5th May 1988 at Jawahar Bazaar, Karur Town accused Krishnamurthy, aged 23, son of Raveladu Marimuthu, Thuvakudi and Hari alias Hrikrishnan, aged 23, son of Ramaiah, No. 27, IIIrd Street, Thiruvarambur committed theft of gold jewels and cash Rs. 3,500., all valued Rs. 1,55,000. The special party of Crime Branch, C. I. D., Madras after diligent enquiry arrested both the accused on 1st September 1988 and recovered the entire property. Both the accused were convicted to undergo R. I. for seven months on 20th December 1988.

5. *Nannilam P. S. Cr. No. 268 of 1988 (Thanjavur East District)*.—On 23rd July 1988 at Nannilam accused Palaniappan, aged 34, son of Vairakannan of Kottur was arrested with an antique Perumal Idol. During the course of investigation, it was found that this idol was stolen from a temple during the year 1986 (Peralam P. S. Cr. No. 129 of 1986, under section 457, 380 Indian Penal Code). Accused was convicted to undergo R. I. for one year on 8th December 1988.

6. *Thiruvarur Town P. S. Cr. No. 867 of 1988 (Thanjavur East District)*.—On 25th July 1988 at Thiruvarur Town accused Baskar, aged 34, son of Paramasivam, Katimedu, Thiruvarur Town was arrested under suspicious circumstances and on his confession an antique "Vinayaga Idol" was seized from the receiver Kannan. Investigation disclosed that this idol was stolen from a temple at Sembanarkoil (Sembanarkoil P. S. Cr. No. 258 of 1988, under section 457, 380 Indian Penal Code). Accused Baskar was convicted to undergo R. I. for two years and Kannan for nine months on 8th December 1988.

Achievements in the XXXII All India Police Duty 1988 held at Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir).

The Tamil Nadu Police Duty Meet Team participated in the XXXII All India Police Duty Meet 1988 held at Srinagar from 24th to 30th of October 1988. The Tamil Nadu team secured the first two places in the prestigious Scientific Aids to investigation Competition. The Tamil Nadu Police Team participated in the following events:—

- (1) Forensic Science Theory
- (2) Foot Print
- (3) Police Fortait

- (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 XXX won 4 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals and 4 Bronze medals.

General.—Enforcement of law maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year 1988-89. Rural Vigilance Committees, Boys' Clubs, the Home Guards and the Police Public Sports Committee helped to foster better and closer Police-Public relations.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION

Passenger Transport.—(A) Stage Carriages : The general tendency of the Public in regard to stage carriages is to have fast moving conveyance facilities by road. For this purpose the number of stage carriage permits is being increased progressively wherever necessary.

Additional bus transport facilities are provided by—

(i) Grant of permits for new routes and additional buses on the existing routes.

(ii) Increasing the number of trips performed and extension of the existing routes.

(iii) Replacement of existing buses by vehicles of larger seating capacity and later models.

(iv) Introducing Jeep stage carriages and Mini Buses where regular bus facilities cannot be provided especially in remote rural areas.

(B) *Grant of Permits.*—The power to grant permits on the inter-state routes rests with the Regional Transport Authorities concerned. Grant of permits on Inter-State route is controlled by the State Transport Authority. However, after formation of the State Transport Corporations, the responsibility for development of transport facilities has been entrusted to the State Transport Undertakings. Whenever the State Transport Undertaking of the area fails to introduce services, the Regional Transport authorities may initiate action for the grant of stage carriage permits to any of the State Transport Undertakings or private operators in accordance with the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and the rules framed thereunder.

(C) *Mini Buses.*—Now there are 78 Mini Buses playing in remote rural areas in Tamilnadu where regular bus facilities cannot be provided. A concession rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees 40 as tax and surcharge of Rs. 10) as tax per seat per quarter is allowed in respect mini busses.

(D) *Jeep Stage Carriages.*—Jeep Stage carriage 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 1989 is 23.

II. *Nationalisation of Passenger Transport.*—Various modes were adopted successfully since 1967 to till date to pursue closely the policy of nationalisation of passenger transport more than 68 out of 100 stage carriages have come under the operation of State Transport Undertakings. The responsibilities for augmenting the existing service on nationalised sector has been vested with the State Transport Undertakings which may publish schemes as required under Chapter IV-A of the Motor Vehicles Act.

III. *State Transport Undertakings.*—This State Transport Undertaking have formed themselves into Corporations and the number of buses owned by the different state Transport Undertakings as on 31st March, 1989 is furnished below :—

Serial number.	Name of the State Transport Undertakings.	Number of carriages.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Anna Transport Corporation Limited	1,096
2	Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited	737
3	Cheran Transport Corporation Limited	1,383
4	Jeeva Transport Corporation Limited	625
5	Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited.	674
6	Nesamani Transport Corporation Limited.	619
7	Pandiyan Roadways Corporation Limited	957
8	Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation Limited.	623
9	Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited	2,192
10	Pattukottai Alagiri Transport Corporation Limited.	821
11	Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Limited.	699
12	Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Limited.	861
13	Deeran Chinamalai Transport Corporation Limited.	573
14	Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation, Limited.	437
15	Annai Sathy Transport Corporation Limited.	343
	Total	12,640

IV. Buses-Private operators routes.—The classification of the bus operators in Private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1989 is shown below :—

Category of operators.	Number of bus operators in private sectors in each category as on 31st March 1989.
(1)	(2)
One bus	2,548
Two buses	736
Three buses	350
Four buses	98
Five buses	70

V. Performance of public transport systems.—(a) Stage carriages.—The total number of stage carriages in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1989 is 18,452. The following table will indicate the performance of the stage carriages during the year under report.

Serial number and Particulars.	Public sector.	Private sector.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Metropolitan Service—		
Number of route buses	2,186	6
Route Kilometrage	28,833	239
Service Kilometrage	3,86,216	178
Passenger capacity	1,26,766	493
(ii) City and Town Service—		
Number of route buses	5,074	1,247
Route Kilometrage	62,464	27,119
Service Kilometrage	7,45,118	4,11,319
Passenger capacity	2,09,957	94,481
(iii) Mofussil Ordinary Service.—		
Number of route buses	4,203	3,628
Route Kilometrage	4,57,177	2,68,686
Service Kilometrage	16,29,135	13,29,831
Passenger capacity	1,99,039	1,95,880
(iv) Mofussil Express Service—		
Number of route buses	98	33
Route Kilometrage	2,90,148	2,724
Service Kilometrage	4,04,579	11,882
Passenger capacity	46,102	2,013

The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1989 is 9,252. Service wise details of route operated are given below:—

Serial number and name of the Service.	Number of routes operated.
(1)	(2)
1 Metropolitan Service	376
2 City and Town Service	3,614
3 Mofussil Ordinary Service	5,098
4 Mofussil Express Service	164
Total	9,252

B. Contract Carriages.—Statewide permits for Taxis and Tourist Taxis are being issued without any restrictions. The power to issue the permits for plying tourist Taxis in inter-state routes and under the category "All India Tourists Taxis" is vested with the State Transport Authority. Government have permitted Matador and Standard-20 vans to be registered as Tourist Taxis (Vans) in Tamil Nadu with the seating capacity of 6 passengers excluding the driver. As on 31st March 1989 there are 5,648 vans plying with Tourist Taxi permits.

To promote Tourism, All India Tourist Permits for contract carriages to ply all over India have also been issued as follows :—

Serial number and category.	Quota.	Number of permits issued.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 All India Tourist Motor cabs	400	392
2 Tourist Omni buses (not exceeding 35 passenger)	50	50±1*

a Plying under Court orders.

The following table indicates the number of Contract carriages in the State :—

Serial number and category.	Number as on	
	31st March 1988.	31st March 1989.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Autorickshaws	19,147	22,637
2 Ordinary Taxis	2,711	2,995
3 Tourist Taxis (States)	17,570	20,688
4 Omni buses	—	60
5 Luxury Coaches	29	2
6 All India Tourist Motors cabs.	393	392
7 Tourist Omni buses (not exceeding 35 passengers).	50±1*	50±1*

*Plying with Court order

C. Goods carriages.—To keep pace with the development of Trade and Commerce and for quicker movement of cargo on road State-wide public carrier and private carrier permits are issued without restrictions. To facilitate inter-State traffic on goods, counter-signature of permits to goods vehicles of neighbouring states which have entered into reciprocal agreement with Tamil Nadu are also granted. National Permits for Public carriers are issued for the purpose of encouraging movements of goods throughout India. As per the existing procedure any person who is an ordinary resident in the State may apply for permit and the permit shall be granted to him subject to his satisfying the conditions laid down in Section 63 (1) and (12) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

There is a special reciprocal agreement for plying goods vehicles in the Southern Zone comprising Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

XI. Vehicles growth.—There has been steady growth of Motor vehicles in this State. The comparative figures for the year 1988 and 1989 are furnished below:—

Serial number and category.	As on	
	31st March 1988.	31st March 1989.
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Passenger Transport—		
1. Stage carriages	17,103	18,452
2. Contract carriages	39,961	46,852
3. P.T. Vs.	1,117	991
Goods vehicles—		
4. Public carriers (Trucks) ..	63,850	77,611
5. Private Carriers (Trucks) ..	4,135	4,474
6. Goods Vehicles not covered by permit.	9,232	9,989

Serial number and category.	As on	
	31st March 1988.	31st March 1989.
(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Trailers to goods vehicles .. Trailors to (Trucks)	195	293
8. Tractors (covered by permits)	5,545	17,133
9. Trailers to Tractors (covered by permits).	16,891	18,301
10 Articulated vehicles	2,142	2,482

C. OTHERS :—

11. Motor Vehicles not covered by permits. 8,35,369 9,52,370

VI. Revenue and expenditure.—The transport department collects revenue by way of Motor Vehicles Taxes and Fees. Major revenue is derived by way of taxes on vehicles.

The particulars regarding receipts under the different heads of revenue are given below:—

Serial number and heads.	Actuals for 1988-89.
(1)	(2) (Rupees in Thousands).
1. Fees under Motor vehicles Act ..	17,52,17
2. Taxes received for Motor Vehicles.	1,44,84,47
3. Other receipts	12,93
Total ..	1,62,49,54

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 411.13 lakhs for the year 1988-89.

CHAPTER XIII

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL.

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control Act) came into force on 30-9-1960 and was further amended by Act 23 of 1973. The object of the Act is to regulate the setting out of residential and non-residential building to control rent of such buildings and to protect the tenants from unreasonable eviction by the Landlords. In the City of Madras, the Collector of Madras is the Authorised officer under section 3 (1) of the Act.

It is obligatory on the part of the landlord and tenant to intimate the vacancy of the premises, with required particulars within seven days after building becomes vacant, to the Authorised Officer.

The Authorised Officer, after taking over the premises under control, will allot the residential building to the eligible Government Servants who have registered the names as Transfer, evictee and newly married and persons registered under Government discretionary quota according to their seniority and non-residential buildings for the public purposes of State Government Officers. The building under control, whenever the landlord apply for release from Government control for owners occupation or for carrying out repairs for demolition and reconstruction under the Provisions of the Act are released to the owners after due enquiry.

During the year 1988-89, 139 Government Officials have registered their names for allotment of houses by the Collector of Madras.

35 buildings were notified Residential Category and out of the notifications 34 were allotted to the eligible Government servants for residential purposes.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING).

The Housing Co-operative is under the control of the Chairman Housing Board since, 1966.

Types of Housing Societies and their functions.—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 Limited, Madras-7 is functioning as the apex Society and 11 types of Housing Societies are functioning at the Primary Levels as indicated below:—

1. Apex Society Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation, Madras-7.

2. Primary Housing Societies:—

(1) Co-operative Building Societies ..	360
(2) Co-operative House Building Societies.	209
(3) Co-operative Housing Societies	181
(4) Co-operative House Construction Societies.	42

(5) Co-operative Township	1
(6) Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies.	4
(7) Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies.	37
(8) Co-operative House Site Societies	108
(9) Co-operative House Service Societies	109
(10) Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies.	165
(11) Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies.	15
Total ..	1,231

These Housing Societies are engaged in the activities of lending loan to the members from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 1 lakh depending upon the repaying capacity and estimate of the house. Some societies also purchase lands convert them as sites and allot to members.

3. The Scheme, the Target and Achievement ;—

I. Rural Housing Scheme.—It is a scheme intended to provide financial assistance to those classified as Economically weaker sections, i.e. those whose income does not exceed Rs. 700 per month. This scheme is implemented by obtaining funds from Government and HUDCO. Government have fixed a Target of 21,750 houses to be completed during this year against this 19,296 houses were completed.

II. Urban Housing Scheme.—On the urban side the housing Federation is providing loans to Urban Housing Societies by obtaining loan from Life Insurance Corporation of India. Tamil Nadu is one of the major beneficiaries getting Rs. 15 crores per year from the Life Insurance Corporation.

During the year 1988-89 the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation has issued loans for the construction of 7,564 houses amounting to Rs. 39.17 crores under urban housing schemes as against the physical and financial target of 8,000 houses for Rs. 36.00 crores respectively.

4. New Schemes Implemented in the Reporting Year.—A new scheme has been evolved to provide financial assistance to the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group living in rural areas through the 165 Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies functioning in the State. According to this scheme a loan upto Rs. 20,000 is given to Low Income Group category and upto Rs. 36,000 given to Middle Income Group category at the rate of interest of 11.50 per cent and 13.50 per cent respectively. The HUDCO has accorded sanction to a project for Rs. 1,283.28 lakhs in respect of 4,950 houses (3,117 Low Income Group Houses, 1,833 Middle Income Group Houses).

5. Financial outlay and actual expenditure.—The Government ordered the provision of financial assistance for construction of 5,000 houses under normal scheme. 16,750 houses under Mass Housing Scheme and in all

totalling to 21,750 houses are to be constructed during the year 1988-89 for the Economically weaker section in rural areas. at the ceiling cost of Rs. 8,000 in plains and Rs. 10,000 in hill areas and Rameswaram Islands as per the following pattern of assistance:—

	In plains.	In Hill Areas.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. HUDCO	4,000	4,000
2. Government	2,000	3,500
3. Beneficiaries contribution ..	2,000	2,500
Total ..	8,000	10,000

As per the pattern of assistance shown above the total project cost of the scheme works out to Rs. 1,747.80 lakhs and the loan component is Rs. 1,310.85 lakhs as shown below:—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)
1. HUDCO Loan	870
2. Government Loan	440.85
Total ..	1,310.85

The balance is to be borne by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

In the past ten years tremendous progress is made and a total of 2,66,588 houses have been constructed under the Rural Housing scheme.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Tamil Nadu was one of the earliest states in India to realise the importance of Town and Country Planning function as a measure to achieve the welfare of the people and took steps to organise this function and to this end passed Madras Town Planning Act, 1920, which gave statutory recognition and backing required for Town and Country Planning, and subsequently the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. The latter Act is applicable to the entire State both urban and rural unlike the previous one which was applied only to urban areas.

In preparing the future settlement pattern for the efficient and functional network to effectively serve the entire State and to strengthen the rural urban linkages the present urban system has been studied and the regional growth poles, Growth poles, Growth Centres and Service Centres have been identified.

Functions —Main Functions.—Primarily this department performs four main functions:—

(1) It acts as a primary planning Department of the Government with regard to the Land use planning.

(2) It acts as a technical advisers to the local bodies with regard to the local plans and layouts.

(3) It functions as an appellate authority with regard to all planning and building permissions arising from the local bodies; and

(4) It acts as a nodal agency with regard to specialised planning areas like Anti-Disaster Planning, environmental status and action plans and special development schemes for vulnerable or special areas.

Preparation of Plans.—This department also prepare various development plans envisaged under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 on behalf of the different planning and development authorities

Regional Plans for the Districts.—This Department is currently engaged in producing a series of District perspective plans to act as a kind of structural plan to the entire district in all the twenty districts in Tamil Nadu.

Structure Plans for the urban settlement.— This department has also taken up the preparation of structure plans for sixty major towns to act as a backdrop for the more detailed plans for these towns.

Master Plan for Local Planning areas.—The main objective is to protect residential areas (calm areas) from industrial areas (active and polluting areas). The Department has identified 113 urban areas and 13 new town areas outside Madras Metropolitan Area for which detailed Master Plans and new Town Plans are to be prepared.

Detailed Development Plans.—Detailed Development Plans for sections of the towns which are vulnerable for rapid growth are prepared. About 130 have already been prepared and 856 have been notified and are under preparation in various stages.

Other Planning activities of this Department.—The following are the other planning activities of this Department:—

1. Planning against Disaster.
2. Aerial photomapping of Towns.
3. Classification of suitable land for location of industries in rural and urban areas.
4. Building up of urban information system.
5. Preparation of traffic action plans for major cities
6. Monitoring for the projects under centrally sponsored integrated Development of Small and Medium Town Programmes and state sponsored and integrated under development project.
7. Providing the implementation manpower at city level monitoring committees under the major world Bank aided Tamil Nadu Urban Development Projects.
8. Advise the local bodies on all their civil building civil buildings schemes such as Bus stands markets, office Buildings, etc.

9. Advise the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in the preparation and execution of residential neighbourhood, housing slum clearance/improvement and other schemes.

10. Scrutinise and approve Industrial building plan and layout under Tamil Nadu Factories act and Rules.

Progress of work target and achievements both physical and financial under all heads/schemes separately :—

1. Master plan.—Submission for financial approval

<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
1. Udumalpet	} All the ten plans have been submitted
2. Tiruppathur	
3. Ranipet	
4. Chengalpattu	
5. Srivilliputhur	
6. Sankarankoil	
7. Shenkottah	
8. Erode	
9. Vaniampadi	
10. Aranthangi	

SUBMISSION FOR URGENT :

<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
1. Tiruchi	} Master plan for Tiruchirappalli only is submitted for consent Rest are under scrutiny of the Department.
2. Cumbum	
3. Yercaud	
4. Kumarapalayam	
5. Bhavani	
6. Bhavanisagar	
7. Avanasi	
8. Kothagiri	
9. Tirunelveli	
10. Chinnamanoor	

STRUCTURE PLAN :

<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
1. Chengalpattu	} The structure plan for all the targeted towns excepting Kancheepuram and Hosur are completed.
2. Kancheepuram	
3. Tirumangalam	
4. Vellore	
5. Namakkal	
6. Salem	
7. Tiruchi	
8. Coimbatore	
9. Madurai	
10. Sivaganga	
11. Rameswaram	
12. Tirunelveli	
13. Hosur	

D.D. PLANS :

<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(a) Sanction 20 ..	13
(b) Consent 20 ..	9

6. Financial outlay and expenditure.—Urban Projects :—

<i>Budget premium 1988-89</i>	<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>Projects and target for completion.</i>	<i>Projects already completed.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rs. in lakhs.)			
State IUDP ..	125.00	350.00	18 18
Centrally Sponsored IDSMT.	400.00	250.00	11 11

Note.—1. Under the State IUDP schemes, each local body is eligible for loan assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs at a time for remunerative enterprises. The scheme is implemented in municipal towns and panchayat towns.

2. Under IDSMT, which is a centrally sponsored scheme each town is eligible for a loan assistance of Rs. 120 lakhs on a matching basis. (60 lakhs from central and Rs. 60 lakhs from State.) The Scheme is implemented in VII plan in nine towns viz., Aruppukottai, Andipatti, Aranthangi, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, Pattukottai, Maduranthakam, Sathyamangalam and Ariyatur.

CHAPTER XIV.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES DEPT.
SUGAR.

In the Year 1969 the Directorate of sugar was formed to deal with all matters connected with sugar industry. The post of commissioner of Sugar was sanctioned with effect from 12th December 1988. The Commissioner of Sugar is assisted by Director of Sugar. The Commissioner of Sugar has been vested with all powers of Registrar of Co-operative societies under the Tamil Nadu Co-op. Societies Act, 196, apart from being vested with the Powers of the cane commissioner. A separate Sugarcane Road Development wing is functioning at Trichy as Headquarters and attend the formation and maintenance of roads in the area of operation of sugar mill to enable the sugar factories for smooth transporting of cane from the field to the sugar mills,

2. During 1988-1989 there are 25 sugar mills in the State of which 12 are co-operative Sector. 3 are in Public Sector and 11 are in Private Sector. The total crushing capacity of these sugar mills is 48,900 tonnes per day, of which the crushing capacity of co-operative and public sector sugar mills is 23,950 tonnes per day.

3. The Sugar Units in Tamil Nadu have been producing sugar on a stable basis. The states contribution to Country's production approximates to 10 per cent. The durational expectancy of crushing season is normally long among sugar factories in other states. The average number of the crushing days stands higher compared to the all India position. Details showing the cane crushed, sugar produced, Recovery obtained and the duration, during the last 3 seasons (Oct-Sep.) compared with an India figures are given below:—

Cane crushed.		Sugar production	Recovery	Duration (Days)
(in lakh tonnes)	(in lakhs tonnes)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985—86				
India	685.76	70.16	10.23	116
Tamil Nadu	84.90	8.11	9.55	194
1986—87				
India	852.24	85.01	9.98	142
Tamil Nadu	85.20	8.14	9.55	184
1987—88				
India	939.43	91.10	9.70	153
Tamil Nadu	85.04	7.85	9.23	182

Under full operational conditions and on an average more than 50,00 tonnes of cane would be crushed a day, thus, making it possible a crush of 15 lakh tonnes a month by all the sugar mills in the state.

4. During the current season 1988-89 (October 1988 September '89) the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu have programmed to crush 90 lakh tonnes of cane and produce 8.24 lakh tonnes of sugar with an average recovery of 9.16 per cent upto February 1989 in 1988-89 season cane crushed, sugar produced and recovery percentage are furnished below:—

Cane crushed	Sugar produced	Recovery
(Lakh tonnes)	(Lakh tonnes)	per cent
47.66	4.93	10.34

The progress achieved by the Co-operative and Public Sector sugar Mills in the State is narrated below:—

5. Sugarcane yield per Acre.—The Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills have formulated vertical growth plans both higher yield per hectare and Higher Sucrose recovery. This was made possible, because the co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills have invested as promotional expenditure in cane development to the tune of about Rs. 644 lakhs per annum. This amounts to 14 per cent per tonne over and above the State Government Advised Cane Price. The promotional expenses have contributed to the higher yield per acre and higher recovery. Tamil Nadu has set a trend in India by showing higher yield of sugarcane per acre, while all India cane Yield 60 tonnes per hectare, Tamil Nadu has recovered 105 tonnes per hectare.

6. Cane Price :—For 1988-89 season the Government of India fixed a statutory minimum cane price at Rs. 190 per tonne linked to 8.5 per cent recovery. Subsequently during January 89 the Government of India enhanced the Price to Rs. 195 per tonne linked to 8.5 per cent recovery. Based on the Government of India earlier announcement of the statutory minimum price of Rs. 190 per tonne the state Government have advised the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu to pay a State Advised Price at Rs. 220 per tonne linked to 8.5 per cent recovery. Consequent on the announcement of Government of India in January 1989 enhancing the cane price by Rs. 5 per tonne, the Government of Tamil Nadu have also enhanced the State Advised price to Rs. 225/- per tonne linked to 8.5 per cent recovery. Thus the farmers of this State will get an average cane price of Rs. 259.40 per tonne as against the average statutory minimum Price (Government of India) of Rs. 224.84. All the Co-op. and Public Sector Sugar Mills have installed computers and they are paying the cane price to the farmers promptly.

7. Sharing Profit with the Cane-Growers :—Though some States are paying the higher cane price over and above the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government of India, they are not sharing the profit with the cane-growers. But in Tamil Nadu, the profit earned by the co-operative and public Sector Sugar Mills is shared with the growers, in the Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar mills, there are 2,05,898 members. As true farmer

supporting units, these sugar mills share the profits with the farmers in order to offer remunerative prices to the farmers and to ensure sustained availability of cane year after year. They have shared their profit with the cane growing members as follows :—

Serial number.	Year.	Number of mills.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1	1984—85	5	4,25.76
2	1985—86	6	3,90.77
3	1986—87	9	5,55.80
4	1987—88	10	7,06.16

The sharing of profit dissuades the grower members diverting their cane to jaggery manufacture. It also holds to generate internal resources through Area Development Fund, Mills Development Fund and Non-Refundable Deposit. This enable the Mills to improve its capital base and also the infrastructural facilities in its reserved area.

8. *Rural Development*.—With a focus on rural development, the Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills have been continuously laying linkage roads connecting the villages to the factories. The Sugarcane Road Development Scheme is functioning at Trichy headed by a Superintending Engineer for formation of new road and maintenance of existing roads in the area of operation of sugar mills. The scheme is being funded by the collection of cane cess of Rs. 5 per tonne of cane purchased by the sugar factories. The co-operative and public sector sugar mills are regularly paying the cane cess while the private sector sugar mills have disputed the collection of cess fund in the High Court, Madras. Two co-operative Sugar Mills, Viz, Dharmapuri district Co-operative Sugar Mills and Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills are running polytechnic one each in rural area not only for the benefit of the cane grower members but also the rural public. under sugar cane development fund maintained by the Central Government a sum of Rs. 10,01.20 lakhs has been obtained as loan for the development of infrastructures in respective factor areas of co-operative and public sector sugar mills.

9. *New Mills*.—*Potentiality unearthed for New Mills and expansion*.—There are 25 sugar mills in the State with a crushing capacity of 48,900 tonnes per day. Due to progress in cane development policies and programmes development by the mills and also to the progressive programme of sharing the profit among the growers thus making the cane cultivation economically viable, whereas there was all round cane extension in the State. Further these mills have adopted land saving crop husbandry in regard to cane by promoting vertical growth plan. In view of improved cane availability, the state Government have taken steps to establish more sugar mills in the State. The Government of India have issued letters of intent for establishment of 9 sugar mills in the State, of which 4 are in co-operative and 5 in private sector. The crushing capacity of each sugar mills is 2,500 tonnes per day. In addition to the above, the Government of India have permitted 13 sugar mills to expand their crushing capacity of which 8 are in co-operative and public sector.

An application in co-operative sector for expansion is pending clearance. It is expected that the total crushing capacity on implementing all the new and expansion programmes would be 86,900 tonnes per day.

10. *Co-generation Plants*.—It has been proposed to instal two co-generation plants in the newly set up co-operative sugar mills, viz., Cheyyar and Chidambaram Co-operative Sugar Mills. A co-generation plant conceives of effectively using the existing bagasse presently available and with the installation of high pressure boilers it will be able to produce surplus energy and supply to the grid. On its going stream, the co-generation project will be the first of its kind in Asia under the sugar sector and particularly in Co-operative Sector. The total cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 484 lakhs for each plant. The Government of India and the State Government will release Rs. 97 lakhs as grant each. Besides this, a maintenance subsidy to the extent of Rs. 52.80 lakhs per plant per annum will be granted by the State Government up to a pay-back period of 6 years. The estimated surplus power of 1.65 lakh units produced by these factories will be purchased by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for the purpose of public distribution.

11. *Employment opportunities*.—In all the Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu are able to provide employment directly to more than 13,900 workers. The scope for generating employment will be more in the years to come when new mills come into existence.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WING

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce has set up exclusive Estates for Electronic and offer certain incentive with the result at the end of 1976, 156 SSI Electronic Industries came into existence, producing items like Television, Car, Radio, Tape Recorder, process control instruments, bio-medical and analytical instruments power source and supplies. The total production of electronic good in Tamil Nadu at the end of 1988 registered Rs. 486.00 crores.

Infrastructural facilities—Industrial Estates.—Industrial Estates exclusively for electrical, electronic and allied industries have been set up at 7 places. In Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Instronic Estate, 104 sheds have been constructed and allotted. Besides this Estate, this department has also formed a Developed Plot Estate in Perungudi in an area of 106 acres 174 plots have already been allotted to industrialists and many units are coming up, since the demand for these plots outstripped the availability and as there is growing enthusiasm for—starting new electronic industries around Madras City.

Five other Estates at Kakkalur, Hosur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore housed 34 Industrial sheds provided by the Government and another 40 sheds constructed by the allottees on the Developed Plots. All the working industrial units in these Estates provide employment to about 5,000 persons.

Details of Exclusive Industrial Estate for Electrical and Electronics :

Serial number and Location.	Sheds			Plots.		
	Planned	Construction	Occupied	Planned	Constructed	Occupied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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. Tiruchirappalli ..	12	8	8	65	65	40
6. Madurai ..	..	..	..	104	101	41
7. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	24	24	24

Proposed Industrial Estate—Salem.—Civil works are going on 51 plots have been developed 20 plots have been allotted entrepreneurs.

Vellore.—Land is being identified .

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 to rectify the defects in the equipments, 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 1988—89 the Electro Medical Equipment Centres have done the servicing of equipments as follows :—

Units.	Number of equipments serviced.	Amount. Rs.
Electro Medical Equipment Centre, Guindy.	870	4,17,523
Thanjavur	875	3,35,000
Madurai	710	1,26,597
Coimbatore	12,264	4,50,100

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to take consistent steps to sustain and strengthen the Industrial development activities. These include the following :—

Apart from the functions like identification and registration of Small Industries, Organisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies, issuing of essentiality certificates for import of machineries and raw materials from abroad, provision of facilities for marketing products of small scale industries and analysis and testing of materials offering technical information service, establishing functional and co-operative industrial estates for the promotion of tiny and small scale industries, sponsoring application for industrial licences for hire purchase of machinery and equipment and registration, as approved suppliers of products and the development of coir industry, the Directorate implements centrally sponsored schemes, conducts surveys and maintains statistics, provides import assistance, 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 conducted entrepreneur training programmes. Further, training in various trades is also given to rural artisans to settle themselves in various avocations. In areas like securing interest-free sales tax loan, 15 per cent capital subsidy, interest subsidy, power tariff concession, I.S.I. subsidy to small scale Industrial units, nursing sick units and identifying and sponsoring viable small scale industrial units for National Awards, the Directorate plays an effective role through the 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 1988—89 24,216 Applications had been recommended for grant of loan to the tune of Rs. 4,598.14 lakhs as on 31st January 1989. Out of 24,216 applications recommended the Banks have sanctioned Rs.7,97.68 lakhs to 4,606 persons as on 31st January 1989. An amount of Rs. 3,96.34 lakhs was disbursed to 40,326 persons for self employment as on 31st January 1989.

Small Scale Industries Registration.—As on 31st January 1989, 1,00,300 permanently registered small scale Units were functioning in the state, These Industries provide employment opportunities to about 10 lakhs persons. During the year 1988-89 9,631 (upto January 1989) permanent small scale Industries were registered against the target of 12,000 Units.

Handicrafts 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 1988-89, 5,047 handicrafts Units were registered in the Department upto January 1989 against a target of 7,000 units.

Training on stipendiary basis in improved techniques and use of tools is imparted to artisans in order to upgrade urban areas under Rural Artisan Programme. They are enabled to form industrial co-operative societies

and to set up units of their own. Subsidy is also given for the construction of workshop and for acquiring plant and equipments. During 1988-89 (as on 31st January 1989) a sum of Rs. 8.97 lakhs was spent for imparting training to 1,620 persons. There are departmental Training Centres at Arakonam, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi and Dindigul.

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 1988-89, as on 31st January 1989, 2,311 applications were received and 1,848 applications were cleared.

Rural Industries Project Loans.—For setting up small scale units in Rural areas, margin money assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 25,000 is provided to entrepreneurs at a low rate of 60 per cent interest. During 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 45.54 lakhs was disbursed to 174 units as on 31st January 1989 under margin money assistance.

Nursing of Sick Units.—The nursing and rehabilitation of sick small units, it is also looked after by the District Industries Centres. A sum of Rs. 5.49 lakhs was disbursed to 27 Units towards margin money assistance, during the period under review.

State Capital Subsidy.—In the taluks declared as Back ward, subsidy to the extent of 15 per cent of fixed assets is given. 10 per cent special subsidy is also granted. During 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 48.58 lakhs was disbursed to the Small Scale Industrial Units as on 31st January 1989.

Power Subsidy.—A sum of Rs. 19.88 lakhs was disbursed as per subsidy to small scale Industrial Units during 1988-89 (as on 31st January 1989).

Interest-free Sales Tax Loan Scheme.—Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 84.45 lakhs was disbursed as interest-free Sales tax loan during the year 1988-89 (as on 31st January 1989) 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 December 1988 there were 459 Industrial co-operative Societies with a production and sales of Rs. 5,946.20 lakhs and Rs. 7,288.20 lakhs respectively. These societies provided employment to 98,230 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 497 Industrial members with a paid up Share Capital of Rs. 299.57 lakhs of which the State participation works out to Rs.193.30 lakhs. It has raised deposits to the tune of Rs. 575.38 lakhs and built up reserve to the extent of Rs. 253.40 lakhs as on 31st December 1988.

Chemical Wing.—This wing continued to offer a wide range of services from project advice and guidance to testing and quality control facilities.

During 1988-89 (as on 31st January 1989) 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 11,075 samples. The Data Bank had offered technical opinion for 752 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 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 1988-89, 438 Units were assisted in this respect.

The Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhachalam continued to impart training to 100 students in the principles and practice of Ceramic Technology leading to Diploma in Ceramic Technology.

The Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy continued impart training in the manufacture of Scientific Glass Apparatus on stipendiary basis. So far, 36 batches of students (each batch consisting of 20 students had been trained and 37th batch of students were undergoing training in 1988-89).

The Salt Branch of the Directorate identified entrepreneurs to set up salt industries. About 25 small Salt Manufacturers in Tamil Nadu were given training in Scientific methods of production of salt during 1988-89.

Electrical and Electronics Wing.—To stimulate the growth of electronics industries, the Department continued to offer the facilities and services by means of giving project profiles, project guidance, testing of components, etc.

Functional Industrial Estates for electronics, Electrical and instrumentation products, continued to function at Madras, Hosur, Tiruchirappalli, Kakkalur, Coimbatore and Madurai. 138 sheds and 291 developed Plots were allotted to entrepreneurs. Now Estates at Salem and Nandambakkam were sanctioned by Government and preliminary work was in progress.

In the Test and Development Centre and Electrical and Electronics laboratories, 5,253 samples were tested during the year 1988-89 upto 28-2-89. 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. 5,777.00 towards the sale of project profiles and taking photo copies. The Electronics Raw Materials Spares Depot has been constituted as a service co-operative at Adyar to provide electronics spares for manufacturing of electronic goods.

STATE GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Introduction.—The Department of Geology and mining is the main agency in the state for carrying out mineral exploration towards setting up of mineral based industries in the state and also to regulate the activities on universal exploitation concerning both major and minor minerals as per the statutes and to ensure scientific and systematic

mineral development, optimum utilisation and conservation of mineral resources for future industries.

Functions.—The mineral exploration wing under takes 15 to 17 mineral investigations every year including 3 or 4 drilling programmes, covered under both plan and non-plan schemes. The mineral administration wing is concerned with regulatory functions for grant of mineral concessions, for both major and minor minerals, serving as a technical recommendatory authority to Government and also for implementing effective mineral policies. 17 district offices are functioning under this department. The district Offices are engaged in field inspection of areas applied for mineral concessions and submission of technical reports, verification of mineral stock at Mines and issue of way permits, regular inspection of mines, check of lessees' Accounts and mineral production, compilation of annual report, demand and collection of royalty, seigniorage fee, lease amount and other mining dues and lease of minor mineral quarries.

Progress of Work—(a) Physical Targets :

	Target.	Achievement.
(i) Mineral Investigations	17	16
(ii) Analytical Laboratory (No. of samples)	1,800	1,300
(iii) Mineral Revenue (Rs. lakhs)	700	569 (upto December 1988)
(iv) Mineral Administration (No. if mining lease and licence applications disposed of).	25	50

(b) Financial Targets:

Scheme.	B.E. 1988-89	R.E. 1988-89	Probable expenditure up to 31st March 1989.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Non-Plan ..	53.98	59.48	62.81
Plan ..	40.68	48.31	62.20
Hil area Development Programme ..	4.00	3.58	3.81
Total ..	98.66	111.37	128.82

with gold mineralization. The ores assay less than 1 gm. to 3.5 gm. of gold per tonne of rock. Prospecting by trenching and collection of rock and soil samples from mineralised zones are in progress. 100 rock samples and 300 soil samples collected, are being chemically analysed for trace elements including gold.

(b) Detailed investigation for lignite in the freehold areas in South Arcot district.—An area of 35 Sq. kms, in parts of Virudhachalam and Kattumannarkudi Taluks in South Arcot district is being explored for lignite. Out of 30 bore holes proposed, 18 bore holes were completed for a total depth of 1620 mts. The thickness of lignite seam encountered in bore holes varies from 7-12.5 mts. and the over burden thickness varies from 47 to 70 mts. 100 bore hole samples of lignite have been collected and analysed.

(c) Detailed exploration of precious and semi-precious stones in parts of Tiruchirappalli and Periyar districts.—Detailed prospecting work for precious and semi precious stones is being carried out in Chinna Dharapuram-Kangeyam belt of periyar district and in Manavadi area of Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. An area of 25 sq. km. was systematically mapped on 1 cm=500 metre scale and large scale mapping was carried out on a scale of 1 cm=250 mts. Over an area of 5 sq. kms. 32 prospecting pits were opened on a regular grid pattern for a depth ranging from 0.3 to 1.85 mts. yielding 7 to 8 carats of semi precious varieties of sapphire in Chinnadharapuram area.

In Manavadi area 55 shallow prospecting pits were opened over an area of 0.2 sq. km. which indicated the presence of ruby of semi precious variety along with garnet. Promising occurrences of moonstones in parts of Periyar district have also been taken up for further study.

(d) Setting up on a Gem collection Centre at Karur, Tiruchirappalli district.—A Gem Collection Centre, set up at Karur is engaged in the study of the trend of gem collection and market survey of precious and semi-precious stones in the Karur-Kangeyam belt. The study has so far revealed 7 promising areas in parts of Karur and Kulithalai taluks, of Tiruchirappalli district involving collection of gem varieties of ruby aquamarine, moonstone and adularia. The lapidary units located in this belt have been studied. A Gemmological laboratory is also proposed to be set up in this centre for testing, valuation and certification of precious and semi precious stones.

(e) Strengthening of Geo-physical and Geo-Chemical Sections.—Geo-Physical equipments (induced polarizations and Magnetometers) were procured for Rs. 9.00 lakhs from Canada to strengthen the geo-physical survey unit. For trace element analysis of geo-chemical samples an atomic absorption spectrophotometer with graphite furnace and compute outfit has been procured at a cost of Rs. 5.1 lakhs.

(f) Geo-Technical Investigation (HADP).—The Geo-Technical Cell at Coonoor is continuing the geo-technical investigations over the project area of 1,340 sq. kms. in Nilgiris district for study of landslide and landslide prone areas. The base thematic maps on geology drainage and slope have been prepared. Preparation of rock soil, land use, geomorphological and geo-environ-

mental maps are in progress. Geo-technical instruments namely peizometer and Tape extensometer have been installed in landslide areas to study slope movements. Sites chosen for development activities referred to by other departments were also examined for clearance from landslide angle.

II. Non-Plan Spill over and new investigations.—

(a) Detailed investigation for limestone in Pudupalayam Reddipalayam area, Ariyalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district for Tancem 10 million tonnes of reserves of limestone was proved 21 bore holes were drilled for a total depth of 701.65 mts. 172 core samples were analysed.

(b) Investigation for limestone in Periyakurichi village, Ariyalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. A reserve of 5 million tonnes of limestone was proved. 12 bore holes were drilled for a total depth of 360 mts.

(c) Investigation for limestone in the lease hold are of Tvl. TAN INDIA Cements Ltd. in Pudupalayam Village, Ariyalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. 6 bore holes were drilled for a total depth of 260 mts. and 67 core samples were analysed. A reserve of 2.3 million tonnes of limestone was proved.

(d) Reassessment of quartz and feldspar occurrences in parts of Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Periyar, Anna and Coimbatore districts. So far 90 occurrences were examined and 70 occurrences with less than 10,000 tonnes of reserves were recommended for deservation.

(e) Geo-chemical sampling in parts of Attur taluk, Salem district for trace elements was also carried out. About 300 samples of stream sediments were collected and analysed for copper, zinc, Niobium, etc.

(f) The north-eastern and South-western parts of Javadu Hills were investigated for stream sampling of sediments for finding out trace elements like Niobium, etc., 60 samples were collected.

(g) 14 lines of Radio metric and Magnetic lines have been completed at Guruvamalai area, Sankari taluk, Salem district. For traverses of magnetic and radio metric surveys were carried out in parts of carbonatite complex of Samalpatti area to pick up ilmenorutile vein in Vanadium bearing magnetite.

(h) Reassessment of fire clay occurrences in South Arcot district.

(i) Investigation for precious and semi precious stones in Sevutturanganpatti Village, Namakkal taluk, Salem district.

(j) Investigation for limeshell occurrence in the coastal area of Thanjavur and Chidambaranar district.

(k) Prospecting for Niobium and other rare earths near Samalpatti area, Dharmapuri district.

Chemical analysis.—The chemical and micro-analytical laboratories have analysed 1,300 samples including geo-chemical soil and rock samples for determining the quality of minerals and also trace elements.

CHAPTER XV.
INFORMATION & TOURISM DEPARTMENT
INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

In a developing country, mass education and peoples participation form an integral part of the Government's effort to promote the standard of living of the people. In this respect the role of the Information and Public Relations Department is indeed distinct and significant. Its work does not end with dissemination of information and publicising the policies and programmes of the Government. Strengthening the basic structure of Democracy and giving a solid structure to the social goals of the people—these two are also the important functions of the Information and Public Relations Department. It makes use of all mass media to inform the people of the policies and programmes of the Government. At the same time it utilises the local talents of the people by making use of the traditional medium. By integrating the facilities and making proper use of the mass media, it instructs and inspires the people and makes them participate in the welfare programmes of the Government.

The various activities of the Department during the year 1988-89 are given hereunder :—

District Information and Public Relations Offices.—Information and Public Relations Offices are working in all the twenty-one districts. They make use of the two electronic media namely Television and Radio in publicising the development programmes. Apart from arranging film and Video shows, they organise cultural activities also.

To enlighten the people on the schemes like Small Savings, family planning and Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme and the Campaign against untouchability, cultural programmes like Villupattu dramas meetings and mini exhibitions are organised. In the districts they organise Government functions and birth centenary celebrations of leaders.

Information Centres.—Five Information Centres with reference Libraries, in addition to the above mentioned facilities are functioning during the year 1988-89 at 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 V.I.P.s. delivered during functions are recorded by these centres and Cassettes are kept for use. The Libraries attached to the Information Centres cater to the Information needs of the people in different walks of life including research students. Film Units attached to the Information Centres organise film shows regularly in the centres and also in Educational Institutions on request.

In all the districts of Tamil Nadu, Information and Public Relations Officers are functioning. Dissemination of Information on the policies and welfare schemes to the public is done through film shows and video shows. Recently Four vans fitted with four video projectors have been purchased to augment the field publicity.

Press release.—This section issues press release for giving publicity to Government schemes and projects and important announcements and sees that they are published in the dailies. During 1988-89, 861 Press releases and 9 Press notes were released.

Press Conferences in which Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Ministers, Hon'ble Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Chief Secretary and other Secretaries to the Government participate are arranged by this section. 83 such Press conferences were conducted during this Budget year.

Publicity through Photo, A.I.R. and Films Division.—The Photo section and Film Division of this Department does the coverage of Developmental Schemes, Projects of Government and Government Undertakings, Visits of V.I.P.s. and Government sponsored functions and releases photo for informing the Public. 860 functions were covered by the Photo section during 1988-89. Arrangements are also made for broadcasting/ Telecasting news on such programmes over A.I.R. and T.V. Further, facilities are also provided to Press persons to cover such programmes.

Press Tour.—This section takes the Journalists on tour to various parts of the state to give publicity to developmental activities of the Government.

Five Press tours were conducted during 1988-89.

P.T.I., U.N.I.—News.—Important news received from the P.T.I., U.N.I. Teleprinters in the section are conveyed to Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary immediately by this section—

Journalist Pension.—This section is dealing with the implementation of the scheme for giving pension benefits to retired indigent Journalists in Tamil Nadu. Orders were issued sanctioning pension to 9 indigent Journalists during 1988-89.

Accreditation to Journalists.—Government Accreditation is given to qualified journalists and various facilities are also provided to them by this section. During 1988-89 Accreditation was given to 216 Journalists.

Visits of Foreign Journalists to Tamil Nadu as Government Guests.—Whenever Foreign Journalists visit Tamil Nadu as Guests of the Government of India, a liaison Officer from this Section receives and conducts the guests throughout their visits taking them to places of Government developmental projects factories and tourist spots.

Talks over A.I.R. and T.V.—Necessary arrangements for broad-casting/telecasting talks on developmental schemes and projects by Hon'ble Ministers and Secretaries to Government over A.I.R. and T.V. are made by this Directorate.

Memorials :—The Information and Public Relations Department maintains the following memorials :—

(1) Valluvar Kottam, (2) Anna Square, (3) Kamarajar Illam, (4) Rajaji Memorial, (5) Kamarajar Ninai-valayam at Guindy, (6) Bharathi Manimandapam at Ettayapuram in Chidambaranar district, (7) Gandhi Mandapam at Kanniyakumari, (8) V.O.C. Illam at Ottapidaram in Chidambaranar district, (9) Kamarajar Illam at Virudhunagar in Kamarajar district, (10) Periyar Anna Memorial at Erode in Periyar district, (11) Valliammai Memorial at Thillayadi in Thanjavur district, (12) Rajaji Illam at Thorappalli in Dharmapuri district, (13) Anna Memorial at Kancheepuram, (14) Seiku Thambi Pavalur Memorial at Nagercoil.

There is a proposal for the construction of Thanthai Periyar Memorial at Vaikkam in Kerala State at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. It is proposed to have a stupam inscribing the names of leaders from Kerala who participated in the Vaikkam Stayagraha against untouchability, a library park and other recreational facilities along with a statue of Periyar. Government of Tamil Nadu has entrusted above work to the Kerala Public Works Department as a deposit work.

The house of Va.ve.Su. Iyer at Tiruchirappalli is taken over by Government to make it a memorial. The scheme to take over Mahakavi Bharathiyar's house at Triplicane and Kalaivanar N.S. Krishnan's house in Kanniyakumari district and to maintain them as memorials by the Government are under consideration. The construction of memorial for Tirupur Kumaran at Tirupur at a cost of Rs. 6.28 lakhs has been completed.

The construction of Memorial for the late Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been completed and the Memorial has been declared open.

A Memorial of Kavignar Kannadasan is being set up at Karaikudi at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

It has been planned to install a statue of Saint Thiruvalluvar with a height of 133 feet on the minor rock at Kanniyakumari adjacent to the Vivekananda rock.

Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.—Kalaivanar Arangam at the Government Estate, Madras is an air-conditioned theatre. Government functions, private programmes and cultural programmes are held here. The Arangam is allotted to Government departments at concessional rates. The Arangam is equipped with modern acoustic system.

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.

The scheme of constructing Kalai Arangam—cum—Information Centres in the district headquarters is under consideration of the Government.

Exhibitions :—The Government of Tamil Nadu is organising exhibitions at important places in the State. Prior to 1978 exhibitions were organised by private individuals or organisations in the District headquarters, Municipal areas and other places with profit motive. It was brought to the notice of the Government that obscene dances and gambling were conducted in the exhibitions conducted by the private parties. Government after careful examination decided to take over the rights to organise exhibitions from the private parties in the year 1978. The functions and achievements of Government departments are undertakings are explained to the public through the pavilions in Government exhibition. The Private Sector undertakings not only exhibit their products but also promote their sales. Further hundreds of small traders, artisans and unemployed educated youth get employment opportunities through these exhibitions. The first Government exhibition was organised at Salem by the Information and Public Relations Department in the year 1978 which attracted more than 10 lakhs of peoples.

Encouraged by public response to Government Exhibition at Salem, a separate exhibition wing was set up in the Information and Public Relations Department. So far, this wing has organised Government exhibitions in the following places periodically :—

- (1) Salem
- (2) Coimbatore
- (3) Madurai
- (4) Tiruchirappalli
- (5) Tiruvelveli
- (6) Dindigul
- (7) Erode
- (8) Vellore
- (9) Cuddalore.

Government exhibitions in all the above places have become an annual feature, since it evokes good response from the public and fetches revenue to the Government.

In every exhibition, 10 to 20 Government Departments, a number of Central Government undertakings, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and private sectors are participating. Besides these, more than 100 private shops are allowed to transact business and trade in the exhibition. All these stalls are let out by auction. For the merriment of the visiting public a separate amusement complex is also arranged with a giant wheel, children's train, mini zoo, etc.

Profit to Government.—Till March 1988, the Government of Tamil Nadu have organised 50 exhibitions in district headquarters. An amount of Rs. 250.09 lakhs has been earned as total profit. 50 per cent of the net income is given to the Municipalities, which give their land for conducting the exhibition by the Government.

Multi-Media-Publicity Campaign.—In order to coordinate the activities of the various media units of both Central and State Governments the Publicity Co-ordination Committee set up by the Government of India meets every month at Madras. This committee reviews the achievements under the New 20 Point programme and other Field Publicity Programme and following up action is taken on recommendation of the meeting.

Information about the activities of the Government and achievements are carried to the people by conducting film shows in the districts by the field exhibitions and mini exhibitions and by Villupattu and Drama in rural and urban areas by the Publicity Wings of the districts which function under the control of Information and Public Relations Department. During the month of July 1988 ; a multi-media campaign was conducted for a period of 7 days at Virudhunagar at Kamarajar district, synchronising with the birthday celebrations of Perunthalaivar Kamarajar. This campaign created greater awareness among the people about the various welfare schemes and measures implemented by the Government for raising the standard of living of the common people.

Functions.—With a view to informing and educating the people, particularly the younger generation, about the historical events and sacrifices of great leaders, birthday functions and commemoration day celebrations are arranged by this department. 17 birthday celebrations of great leaders and 8 other celebrations including National Integration Day, National Re-dedication Day, Chithirai Muzhu Nila Vizha at Poompuhar, Veerapandia Kattabomman Vizha at Panchalankurichi have been organised during 1988-89.

Tamil Arasu Press.—Tamil Arasu Press which was created on 9th October 1972 is functioning under the direct control of Director of Information and Public Relations. The Tamil and English copies of Tamil Arasu, the official organ of the Government of Tamil Nadu are printed at the Tamil Arasu Press. Along with Tamil Arasu, the following journals are also printed in this Press.

1. Thittam Fortnightly Government of India.
2. Uzhaippavar Ulagam Monthly—State Government.
3. Vilaiyattu Madal .. Monthly—State Government.
4. Thirukoil Monthly—State Government.
5. Thamizhaga Kalvi .. Quarterly—State Government.

Apart from these journals special booklets, posters and publicity materials of the Government departments are also printed at this press

Tamil Arasu Office.—Before “Tamil Arasu” was brought out as the official organ of the Government of Tamil Nadu, several magazines from various departments of the Government were brought out. Periodicals like “Tamil Nadu Seithi”, “Seerani”, “Indcom” “Mezhi Selvam”, “Arogya Margam”, “Chennai Makkal Nalvazhvu”, “Kalvi” “Bhagyalakshmi” and “Thirukoil” brought out by various departments projected the news and views of the Government. According to the proposal of the Social Welfare Department (Information and Publicity) a new magazine bearing the name Tamil Arasu came into being on 20th June 1970 representing all the departments with the exception of H. R. and C. E. which continues to bring out its magazine “Thirukoil”.

Tamil Arasu was started in Tamil and English as fortnightly and later the English Edition was converted into a monthly.

The first issue of Tamil Arasu was released on 1st July 1970. In the beginning, the average circulation of the Tamil fortnightly was 30,000 and that of the English monthly was 3,500. The copies were sold out through private agencies and Information and Public Relations offices. The average circulation of the Tamil fortnightly and that of the English monthly in the Budget year is 43,000 and 3,500 respectively.

In the beginning, the cost of a single copy was fixed at 35 paise in 1974 it was 50 paise ; from 1st January 1982 it was 75 paise ; since 1st July 1986 the cost of Tamil Arasu has been enhanced to Re. 1 per copy.

The Subscription details are furnished below :—

Tamil Edition.

Annual Subscription—Rs. 24.

Half yearly Subscription—Rs. 12.

English Edition.

Annual Subscription—Rs. 12.

Half yearly Subscription—Not accepted.

Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras-113.

Introduction.—The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras is one of the two institutions in the country for imparting training in different fields of film making and Television Production. The Film and T.V institute of Tamil Nadu comes under the administrative control of the Information and Tourism Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. The academic disciplines and final examinations are controlled by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Madras.

History.—The Institute is an outstanding one in imparting courses on Film Production. It was started as early as 1948 as a section consisting of Cinematography and Sound Engineering as a wing attached to the Central Polytechnic, Madras. In 1960 the section was upgraded and an independent Institute of Film technology was formed. To start with, Diploma courses in Cinematography, Sound Engineering and Sound Recording and Film Processing were offered. Subsequently in 1971, aesthetic subjects like Direction and Screen Play-writing, Editing and Acting were introduced. During the academic year 1980-81 courses in T.V. production were introduced as a subject in the curriculum in Direction, Cinematography and Sound Recording branches. It is worth mentioning here that this is the only institution in the country where a diploma course in Film Processing and Certificate course in Film Acting are conducted.

Academic wing.—On the academic side, the Institute offers at present courses in Cinematography (3 years) Direction and Screen play writing (3 years) Sound Recording and Sound Engineering (3 years) Film Processing (3 years) Editing (3 years) and Acting (one year). All but, Acting courses are diploma courses. Acting course alone is a certificate course. The minimum educational qualification required for admission is a degree for Direction and Screen play writing, a pass in plus two for Cinematography Sound Recording and

Sound Engineering, and Film Processing and film editing courses and S.S.L.C. for Acting course. Several Stipends and scholarships are made available to deserving students. The Principal is assisted by the Heads of Sections, Lecturers and Asst. Lecturers etc., numbering in all 85. During the year 1988-89 164 students in different courses were studying in this Institute. The final year diploma examination is conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Government of Tamil Nadu Madras and diplomas are awarded to successful candidates.

Government have approved the implementation of revised syllabus with effect from 1987-88 which envisages yearly conduct of diploma examinations and incorporation of modified syllabus in the Television subject. The revised syllabus gives the students the benefit of imparting training in modern sophisticated Cinematography and TV equipments and in-depth study of practical oriented TV, training.

Students Film.

The students of different branches form into units and each unit is given film production exercises in a graded manner in which they proceed from making a full fledged short story to documentary films.

Technical Wing.

The Institute is equipped with sophisticated and modern equipments in all sections and the equipments are manned by qualified technician while the primary objective of these expensive equipments is to impart practical training to the students, the Institute also lends assistance for Government publicity work newsreel and documentary film production of Tamil Nadu Films Division.

Commercial Wins.

The Institute provides shooting facilities to commercial film producers under this wing. The Institute has two fully equipped shooting floors. One of the two floors is earmarked for the students shooting programmes while the other called "Arasu studies" is let out on hire to commercial producers. Allied field of work like processing, Song Recording, Mixing commentary recording-Re-recording etc., are also extended for outside commercial producers. Such shooting of commercial film in the campus itself help the students to a very large extent to see for themselves top ranking artistes and technicians at work at their door step.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Advertisements of all Government departments public undertakings and other institutions under the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Government are released to newspapers through this Department. The Information and Public Relations Department also 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 9500 advertisements to various newspapers periodicals etc., during the year 1988-89.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

The Stationery and printing Department consists of two major wings viz. The printing process and the Station branch.

The Directorate is in-charge of the management of following units:—

1. Government Stationery Stores, Rajaji Salai Madras.
2. Government Central press, Vallalar Nagar Madras-79.
3. Government Branch Press at High Court Building, Madras-104
4. Government Branch Press, Anaikar Estate, Choolai, Madras-112.
5. Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai
6. Government Branch Press, Trichirappalli
7. Government Branch Press, Salem.
8. Government Branch Press, Vridhachalam.
9. Government Branch Press, Madurai.
10. Government Publication Depot Anna Sala Madras-2 and the sub Sales Depot at High Court Buildings Madras.

The Government Central press, Madras-79 is the biggest unit among the press units. The M.B.O. system practised in this department since 1974 and fifth circle is now going on. The targets fixed in respect of capacity utilisation Absenteeism control, Backlog clearance, Forms Control Schedule productivity is despatch and quality control for the year 1988-89 have been achieved.

In rationalisation of forms, 27, standardised forms were deleted with a savings of Rs. 3.77 lakhs.

This year it is worth notifying that the ballot papers for the Assembly Constituencies along with booklets, etc., relating to the Election, to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were executed, printed and copies supplied in the scheduled line.

STATIONERY WING

During the year 1988-89 133 indents for Stationery articles etc., received from the cost recoverable department were complied with and an amount of Rs.14,51,491.61 was realised. 1234 annual indents and 1962 balance slip in respect of free supply department have also been complied with.

During the year 1988-89, transactions in the Government Publication Depot, which is also one of the units of this department are as follows:-

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Value of publication supplied free of cost to Government offices | Rs. 1,67,979.84 |
| 2. Total Amount of cash sales of Publication at Government Publication Depot, Madras-2 | Rs. 14,22,017.20 |
| 3. Total value Publication sold at Sales sub Depot, High court Buildings. | Rs. 1,34,043.65 |

TOURISM.

During the year under review, tempo of Tourism Development activities has increased considerably. During 1988 India received 12,39,992 foreign tourists, showing an increase of 6.5 per cent over the previous year. During the same period Tamil Nadu received 3,56,800 foreign tourists recording an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year. Domestic Tourist arrivals has shown a higher rate of growth than foreign tourist arrivals in Tamil Nadu.

An increasing tempo in Tourist arrivals will mean provision of more basic amenities to cope up with the increasing tourist arrivals. Therefore, with a view to maintain the supply and to meet the increasing demand for the basic amenities needed by the tourists both foreign and domestic tourists. It was felt that Tamil Nadu should go in a big way in creating more accommodation facilities by encouraging more star hotels. Simultaneously other complementary services also have to be created in an adequate measure.

Plan Schemes.—During 1988-89, the Department of Tourism, Government of India had extended financial assistance to the following schemes: Tourist amenities at Srirangam—Rs. 3.5 lakhs, at Papanasam Rs. 3.5 lakhs, at Kanniyakumari Rs. 3.5 lakhs, Flood lighting of Vivekananda Rock Memorial, Kanniyakumari Rs. 11.19 lakhs, Construction of Restaurant Block at Vandiyur Kanmoi, Madurai Rs. 7.40 lakhs and provision of ferry launch between Kanniyakumari and Vivekananda Rock Rs. 39.07 lakhs. During the same period following schemes have been taken up under Part II plan schemes: Promotion and Publicity Rs. 3.00 lakhs, Development of District Excursion Centres—Rs. 10.00 lakhs, State Government contribution for centrally assisted schemes Rs. 20.55 lakhs and Improvement of Poompuhar Tourist Complex—Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Promotion and Publicity.—Under Promotion and Publicity the department has produced insert folders on various places of interest and a thematic publication on Toda along with a poster and a picture post card. Posters depicting folk arts of Tamil have also been brought out. These Publications have been distributed to Travel Trade both in India and abroad. With a view to increase the domestic tourist traffic, colour advertisement campaign has launched successfully by issuing advertisements in the upcountry periodicals and newspapers. The department also organised fairs and festivals as part of Tourism promotion. Summer festivals were organised at Ooty (Autumn festival also), Kodaikanal and Yercaud. Saral Vizha was organised at Courtallam, Adi Perukku at Mettur Dam and Valvil Ori Vizha at Kollai Malai. Pongal Tourism festival was organised in January at important Tourist centres. World Tourism Day highlighting the theme "Tourism Education for all" was celebrated in Tamil Nadu in September, 1988 with the usual fan fare. In Madras, Cultural Programmes, public meetings, discussions, Oratorical, Essay and quiz competitions relating to travel were organised along with a painting competition for children and cookery competition for housewives. Free hospitality on Air lines and in Hotels were offered as prizes.

The Department also participated in various exhibitions within the state and at New Delhi and the Spaces Fair

organised at Cochin. The Department also had put up an impressive pavilion at the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair held at Madras in January, 1989. The department participated in the Travel Agents Annual Convention held at Madras.

Adventure Tourism.—During the year under review, adventure Tourism was given special importance and trekking programmes were encouraged.

The Food Craft Institute at Tiruchirappalli under the control of the Department continued to impart training in the various branches of hotel industry.

Hotel Industry.—The classification of hotels was done under one and two star categories and orders were issued classifying 6 hotels. Also 41 Hotel Projects have been recommended for financial assistance and 9 proposals for F.L. 3 licence has been recommended.

Since Tourism has been declared as Industry the department also examined the proposal of extending concession and incentives to hotel industry which are available to other Industries. A decision is yet to be taken in the matter.

The proposal to enact legislation in order to regulate the tourist trade activities in Tamil Nadu was also taken up for consideration which is yet to be finalised.

The matters relating to protection of tourist places from environment hazards is also being dealt with in the Tourism Department.

T.T.D.C. Services.—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, Motels and Boat Houses. Its transport wing continued to operate several package tours for the benefit of the tourists.

Tourist and Industrial Fair.—The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation conducted All India Tourist and Industrial Fair at Madras from 5th January 1989 to 16th April 1989. Certain permanent infrastructural facilities have also been provided during 1988-89 in the Fair site Madras.

CHAPTER XVI

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

LABOUR WELFARE.

The main object of the Labour Department is to maintain industrial peace and harmony by the timely intervention and settlement of industrial disputes. The aim of the Department is, in addition to ensure of enforcement of Labour legislations for ensuring better service conditions and welfare and to promote social security measures to the workers both in organised and unorganised sectors. This department is also responsible for protecting the interests of the consumers through the enforcement of the standards of Weights and Measures Act and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules.

2. This department functions under the control of the Commissioner of Labour

3. The factory Inspectorate was separated from Labour Department with effect from 12th August 1987. The Labour Inspectorate is enforcing all Labour enactments, viz. The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958, The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, The Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981, The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

The Trade Union Act, 1926, The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, and the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. By the enforcement of the above Labour Legislations, the service conditions and the welfare of the workers employed in organised and un-organised sectors are well protected.

The Factory Inspectorate is enforcing Factories Act and Other Labour enactments in respect of the factories in the state allied Acts. In order to protect the interest of the consumers, a new legislation (i.e.) The Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1985 is effectively enforced in this State with effect from 1st March 1989.

STATEMENT I.

Targets and Achievements for the year 1988-89.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Activity.</i>	<i>Target for 1988-89.</i>	<i>Achievements for 1988-89.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Regular Inspections of Shops and Catering Establishments by Assistant Inspectors of Labour.	3,86,000	4,10,881
2	Regular Inspections of Motor Transport Undertakings by Deputy Inspectors of Labour.	3,200	3,737
3	Check Inspections of Shops and Catering Establishments by Deputy Inspectors of Labour.	8,200	19,540
4	Check Inspections of Shops and Catering Establishments by Inspectors of Labour	8,200	10,771
5	Inspections under Plantations Labour Act by Inspectors of Plantations	1,600	2,045
6	Inspections under Plantations Labour Act—		
	(i) by the Inspectors of Plantations .. .. .	..	2,045
	(ii) by Medical Officers (Plantations)	1,000	894
7	Inspections under Weights and Measures Act by Assistant Inspectors of Labour	2,60,000	3,40,440
8	Inspections under the Factories Act by Inspectors of Factories .. .. .	..	31,522

STATEMENT II.

Number of disputes raised	.. .. .	8,923
Number of disputes disposed of	.. .. .	8,102
Number of disputes settled	.. .. .	1,887
Number of strikes.	.. .. .	152
Number of Lockouts	.. .. .	28
Mandays Lost	.. .. .	28,01,898

STATEMENT III.

	<i>Social.</i>	<i>Security.</i>	<i>Legislations</i>
<i>Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—</i>			
(a) Number of claims pending at the beginning of the financial year	429	
(b) Number of claims received	1,510	
Total	1,939	
(c) Number of Claims settled	1,489	
(d) Amount of Compensation awarded	Rs. 1,78,29,881.23	
<i>Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972—</i>			
(a) Number of petitions received	1,237	
(b) Number of petitions settled	940	
(c) Amount of Gratuity Awarded	Rs. 16,92,550.32	

STATEMENT III—cont.

	Social	Security	Legislation
<i>Weights and Measures—</i>			
(a) Number of Shops Inspected	—	—	2,94,368
(b) Number of short weightments deducted	—	—	1.756
(c) Number of prosecutions launched	—	—	13,230
(d) Number of convictions	—	—	10,510
(e) Amount of fine collected	—	—	Rs. 18,48,985

STATEMENT IV.

(1)	Outlay for 1988-89	Expenditures for 1988-89
	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Financial Target for 1988-89—</i>		
1 Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery	6.32	7.63
2 Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery	6.00	6.46
3 Special Machinery for the implementation of Welfare Schemes for Women Labour.	1.80	1.81
4 Strengthening of Weights and Measures Machinery	13.49	19.45

STATEMENT V.

Target fixed for receipts during 1988-89 (inclusive of licence fees and other revenues.)	Rs. 80 LAKHS.
Target achieved for receipts during 1988-89 inclusive of licence fees and other revenues.	1,14,62,264
	RS.
(a) Motor Transport Act	1,31,518.00
(b) Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act	3,53,999.00
(c) Beedi and Cigar Workers (conditions of employment Act) ...	52,028.00
(d) Weights and Measures Act	1,08,66,319.00
(e) Plantations Labour Act	58,400.00
Total	<u>1,14,62,264.00</u>

FACTORIES ACT.

The Inspectorate of Factories is enforcing the Factories Act, 1948 and 15 other allied labour enactments.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER LABOUR LAWS IN FACTORIES.

The Inspectorate of Factories took effective steps for strict enforcement of various labour enactments. The contraventions of the provisions of the Act if noticed during the course of inspection are printed out to the managements and follow up action taken for their compliance. For the contraventions of serious nature and when the management is not complying the provisions even after they were pointed out, prosecutions are launched for those violations as a last resort.

Meeting of Trade Union leaders are conducted by the regional officers every month at the district to find out the grievances of the workers and trade unions which are being looked into immediately by the Inspectors.

To ensure safety and healthy working condition the plans of the factories have to be got approved by the Inspectorate. While approving the plans attention was paid to the aspect of structural stability, ventilation, lighting, temperature, working conditions, etc., with special reference to processes, hazards and plant layouts and material handling.

SAFETY MEASURES AND TRAINING.

The concept of industrial safety had been widened so as to encompass not only safety and health of the workers working in the factory, but also the general public living around the hazardous industries. The major accident hazardous control cell headed by Joint Chief Inspector of Factories has been formed at Madras. The testing and Safety Divisions and Major Accident Hazard control Cell are associated with the District Emergency Authority under the chairmanship of the District Collectors for the preparation of major disaster control plans in respect of hazardous process industries situated in various districts.

The following two committees are formed under the control of Member Secretary in the cadre of Chief Inspector of Factories ;

a) State Level High Power Tri-partite safety Committee on safety and Health. It is a Tripartite Apex Body at the State Level which lays down the policies in the matter of industrial safety and health of the State.

b) State Level Expert Committee/Task Force and its functioning is to assess the adequacy of the safety measures in the existing chemical and the hazardous factories and to suggest the modalities to establish proper safety measures.

To encourage the workers, in taking effective part in the accident prevention measures, increased productivity and efficiency in industry, State Safety Awards and Shram Vir Awards are given to the workers, who have given suggestions to ensure safety, increased productivity and efficiency in industries and to promote.

new inventions and improvements in the working systems and also for suggestions leading to reduction of various accidents, etc.,

PRESSURE PLANT TESTING

There are about 12,400 Pressure Plants in Tamil Nadu. The Factories Act and Rules prescribed that every pressure plant installed in the factory shall be thoroughly examined by competent persons periodically and to certify the fitness for the safe working. In Tamilnadu, the Inspectorate of Factories themselves are doing this work. The testing and safety Divisions are entrusted with this testing of pressure plants.

HEALTH CARE MEASURES.

There is a Civil Surgeon who is in charge of the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory attached to the Major Accident Hazard Control Cell. There are 8 Assistant Surgeons working in the Inspectorate. The workers engaged in dangerous operations in factories, which are likely to cause occupational disease are periodically examined by the Assistant Surgeons, who have been declared as certifying Surgeons under the Act. The Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been equipped with all modern monitoring equipments under the United Nation Programme Development Project.

PRODUCTIVITY MEASURES.

To promote the concept of productivity, the productivity cell has been created. The productivity cell is a purely advisory body to perform the functions such as improving productivity by exploiting more resources, eliminating wastage fixing work norms by conducting time study, motion study and by job analysis and job safety analysis, State Level productivity Awards scheme have been instituted by the Tamilnadu State Government to encourage healthy competition among Industries to improve productivity,

LABOUR WELFARE MEASURES

a) National Child Labour projects it is aimed at removing the children below the age of 14 years from employment in match industry, raising them come of the families and giving certain basic facilities like education, health care, etc., The project is implemented by the National Child Labour Project Society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1975.

GROUP PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE SCHEME.

The Government of Tamilnadu has introduced a group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the benefit of the workers in Kamarajar district with effect from 1-7-86 in the first instant and subsequently extended to the whole of Tamilnadu. The scheme is designed to give relief against death, loss of limbs or loss of eye sight of the insured persons due to accident. The scheme covers the workers in match and fireworks in the age group 14 to 65 years. The scheme is implemented with the assistance of National Insurance company.

Work target and achievements both Physical and Financial.—In order to bring in more number of factories and thereby more number of workers under the purview of Factories Act a target of 5 factories per month per Inspector is fixed for the new registration and a special drive was made to achieve this target during the period 21,561 regular inspections have been made apart from holiday, special surprise, night and check inspections totalling 31,522 inspections.

Financial including outlay and actual Expenditure.

Approved outlay (Rs. in lakhs).		Actual expenditure including Part II proposals (Rs. in lakhs).]
2.00	(1) Establishment of a combined Industrial Health and Hygiene Unit and Laboratory in the State Factory Inspectorate.	1.28
0.04	(2) Scheme for setting up of Medical Care Unit at Madurai (Provision made for equipment only).	0.01
12.15	(3) Scheme for setting up of Safety cells	12.53
2.07	(4) Scheme for setting up of Productivity cell at Madras	1.71
3.49	(5) Scheme for testing of Lifting Tackles and hoists for lifts cranes, etc.	4.66
31.00		
28.49	(6) Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate	28.49
50.75		48.68

Special Information.—The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987 has come into force with effect from 1st December, 1987. The penal provisions under the Act have also been made stringent so as to have a deterrent effect on the occupiers and managers of the Factory. For the violation of any provisions of the Act, the quantum of maximum fine has been increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. Due to the enhanced penal provisions and strict enforcement of the Act, the general compliance was good.

Factories Act.—The number of establishment covered by the Factories Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :—

Number of factories.	Number of persons employed.
(1)	(2)
16,809	8,20,468

A sum of Rs. 1,07,29,057 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

Prosecutions.—2,510 prosecutions were launched during the year 2,134 cases ended in convictions. A sum of Rs. 9,73,116 was realised as fine.

TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies was established in 1973. The Institute is Administered by a Governing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Information and Labour and headed by a Director.

The main objectives of this Institute are to develop healthy Trade Unionism, to inculcate in managerial personnel, enlightened attitude towards labour, to develop skills among the officers of the Labour and Inspectorate of Factories Department and to carry on research on Labour.

Training Programmes.—Various Training Programmes for Management Personnel and Trade Union representative covering the following aspects were conducted.

Industrial Relations, Conflict Resolutions, Participative Management, Domestic enquiries, Labour Laws, Motivation, Productivity in Industry. Discipline in Industry Self Development, etc.

In addition to this, Refresher courses for Conciliation Officers and Honorary Rural Organisers were conducted.

To sum-up, 26 Training Programmes including Orientation courses and Refresher courses were organised for 578 participants.

In House Training.—On request from Public Sector Undertakings, several in house Training Programmes were organised exclusively for their officers and staff, covering the areas relating to Labour Management.

In house training programmes were organised at M/s. South India Viscose Limited, Coimbatore and M/s. Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation Limited, Diridigul. The Institute have also conducted training programmes in collaboration with Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment and State Bank Officers Association for Trade Union and Research.

The Institute has organised so far 566 Seminars and Training Programmes for 24,254 participants.

Academic Courses.—A Post-Graduate Diploma Course for 40 students is conducted by the Institute from 1978. The Post-Graduate Diploma in Labour Administration is recognised as a preferential qualification for the appointment as Labour Officers. So far, 191 diplomas were awarded for Post-Graduate Diploma in Labour Administration students. Bachelor's Degree in Labour Management for 40 students and Master's Degree course for 20 students affiliated to Madras University are also offered by the Institute. 71 students are on roll in B.L.M. Degree Course and 19 students are in the M.L.M. course during this year.

Library.—A well equipped library with 4,773 books and 53 periodicals and journals with the special stress on Labour Management, is also provided for the benefit of the students. Research Scholars and Departmental Officers.

Publications.—A Tamil monthly called “Uzhaippavar Ulagam” is brought out from 1978 onwards with a view to enlighten the workers on decisions taken by High Courts and Supreme Courts on Industrial Disputes. Statistics on monthly consumer price index and several other aspects on Industrial Relations are also published. In order to educate the workers, on Labour Laws, and also to clarify their doubts a feature entitled question and answer is also published, which is well acclaimed by the workers at all levels.

“A Profile on Labour Statistics in Tamil Nadu 1987” was also published.

TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board has been constituted as an autonomous statutory body with the effect from 1st April 1975 with the principle object of promoting welfare of workers and their families. The Honourable Minister for Labour is the Chairman of the Board.

Each employee covered under the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 is contributing to this fund every year Rs. 2 as contribution and the employer contributes Rs. 4 per employee. The Government are also contributing a sum of Rs. 2 towards each employee every year. Apart from the contribution miscellaneous proceeds such as fines, unpaid accumulations wage deductions and donations are also credited to the fund.

The activities of the Board are summarised here under :

(1) **Labour Welfare Centres.**—There are 52 Labour Welfare Centres in the State. The Centres have got two sections viz., the Tailoring Centre and the Child Care Centre. The Tailoring Centre imparts training to 50 dependants lady members of the workers families in dress making and embroidery and basics of tailoring. In the Child Care Centres, 50 Children between 2-1/2 and 5 years of the workers families are admitted. They are under the care of Bala Sevikas, The children are being trained in basic education and at the end of the training, they are given certificates. The health of children are duly taken care of providing daily Nutritious Noon-Meal of calories, value 150 ml milk, 2 eggs, 2 fruits and cup of butter milk every week. They are also supplied with 2 sets of uniforms every year. They are also examined and medicines given whenever necessary by the Qualified doctors twice in a month.

PROGRESSIVE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITED UNDER EACH SCHEME FROM 1ST APRIL 1988 TO 31ST MARCH 1989.

	Number of persons benefited.	Amount sanctioned.
		Rs.
(a) Reimbursement of cost of spectacles to the worker.	3,914	34,310.00
(b) Reimbursement of Tuition fees/examination fees for type-writing, shorthand.	896	1,03,676.00

(c) Book Allowance ..	5,440	2,23,369.55
(d) Funeral Expenses ..	778	2,33,100.00
(e) Hearing Aid ..	30	15,861.00
(f) Three wheelers ..	7	11,960.00
(g) Artificial Limbs ..	6	3,428.00
(h) Scholarship for Degree in Engineering.	92	92,000.00
(i) Scholarship for Degree in Medical.	50	50,000.00
(j) Scholarship for Degree in Law.	14	14,000.00
(k) Scholarship for Degree in Agriculture.	8	8,000.00
(l) Scholarship for Diploma in Engineering.	216	1,29,600.00
(m) Scholarship for Diploma in Medical.	17	10,200.00
(n) Scholarship for I.T.I. ..	126	37,800.00
(o) Scholarship for Higher Secondary.	12	36,000.00

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Employment.—45 Employment Officers continued to function in Tamil Nadu during the period under report including the four offices of the Regional Deputy Directors of Employment.

1. **Employment Exchange Statistics.**—During the period from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989 a total of 5,49,213 applicants registered themselves in the employment offices in Tamil Nadu. A total of 61,677 vacancies were notified to these offices. 47,828 applicants were placed in jobs. As on 31st March 1989 a total number of 26,59,425 applicants were waiting in the Live Registers of all the Employment Exchanges.

Employment Market Information.—Under the provisions of a Central Act called Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of vacancies) Act, 1959 the Employment Exchanges are collecting at quarterly interval data on employment in various establishments in the organised sector. The collection of data is limited to all establishments in the Public Sector and such of those establishments in Private Sector. (Non-Agricultural Establishments) employing 25 or more persons.

Vocational Guidance Programme.—With a view to propagating the idea, Career exhibitions are conducted in High Schools and Colleges in all the districts. Such exhibitions were conducted in all the Districts. During the year under report Rs. 17,400 has been sanctioned to all the vocational guidance centres units by the purpose

PUBLICATION OF CAREER/LITERATURE/PAMPHLETS/HAND-OUTS:—During the period report under 2 booklets titled 'Should you be a chemist' and 'Career Opportunities in Retailing' were published and distributed to all field offices by the career study centre attached to this Directorate. The following booklets are under printing :

- (i) Electronic Engineer (English)
- (ii) ஊனமுற்றோருக்கு தமிழ்நாடு அரசு அளித்திடும் சலுகைகள்
- (iii) விஞ்ஞானம், கலை மற்றும் வணிகத்துறையில் பட்டப் படிப்பு படித்தவர்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பில் சில ஆலோசனைகள்.

The following career posters were also prepared by the Silk Screen Printing Unit of this Directorate :

- (1) 'They know their destination, Do you?'
- (2) 'All roads may lead to Rome ; But not all careers to success; Planned career alone leads to success?'

A dark room was provided to the silk Screen Printing Unit through the Public Works Department for speedy and effective designing of Posters and charts.

COMPUTERISATION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE OPERATIONS : Under the Centrally Sponsored schemes, the Government of India have accorded sanction for the computerisation of the following Employment Exchanges with central Assistance.—

1. District Employment Office, Madras-40 (including special Employment Office for Physically handicapped.)
2. District Employment Office (Unkilled), Madras-20.
3. District Employment Office, Coimbatore
4. District Employment Office, Tiruchirappalli (including sub-Employment office Karai).

Work is in progress to develop the necessary soft-ware.

EMPLOYMENT LIASION OFFICE.—This Unit has been established with a view to securing jobs, training facilities and financial assistance to the repatriates. During the period under report, 10 repatriates have been assisted in getting financial assistance to start self-employment ventures. During the same period, repatriates have been sponsored to the Garment and Hand making Unit at Vellore, for getting admission to a course of training in Garment and Hand making and one willing candidate has been sponsored. This unit has also arranged for the sponsored of 28 suitable repatriates from all the Employment Exchanges against the five places reserved for them for a course of Training in Fishing conducted at the Fisheries Training Centres at Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. This Unit is also sponsoring suitable and willing repatriates against apprentice positions and vacancies notified by the Central Quasi Government Establishment.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SCHEME.—The scheme of payment unemployment Relief to the following seven categories who have been on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange 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, 1990:—

- (1) Graduates/Post Graduates
- (2) Secondary Grade Teachers
- (3) Higher Grade Teachers (Lower/Grade/Higher Grade).
- (4) Tamil Pandits and other Language pandits.
- (5) Physical Education Teachers (Lower Grade) Higher Grade).
- (6) Craft Instructors
- (7) Diploma Holders
- (8) S.S.L.C. and Plus Two and P.U.C.

The amount of relief to unemployed Graduates has been fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem., Rs. 75 per mensem to unemployed P.U.C./+2 passed candidates and Rs. 50 per mensem to S.S.L.C. Candidates.

Self Employment Schemes:

The self-Employment cell functioning at this Directorate has implemented the following self-employment schemes during the year under report :

(a) **Setting up of House Service Booths** :—The main objective of the scheme is to provide a service which is needed by the Public by making available the service of a Chapter, Electrician and Plumber to carry out repairs in the house-holds and also to promote self-employment among technically qualified candidates.

At present 9 booths in Madras city and 13 Booths in other districts are functioning. 66 applicants were benefited by this scheme.

(b) **Self Employment promotion cells at Vellore and Coimbatore.**—A total number of 8,712 applicants were available on the Register of these two cells. During 1988, alone, 2,990 applicants were registered for self-employment. A total number of 3,322 cases were referred to various agencies such as Banks, TIC for sanction of Loan. Due to the efforts taken by these two cells, a total amount of Rs. 63.76 lakhs has been disbursed as loan in 428 cases to start self employment ventures during the period under report.

(c) **Promotion of self Employment among I.T.I./I.S.C. Holders.**—A Scheme to provide self-employment to one thousand I.T.I./I.S.C. Holders in the District of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli Cuddalore and Salem has been sanctioned by the Government. The maximum loan amount for each candidate is Rs. 10,000 for which a subsidy amount of one fourth of the loan subject to maximum of Rs. 2,000 per candidate will be provided by Government from the one Job Family Fund. 368 persons were benefited under this scheme and a subsidy to the tune of Rs. 6.21 lakhs has been released and the loan amount involved in this scheme is Rs. 28.16 lakhs.

SPECIAL SCHEMES :

Schemes for the Welfare of SC/ST candidates.—Another scheme to conduct teaching classes for SC/ST candidates appearing for the Entrance Examinations for admission to medical and Engineering Colleges

in Tamil Nadu was also sanctioned by the Government. These classes were conducted at the four Regional centres of this Department namely Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore during 1988. A total number of 303 candidates have attended these coaching classes in all the four centres during the year 1988. Out of which 135 candidates (35 in Medical and 102 in Engineering) have been selected for admission.

Training.—A special Industrial Training Institute for scheduled caste/scheduled Tribe has been started at Chidambaram with 96 seats in 3 Engineering trades mentioned below :—

1. Electrician	32 seats
2. Mechanic (Motor vehicle)	32
3. Mechanic (Refrigeration and Airc-onditioning)	32 seats
Total	96 seats

Admission for first unit was made in August, 88 with 48 seats and the 2nd unit will be admitted during August 1989. The percentage of reservation in this Industrial Training Institute is as follows :—

	PER CENT
1. Scheduled caste	80
2. Scheduled Tribes	5
3. Backward Class	15

Tools and Equipment worth of Rs. 6.52 lakhs has been purchased.

Printing Group trades under Craftsmen Training Scheme at Industrial Training Institute, Guindy has been introduced from August, 1988.

1. Printing Machine Operator
2. Hand Compositor
3. Book Binder
4. Photographer.

Provision of Instrumental Panel Board to 28 Industrial Training Institutes.

To maintain the power factor uniformly instrumental Panel Board has been installed at a total cost of Rs. 1.45 lakhs in 28 Industrial Training Institutes.

The work will be commenced shortly.

1. Admission of candidates in Industrial Training Institute.—Admission of candidates for 43 Government Industrial Training Institutes were made during this year (August, 1988). The total intake during August, 88 session was 9700.

EVENING CLASSES FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

The Scheme of Evening Classes for Industrial worker have been implemented in 8 Government Industrial Training Institutes.

AFFILIATION OF PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, NCVT.—Up to the end of 1987, 119 Private Industrial Training Institutes were affiliated to NCVT. During 1988 upto November, 56 more private Industrial Training Institutes were affiliated. The total number of Private Industrial Training Institutes permanently affiliated upto March, 1989 is 175.

CRASH PROGRAMME OF SERVICE TECHNICIANS.—Crash Training Programme of Service Technicians for Common Electronic Products was introduced in Government Industrial Training Institute. in Ambattur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Theni, Pettal Hosur and SMRV Government Industrial Training Institute (Women), Nagercoil during 1987.

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 130 designated trades in various Industries. Related Instruction Classes are conducted for apprentices under Apprentices Act in 14 Institutes Related Instruction Centres in this State.

The position of the apprentices as on 31—3—1989 is as follows :

Serail number and name of the scheme.	Number Assigned.	Number of apprentices on roll.	Established	Per-centage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	14,973	13,491	1,798	90.1

In 155 Private Aided Industrial schools all over the State. 11,000 candidates are undergoing training in various engineering and non-engineering trades. During this year 15 new Industrial schools have been given recognition under State Pattern of Training. During July 1988, 5,000 candidates were admitted for training. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was granted to the private aided Industrial Schools as maintenance grant during the financial year 1988-89.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)—This scheme has been implemented in this Department in 32 Industrial Training Institute in 22 Self Employment trades from September 1979. This Scheme equips the rural youth with necessary skill and

Production Oriented Training Scheme.—This scheme is implemented in this Department in 3 Industrial Training Institutes viz., Ambattur, Coimbatore, and Madurai. Job orders are undertaken from both Government and private undertakings 50 per cent of the Incentives are distributed to the staff and trainees under this scheme. From 1st April 1988 upto 31st March 1989, 221 job orders were executed in all the 3 Industrial Training Institute at the value of Rs. 45,999.65.

EXPENDITURE DURING 1988-89.

Non-Plan.

	LAKHS.
1. Head Quarter staff ..	39.67
2. Industrial Training Institutes	604.08
3. Evening Classes ..	5.99
4. Apprenticeship Training Scheme ..	29.52
5. Setting up of Regional Offices ..	14.88
6. Industrial Schools ..	20.43
Total ..	714.57

PLAN :

	LAKHS.
(1) Strengthening of Directorate ..	1.49
(2) Apprenticeship Training Scheme ..	14.53
(3) Deputation of Jr. Training Officers to Central Training Institutes ..	1.32
(4) Strengthening of I.T.I.s. ..	136.14
(5) Modernisation LT.Is ..	32.53
(6) Training of Rural People in I.T.Is. ..	7.48
(7) Evening Classes ..	2.05
(8) Diversification of trades ..	2.81
(9) Starting of new I.T.Is. for Women ..	3.78
(10) Mini I.T.I. at Sankarapuram ..	2.63
(11) Establishment of separate sections for Women in I.T.Is.	2.00
Total ..	206.76

Capital Outlay on other Social services 24.72 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVII
LAW DEPARTMENT
COURSE OF LEGISLATION

During the period from the 1st April 1988 to the 31st March, 1989, Ten Tamil Nadu Acts and Eight President's Acts for Tamil Nadu were published out of which one Act is substantial enactment and the rests are amending measures.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1988 (President's Act 1 of 1988).—This Act has been enacted to amend sub-section (1) of section 24 of 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 a further period of one year beyond the 10th May 1988.

2. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1988 (President's Act 2 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV 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 one year period for which the Special Officers were appointed.

3. *The Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu (Amendment) Act, 1988 (President's Act 3 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Dr. M.G.R. University, Tamil Nadu Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1987) in order to enable the Government to appoint the first Vice-Chancellor and the first Registrar of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, and to extend the period to one year from the date of the publication of the said Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1987 within which the first Vice-Chancellor and the first Registrar shall be appointed.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1988 (President's Act 4 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted so as to extend the period of appointment of the Special Officers for a further period of one year beyond the 27th September 1988.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1988 (President's Act 6 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to raise temporarily the corpus of the Fund to Rs. 150 crores until the 31st day of March 1989.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1988 (President's Act 7 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to extend the period of appointment of the Special Officers for a further period of one year beyond the 9th October 1988.

7. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendments and Special Provisions) Amendment Act 1988 (President's Act 11 of 1988).*— This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978) so as to extend the term of office of the special Officers for a further period of one year beyond the 5th December, 1988 and to amend section 5(2) of the Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978 suitably for this purpose.

8. *The Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Managements) Amendment Act, 1988 (President's Act 18 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) so as to extend the period of vesting of the management of the said trusts and endowments in the Government for a further period of one year beyond the 21st December 1988 and to amend sections 3 and 8 of the Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) for the purpose.

9. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling of Land) Second Amendment Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to amend sections 85(1), 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1981) so as to enhance the existing fine amounts to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.

10. *The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to amend sections 2-A and 11 of Central Act XIV of 1947 so as to provide that when no settlement is arrived at in the course of any conciliation proceedings taken under section 2-A of the said Act, the aggrieved individual workman shall be allowed to take the industrial dispute arising under section 2-A of the said Act in the prescribed manner to the Labour Court direct without any reference by the Government for adjudication by such Labour Court and the Labour Court shall proceed to adjudicate such dispute as if such dispute has been referred to it for adjudication and all the provisions of the Act relating to adjudication of industrial disputes by Labour Court shall apply to such adjudication and also to empower that apart from calling for any records, the conciliation officer should also be vested with the power to enforce attendance of persons and examine them on oath or to issue commissions for examination in addition to their power to compel the production of documents.

11. *The Tamil Nadu Drugs and Other Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1988).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of drugs and other stores belonging to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

12. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 so as to enhance the maximum rate of excise duty leviable on Indian-made Foreign Spirits to sixty rupees.

13. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment), Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1989).*— This Act has been enacted to amend Sections 4, 4-A, 5, 7, 16, 17-A and 24-A of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) so as to make the penal provisions less stringent with provision for compounding of all the offences excepting offences under sections 6 and 52-E of the Act.

14. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), as amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1986) so as to increase the term of office of the members and presidents of panchayats and members and chairman of panchayats union councils from three years to five years and to amend the relevant provisions of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 for the purpose.

15. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to amend sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) as subsequently amended from time to time and lastly in the year 1986 so as to increase the term of office of the chairman and councillors of every municipal council from three years to five years and to amend the said Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 suitably for the purpose and also to extend the term of office of the existing chairman and councillors of all the municipal councils which is due to expire on the 3rd March 1989 and holding office as such by a further period of two years.

16. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Special Provisions and Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil*

Nadu Act 5 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted to make special provisions applicable only for the ensuing elections to the Municipal Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in April-May, 1989 and also to amend the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV 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 reduce the term of office of the councillors of the said Municipal Corporations from six years to five years and the term of office of Mayors and Deputy Mayors of the said Municipal Corporations from two years to one year.

17. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet.

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st day of April 1988 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

CHAPTER XVIII

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Ninth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was constituted on the 7th January, 1989 after the General Elections held in January, 1989 and after the revocation of the President's Rules.

I. Tamil Nadu Assembly Composition.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly comprised of 234 elected Members and one nominated Member. The break-up figures of each political party in the Ninth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly is as follows :—

1. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ..	145
2 All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.	28
3 Indian National Congress	26
4 Communist Party of India (Marxist) ...	15
5 All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Janaki M.G. Ramachandran Group).	1
6 Janata Dal	4
7 Indian Union Muslim League (L) —	4
8 Communist Party of India ..	3
9 Tamil Nadu Janata	2
10 Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc	1
11 Indian Farmers and Toilor Party ..	1
12 Independents	3
13 Nominated	1
Hon. Speaker	1
Total ..	235

II. Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.—The election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker was held on the 8th February 1989. Thiru M. Sathiah alias Tamilkudimagan and Thiru P. Duraisamy were unanimously elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively.

III. Session and sittings.—During the period under report, there was only one session i.e. the First Session of the Ninth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The First Session however, comprised of two meeting — one from 6th February 1989 to 21st February 1989 and other one from 25th March 1989 to 12th May 1989.

During this Session, the Assembly met for 43 days in all i.e. 10 days during the First Meeting and 33 days during the Second Meeting.

The First Session was prorogued with effect from 12th June 1989.

IV. Governor's address.—During the period under report, Dr. P.C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly assembled in the Legislative Assembly Chamber Secretariat, Madras, at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, the 11th February 1989.

The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Thiru N. Ganapathy and seconded by Thiru N. Ganesamoorthy on the 13th February 1989.

The discussion of the Motion of Thanks took place in the Assembly for five days. The Chief Minister replied to the debate. Thereafter, the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was adopted on the 17th February 1989.

V. Financial Business.—During the period under report, the following Financial business was transacted :—

	Date of presentation.	Dates on which discussion took place and the demands were voted.
	(1)	(2) (3)
1 Budget for the year 25-03-1989 1989-90.	25-03-1989	General discussion for seven days.
2 Demands for Advance Grants (Vote on account) for the year 1989-90.	25-03-1989	28-03-1989
3 Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1988-89.	28-03-1989	30-03-1989

VI. Legislative business.—During the period under report, 32 Bills were introduced in the Assembly and all the 32 bills were considered and passed.

VII. Questions.—The Starred and Short Notice question answered on the floor of the House and unstarred Questions and Answers placed on the Table of the House during the period are as follows :—

Starred Questions answered ..	230
Short Notice Questions answered	8
Unstarred Questions together with the answers placed on the Table.	75

VIII. Adjournment motions.—During the period 14 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise the matter was withheld after hearing the Members and Hon. Ministers concerned by the Hon. Speaker.

IX. Statement made by Hon'ble Ministers on call attention notes to matters of urgent public importance.—During the period, 42 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.

X. Government resolution.—On the 20th February 1989, Hon. Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister moved the following resolution :—

“That this Assembly resolves that the Legislative Council may be created in the State of Tamil Nadu and that necessary legislation may be passed under clause (1) of Article 169 of the Constitution of India, containing such provisions for the amendment of the constitution as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and also such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as the Parliament may deem necessary.

The members took part in the discussion and Hon. Chief Minister replied to the debate.

A decision was taken as required under Article 169 (1) of the Constitution of India read with Rule 99 (5) Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules and the House divided as follows :

Yes:	..	..	169
No	..	..	22
Neutral	..	..	Nil.

Hon. Speaker declared the resolution as having been passed by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than the two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting :—

XI. Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.—On the 5th May 1989, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly celebrated its Golden Jubilee Celebration with great joy and enthusiasm.

On this historic occasion, 41 Members of the Assembly, both past and present who served the Assembly for more than four terms including the former speaker, Deputy Speakers and former Chairman of the Legislatives

Council were honoured with a shield and Shawl. Besides, the present Speaker and Deputy Speaker former Secretaries of the Assembly and the present Secretary were also honoured on the occasion.

XII. Constitution of Committees.—During the period under report, the following Legislature Committees for the year 1989-90 were constituted on the dates against each.

1. Business Advisory Committee ..	9th February 1989.
2. Committee on Estimates	19th April 1989.
3. Committee on Public Accounts ..	20th April 1989.
4. Committee of Public Under-taking	19th April 1989.
5. Committee of Privileges	19th April 1989.
6. Rules Committee	27th April 1989.
7. House Committee	27th April 1989.
8. Committe on Delegated Legis-lation	24th April 1989.
9. Committee of Government Assurance	24th April 1989.
10. Committee on Petitions	24th April 1989.
11. Library Committee	27th April 1989.
12. Committee on Papers Laid on the Table]	27th April 1989.

XIII. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

During the period, 353 papers were placed on the Table of the House, the details of which are given below.

A. Statutory Rules and Orders	172
B. Report, Notifications and other Papers , .. -	181
Total	353

CHAPTER XIX.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT
CORPORATION OF COIMBATORE.

The Corporation is in-charge of civic administration under the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981.

Progress of work-target and achievements both physical and financial.

Serial number.	Engineering.	Target.	Financial	Percentage.	Target.	Physical Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Buildings	240.00	98.09	..	140 Nos.	130 Nos:	--
2	Formation of roads including culverts casueways	110.00	122.61	..	66	152 KMS	--
3	Maintenace of Existing Roads	130.00	166.10	..	125.50	96 KMS	--
4	Excess	130.00	79.26	..	84	115	--
	Health Section :						
	Compost	42.272 MT	Full.	100%	42,272 M.T.	Full.	100%
	Solid waste	42.272 MT	Full	100%	16,318 MT	15,386 MT	36.40%

Special Information : (1) 662 shops at a cost of Rs. 92.79 lakhs (out of Corporation funds) were constructed and the annual income will be Rs. 18.15 lakhs.

(2) The following are the fleet strength added to the existing vehicles for cleaning the city.

Light commercial vehicles (Rubbish) ..	6	Rs. 7.50 lakhs.
Light. commercial vehicles (sullage) ..	3	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Front end loader ..	1	Rs. 7.25 lakhs.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Introduction—

The Corporation of Madras was established on 29th Day of September 16th under the Charter issued by East India Company. The Parliamentary Act of 1792 empowered the Corporation to levy Municipal Taxes in the City. The Corporation derived its statutory power enshrined in the MCMC Act of 1919.

The Corporation is primarily responsible for providing civic amenities such as road maintenance, streetlighting, education, storm water drain maintenance, public health, sanitation and hygienic, control of epidemic disease, provision of parks and gardens, play fields, stadia, burial grounds and crematoriums.

Corporation of Madras has recently decentralised the Administrative pattern giving provisions for 10 Assistant Commissioners titled as Circle Officers for care taking the services and functions and to regulate the functions vested with the Corporation and having the works relating to the works such as Engineering, Conservancy, Road, Electrical, Revenue and Health.

Progress of work, target and achievement—

A total sum of Rs. 874.68 lakhs was spent out of R. 1,324.33 lakhs under various works such as Relaying Bus Route Roads, Interior Roads, Improvements to Buildings, construction and improvement to Bridges and Traffic improvement.

A total collection under property tax for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 2,248.24 lakhs as against Rs. 2,250.46 in the preceding year, i.e., 1987-88. There is a shortfall of Rs. 2.22 lakhs in collection for the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 319.41 lakhs has been collected by way of other taxes during the year 1988-89 such as profession tax, company tax, Advertisement and car parking, etc.

New Scheme implemented in the reporting year—

The Corporation designed a multi storeyed shopping complex at Lilly Pond area at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.24 crores for rehabilitating the affected shop keepers of Erstwhile Moore Market. The work of construction of multi-storeyed complex was constructed by Tamil Nadu State Construction Ltd., as a Turn Key Project.

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was provided out which Rs. 91.77 lakhs was spent.

As imported fogging machine was purchased during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.57 lakhs and the fogging operations have been intensified in the City.

The Corporation of Madras has proposed to construct Pay and Use Public Conveniences and improve the existing public conveniences and also to improve burial grounds including providing 2 numbers of Electric crematorium at cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs under Special Allotment from Government Grants.

The World Bank aided India Population Project V is proposed to be implemented for the welfare of the Slum Jewellers in Madras City and Suburbs at a cost of Rs. 60.71 crores during the year 1988-1995. This would be a planning effort in urban outreach services under Health and Family Welfare. This would be on involvement of private Voluntary Organisations, both in Service delivery training and for developing innovative made.

A plan for Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed under Government loans and grants for replacing the dated cables as well as the out dated fixtures on a phased programme. 71 K.Mts. of new underground cables were replaced in various part of the city during this year at a cost of Rs. 1.4 lakhs. 175 Numbers of rust eaten lamp posts were removed to avoid any accident and after due repairs. 90 numbers have been refixed at the same location.

The Corporation of Madras were committed for the execution of works worth nearly Rs. 325 to 375 lakhs every year with regard to the installation of new street lights as well as improvements of existing street lights in the city of Madras, including in the extended area of Erstwhile panchayats.

Financial including outlay an actual expenditure and economic viability of the Corporation :

The accrued income General Fund during the year was Rs. 5,066.29 lakhs and the expenditure during the year under General Fund was Rs. 6,700.621 lakhs. The deficit for the year 1988-89 under income and expenditure Account was Rs. 16,34.44 lakhs including the depreciation charged on the assets of Corporation. The accumulated deficit as on 31st March 1989 was Rs. 40,36.72 lakhs.

During the year assets like Roads, Buildings, Bridges, Street Lighting, etc., to the tune of Rs. 14,72.83 lakhs were added and the closing balance of the assets of the Corporation as on 31st March 1989 was Rs. 47,44.32 lakhs.

Under the Elementary Education Fund, the accrued was Rs. 909.05 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 1,333.10 lakhs. The deficit for the year under Elementary Education Fund was Rs. 424.05 lakhs. The accumulated deficit under Elementary Education Fund as on 3rd March 1989 was Rs. 1,675.07 lakhs.

Special Information :

The note worthy event of the year under report was that the Corporation High School, C.I.T. Nagar produced 97 per cent pass in the X Standard. In the S.S.L.C. Public Examination 1989, out of 33 students, 32 students have passed. Selvan R. Gunasekaran and Selvan C. Vasudevan, C.B.H. S.S. Nungambakkam were declared of State First in Philosophy in X Standard, Public Examination 1989. Selvan J. Arputharaj of the same school was declared State Second in this subject.

Fire Relief and Flood Relief arrangements of food shelter, sanitation of surroundings were also attended to on a war footing basis by Circle Officers and free supply of meals were arranged in respect of victims effected Fire and Flood.

The Malaria Research Centre, a wing of the I.C.M.R., New Delhi are conducting trial studies with non-insectid control measures in 6 divisions of the City.

Removal of encroachments on the Corporation lands, footpath, road margins, violation of construction reported by MMDA and other agencies are dealt by criminal procedures as laid down in the MCMC Act. Besides this the work of regular removal of carbage and fifth from the roads by way of implementing Special Conservancy, Night Conservancy are carried out.

Special Anti Cholera and Mass Anti Mosquito works were carried out by the Health Staff. The reach between Reserve Bank Subway, Kamaraj Salai and AIR was declared as "Litter Free Zone" and the area in being kept totally free from litter from 6-00 A.M. to 7-00 P.M. every day.

Legal Cell in the Corporation of Madras has been stream-lining the legal work in the Corporation.

Vigilance cell in the Corporation of Madras to check the activities of the various Corporation employees and to enquire and detect the malpractices and suggest for departmental action against the erring officials. The Cell has detected 73 unlicensed traders, 80 unauthorised construction and 27 cases of under assessment of property tax.

The grievances of the workers and the character of demands of Labour Unions are attended to by the Labour Welfare Officer in consultation with other Heads of Departments. During 1988-89 payment to the tune of Rs. 4,12,561.12 was made in 90 cases where the controlling authority under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 determined the amount.

Conclusion.

In Conclusion, General set up in existence is quite satisfactory and it is felt that within the foreseeable future, decentralised organisation of Municipal Corporation will function more effectively and more efficiently in terms of public utility.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

Population 9,95,200

Area 51.85 Sq. Km.

Council meeting and other Committee meetings were convened by the Special Officer during the year 1988-89.:

Number of meetings held.:

(a) (i) Ordinary	14
(ii) Urgent	10
(b) Adjourned	Nil.
(c) Special	2

[Number of subjects discussed and disposed of (Particulars shall be given under (a), (b), (c).]

(a) (i) Ordinary	419
(ii) Urgent	252
(b) Adjourned	26
(c) Special meeting.. .. .	2

Education :

The Corporation runs 88 schools out of which 55 are Primary Schools, 13 are Middle Schools, 13 are High Schools and 8 are Higher Secondary Schools. The Schools impart education to 42,045 pupils (19,141 Boys and 22,904 Girls).

Accounts :

GENERAL FUND.

	Budget estimate 1988-89.	Revised estimate 1988-89.	Budget estimate 1989-90.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Revenue :			
Receipts	1,067	1,034	1,063
Expenditure	1,089	1,225	1,364
	<u>(-)</u> 22	<u>(-)</u> 221	<u>(-)</u> 291
Capital :			
Receipts	875	933	1,003
Expenditure	858	780	807
	<u>(±)</u> 17	<u>(±)</u> 153	<u>(+)</u> 196
Deficit/Surplus	(-)	5 (-)	68 (-)

Public Health Department :

The Historical Temple City of Madurai as praised by the poets in those days as "The city where elephants were utilised to threshold the paddy from the corns instead of bulls" now has increased its population to 9,95,200.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services are being carried out properly in 13 Corporation Maternity Homes and Maternity Centre. 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 several transmitted disease a separate V. D. Clinic is being run by the Corporation.

Maternity and Child Welfare :

(a) Number of Ante-natal Mothers registered ..	19,306
(b) Number of deliveries conducted by the Corporation field staff in the institution.	6,667
(c) Number of deliveries conducted by the field staff at the field (Domicillary).	34

Total 26,007

Family Welfare Achievement :

Vasectomy	567
Tubectomy	2,546
Total ..	<u>3,113</u>
Number of regular users of condoms ..	3,833
Number of pieces issued	1,708

Universal Immunisation Programme

	Target.	Achievement.	1988-89 Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
D.P.T.:	24,300	24,250	96.93
Polio	24,300	24,122	98.25
T.T. (ANC)	29,150	29,082	92.41
E.C.G.	24,300	22,844	92.92
Measles	24,300	23,634	98.37
Typhoid (5-6 yr.)	23,420	3,261	85.54
Typhoid (10 yr.)	22,270	1,124	5.95

MEDICAL SERVICES:

Number of cases attended OP at the allopathic Dispensary (outpatient) 540517.

Number of cases treated in the V.D. clinic

	during 1988-89			1990.
	1983	1984	1985	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Birth rate	24.2	23.7	23.08	
Death rate	6.4	06.3	6.14	
Infant Mortality rate ..	43.4	40.8	39.3	
Still Birth: .. ..	..	..	11.09	
Maternal Mortality ..	..	..	..
	1986.	1987.	1988.	
	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Birth rate	23.25	21.76	20.82	
Death rate	5.90	5.67	5.45	
Infant Mortality rate ..	41.2	42.08	43.04	
Still Birth:	3.2	3.29	3.57	
Maternal Mortality ..	0.78	..	..

Bell Conservancy

During the year, a new programme of 'Bell conservancy' has been started in order to prevent the rubbish throwing on the already cleaned streets by shopkeepers and business people while starting their work at the morning. A van producing a bell alarm is passing through the streets and the people are used to put the rubbish in that van and thus the disposal of rubbish by bell conservancy is functioning successfully.

Compost yard,

At the city, a compost yard has been functioning in about 60 acres area where a good quality of manure is made available for the cultivators from the refusals.

For the proper disposal of nightsoil and urine the following facilities have been provided in Madurai City.

	Ladies.	Gents.
Public Latrines	209	283
Public Urinals:	63	5
Latrines and Urinals .. (Pay and Use)	43	
Pay and use bath rooms	43	46

REVENUE SECTION:

1988-89 Demand' Collection and Balances Statment.

	Demand.	Collection.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Advertisement charge	4,12,532.00	3,51,468.95
2. Encroachment Charge.	2,06,639.00	88,634.75
3. Vehicles and Animal Charge.	36,131.00	36,131.00
4. Market Collection	17,40,005.45	8,80,450.00
5. Water Tap charges	1,11,11,885.00	72,94,335.00
		Balance. (4)
1. Advertisement charge	..	61,063.05
2. Encroachment charges	..	1,18,004.25
3. Vehicles and Animal charge	..	..
4. Market Collection	..	8,59,555.45
5. Water Tap charges	..	38,17,550.00

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTION

1. 28 Nos. new transformers have been erected with existing 206 transformers.

2. 2201 New Service Connections have been energised

Engineering Water Supply and Drainage :

Details of Works completed through Government Drought fund ;

I. Laying of protected Water Supply Mains :

(i) 7933 metres length of protected water supply mains to the value of Rs. 4.62 lakhs have been completed during the year 1988-89.

(ii) Laying of well water supply (Bore wells) Mains,—8507 metres length of borewell mains have been completed during the period of 1988-89 at a cost of Rs. 4.22 lakhs.

II. Sinking of Borewells :

Forty six Nos. of 8" dia deep borewells at a cost of Rs. 32.20 lakhs have been completed.

Details of works completed by the Corporation of Madurai under different Categories are as follows :
(Through the Corporation Fund)

1. 11 Nos. of 6 " dia deep bore wells have completed at a cost of Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

2. 6810 metres length of open drains have been completed to a value of Rs. 11.32 lakhs.

3. 836 metres length of under ground sewer main have been laid at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Engineering (General) Section :

During the current year various types of the roads maintained by the Corporation is given below :

	Kms.
1. Black top roads	267.943
2. Metal roads	73.692
3. Gravel roads	36.518
4. Cut stone slab roads	53.923
5. Cut stone slab pavement	42.559
Total	<u>474.635</u>

During the current year 15.00 km. black top roads, 6.00 km. metal roads, 0.615 km. cut stone pavement have done newly. Every effort has been taken to convert the metal and gravel roads into black top roads. During the current year 21 kms. new B.T. and Metal roads have been formed. 31.00 km. of the existing B.T. roads have been improved. For the formation of new roads, and for the maintenance of the existing black top roads Rs. 1.42 lakhs has been spent during the current year.

During the current year 176 roads estimated have been prepared. The railway over bridges in the Aruppukottai Road is progressing fastly.

Buildings

The Corporation is maintaining 62 primary and Middle school, 20 High Schools and higher Secondary School, 15 Maternity Home, 15 dispensaries 488 Public Toilets, 68 Urinals in the city.

The corporation is also maintaining markets, commercial complexes and Kalyanamandapam. All these buildings are maintained in good condition. New buildings are constructed wherever necessary.

During the current year Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been spent for construction of new buildings and Rs. 10.51 lakhs has been spent for the maintenance of the buildings.

Master Plan-Detailed Development Plans.—In order to regulate the growth and development of the city, the Master Plan for Madurai has been submitted to the Government for final approval.

The 21 sanctioned Detailed Development Plans and 13 draft detailed development plans are being implemented in the city. The detailed development plans covers above 60 per cent of the Corporation area.

1. **Development Schemes.**—The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the function of World Tamil Sangam announced the project of New Central Bus stand and New Whole Sale and Commercial complex for Madurai city. The Project Report for the New Central Bus stand has been prepared and submitted to the Government. This Central Bus stand is to be constructed in the site belonging to Madurai Corporation on Madurai Melur

Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.80 crores. Action is being taken to get the World Bank Financial Assistance under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme through Project Management Group, Madras.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION**Introduction.**

There are 98 Municipalities and 8 Township Committees in this State. At the State level the Director of Municipal Administration is the Head of the Department. The total area of all Municipal Towns is 1,476 sq. kms. The total population in all the 106 Municipal Urban towns was 72,20,954. The Scheduled Caste population was 662,594. The population in Municipal slums 12,00,000.

The Municipalities are classified into various grades according to their annual income. For the purpose of classification of Municipalities, Government have prescribed certain norms as detailed below :

Grade of the Township.	Number.	Total annual income.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Selection Grade	5	Above 10.00
First Grade	1	Above 5.00 but below 10.00
Second Grade	2	upto 5.00
Total	<u>8</u>	

Grade of the Municipality	Number.	Average Total income under accounts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Special Grade	10	100.0
Selection	9	50.00
First	36	25.00
Second	30	10.00
Third	13	5.00
Total	<u>98</u>	

FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES

The Municipal councils and Township Committees have to spend from their funds for various purpose covering all obligatory and discretionary functions relating to safety, health, conveyance and education of the local inhabitants as well as to provide civic amenities and incidental items to Municipal Administration. The purposes for which

Municipal Fund may extended include the following important items :—

(f) *Obligatory functions* :—

1. Relief during famine or scarcity.
2. Maintenance of Public roads, streets, lanes, culverts and cause ways.
3. Education other than Secondary
4. Maintenance of Reading Rooms.
5. Maintenance of Parks and Gardens.
6. Maintenance of Playgrounds, Recreation centres and Public halls..
7. Cleaning of streets, drains and scavenging.
8. Maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries.
9. Control of Epidemics and Endemics.
10. Births and Deaths
11. Maintenance of Avenues
12. Maintenance of Street lights
13. Water supply
14. Drainage
15. Town planning.

(g) *Discretionary Functions* :—

1. Secondary Education, Libraries and Museums.
2. Pocr House Orphanages
3. Housing
4. Provision of Veterinary Hospitals.

FINANCE; OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.:

Most of the Municipalities are in poor conditions in financial position due to the fact that the Revenue under property tax which is the main source of income to the Municipalities has so far remained more or less static except a few cases. Therefore the Municipalities are not in a position to take up Development Schemes and in fact the Municipalities find it difficult to provide minimum amenities like Roads water supply and drainage etc. Therefore the Municipalities are expecting financial assistance from Government of India and the State Government for the construction of bus stand mandies markets etc. which would yield substantial income to the Municipalities in the coming years.

Municipal and Township outreach Services, Family Welfare under Urban Revamping scheme.—The State and Central Government both have sanctioned Urban health posts for catering the urgent need of the Health Services like Family Welfare and Maternity and child Health etc. to the poor and needy people in Urban slums and the objects of the Urban Health posts are to

carry out to the essential health services to prevent Nutritional deficiency, disease, immunizati on, enumeration of birth and death statistics, etc.

The following are the staff pattern of the 'D' type Health posts :—

(i) Medical Officer	1
(ii) Public Health Nurse/Health Visitor ..	1
(iii) Multipurpose Health Worker (Female)	4
(iv) Computer-cum-clerk	1
(v) Female Attender —	1

The Local bodies are maintaining Municipal Dispensaries as detailed below :—

Serial number and name of the system.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Medical Officers.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Unani	3	3
2 Ayurveda	14	14
3 Siddha	34	34
4 Allopathic (General) ..	56	56
5 Allopathic (Family Welfare)	78	78

EDUCATION.

For 1988-89—

992 Elementary and Middle Schools, 32 High Schools and 34 Higher Secondary schools are maintained by Municipal Councils and Township committees. There are about 11051 Teaching Staff and 1250 Non Teaching Staff are working in Municipalities. The work of these 11051 Teachers working in Municipalities is supervised by the Joint Director (Education) of the Directorate of Municipal Administration.

Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme.—The provision of Nutritious Meals scheme to feed the children of the age group of 5—9 and 10—15 in the 700 Municipalities in Tamil Nadu is entrusted to the Director of Municipal Administration.

There are 2965 feeding centres maintained by the Municipalities benefiting 2.36 lakhs children.

The funds are drawn up by the Directorate and released to the concerned Municipalities on quarterly basis in advance. During the financial year 1988-89 Rs. 177 lakhs has been provided for 5—9 age group and Rs. 36 lakhs for 10—15 age group.

Besides this the Directorate has also paid for the stocks of food commodities supplies by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to the Madras Corporation.

The advance grant for feeding the Nutritious Meal centres 1015 and 59 run by Madras, Coimbatore Madurai Corporation are also released by the Director of Municipal Administration.

1988-89 DROUGHT.

Due to failure of North-East Monsoon during 1988-89 in most parts of Tamil Nadu acute water scarcity persist. The Government have sanctioned to Municipalities and Township committees a sum of Rs. 25.680 lakhs for Drought Relief Works 1988-89.

URBAN COMPOST.

The main concern of local bodies is planning for composting their solid wastes and manufacture of urban compost in a scientific way.

In all the Municipal towns, compost yards, composts are maintained by the Municipalities and composts prepared in 106 local bodies (98 Municipalities and 8 Municipal Townships) with an annual target at 5 per cent of their population.

In the year 1988-89 a total physical target of 2,52,100 M.T. has been fixed and every efforts is earnestly taken to achieve it in full.

To encourage local bodies to step up production of quality compost State level competition is being conducted among Municipalities and rolling shields and cash awards are awarded for the best work in the compost scheme.

The scheme is maintained with the assistance of Manure officer at State level and Technical guidance is given to the Municipalities for proper upkeep and maintenance of the compost yard, their infrastructure improvements and there by production of good quality urban compost in large quantities.

Sewage utilisation scheme.—The Sewage utilisation in the Municipalities is a part of compost schemes wherein the sewage water tapped in the Local bodies are pumped to sewage farms and utilised for raising fodder grass etc. The sewage water in the mean while is treated in various levels and sludge is separated from it leaving effluent sullage water for irrigation crops.

There are 23 Municipalities in the State maintaining Sewage farm of different sizes. These farms are run profitably and besides grass crop, millets, coconuts, sugarcane, avenue trees, and vegetables are raised successfully.

House Building Advances

The scheme to grant House Building Advance to all Municipal employees being continued from the year 1983-84 as applicable to Government Servants. The budget provision per year is Rs. 50 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 50

lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1988-89 for grant of House Building Advance to the Municipal employees and the entire amount has been fully utilised. About 175 Municipal employees have been benefitted by this scheme during the year 1988-89.

Centrally sponsored Integrated development and Medium Towns Programme :

The Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Programme is being implemented in towns having a population of less than 1.00 lakhs. preferably District, and Taluk, Head quarters with the assistance of Central Government. During the VII Five-Year Plan period, the scheme was implemented in 28 Towns. the spill over works were carried over to 1985-86 to 1988-89. The main purpose of the scheme are :—

1. To create more job opportunities.
 2. To arrest rural migration to urban centres and
 3. To achieve better standard of living in the towns.
- Under this scheme the following works are taken up ;

1. Development of sites and services
2. Construction of mandies and markets
3. Construction of Bus stand.
4. Development of roads.

For the VI Five-Year Plan a total of 168 works at an outlay of Rs. 21,55.16 lakhs were taken up.

During the VII Five-Year Plan the scheme is implemented in 7 towns with an outlay of Rs. 743.70 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Urban Development Programme.

To improve the Municipal finance, the State Government is sanctioning loans to the Municipalities for taking up remunerative enterprises such as construction of shops stalls markets, Bus stands, Taxi stand, and Pay and Use toilets etc.,

During the 1988-89 works at an outlay of Rs. 143.52 lakhs were sanctioned in 8 Municipal Towns under this programme.

Low cost Sanitation Scheme.—Provision of underground drainage system in all Municipalities. Which is very expensive and which is time consuming is not possible for want of funds. Hence to help the people of low and middle income groups in Municipal towns, Low Cost Sanitation which envisages the provision of water power flush latrines, has been introduced in Urban areas in the following schemes. The other important aspect of the programme is to liberate the scavengers from doing the obnoxious work of carrying night soil in head loads.

1. **World Bank Assistance.**—As per G.O. Ms. No. 483, R.D. and L.A., Department, dated 31st March 1983 is being implemented in 14 Municipalities. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 709.55 lakhs. The project is being implemented by T.W.A.D. Board. There are 298

Individual house hold latrines and 1201 community latrines are to be constructed. So far 19190 individuals latrines constructed.

2. *Under protection of Civil Rights Act.*—Under P.C.R. Act with 50 per cent Government of India the scheme is being implemented in towns of Ambattur, Villupuram and Nagercoil. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1,11,27 Rs. 1,11,27,900 Government of India have released Rs. 27,81,975 as first instalment to the above three Municipalities.

Under Integrated Development Small and Medium Towns.

Among 28 Municipalities where the Integrated Development Small and Medium Towns have been selected for implementation of low Cost Sanitation Schemes. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 150.00 lakhs 19376 individual house hold latrines and 22 community latrines are to be constructed. UNICEF has come forward to supply Rs. 100 worth fibre glass paws, traps, etc., for

each unit in the above six municipalities. So far 8146 latrines constructed at a cost of Rs. 76.95 lakhs.

Under integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during VII plan period, it has been proposed to take up 5 more municipalities at a cost of Rs. 103.37 lakhs. 4008 latrines are to be constructed. So far 980 latrines at a cost of Rs. 2244 lakhs constructed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The elections to all municipal councils in the State were held on 23rd February 1986 and the elected Chairman and Councillors assumed office on the noon 3rd March 1986. Their three year term of office was due to expire on 3rd March 1989. In the meantime the Government fixed the term of office of Chairman and Councillors of Municipal Councils as five years.

Hence the term of office of the existing Chairman and Councillors of all Municipal Councils was extended upto noon on 3rd March 1991.

CHAPTER XX.

PERSONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING INSTITUTE.

The Civil Service Training Institute, is now functioning at Bhavanesagar, Periyar District. There is a proposal to shift the Civil Service Training Institute from Bhavanesagar to Peramalur Village, Maraimalai Nagar in Chengai-Anna District.

2. The Master Plan has been received from the Chief Architect, Government of Tamil Nadu. After studying the Master Plan it was decided to locate the Civil Service Training Institute and State Institute for Rural Development alone to start with in the campus with provision for putting up the Training Institutions for training Junior Assistants to State Level Officers and the Backward Classes and S.C./S.T. candidates appearing for Union Public Service Commission Examination.

3. In view of the prevailing financial position, the above proposal has been deferred for better times.

THE 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 in 1956. 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 Government is the Ex-officio Chairman and the Under Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Per) 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.

3. The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity at employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matter 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.

5. The Government have issued orders requesting all Secretaries to Government to convene meeting of the representatives of the recognised Service Associations, and Heads of Departments once in three months to discuss all outstanding day to day problems concerning subordinate services except policy questions such as relaxation of rules of major schemes.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

6. The Joint Civil Service District Councils on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council came into vogue in 1969.

7. 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 in the Ex-officio Chairman of the District Joint Council and the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council.

8. During the year from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989 Civil Services Joint Council met thrice. As many as 52 subjects were discussed in the meeting.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS :

The provisions relating to the Public Service Commission are contained in the constitution of India, the functions of the Public Service Commission are laid down in Article 320. Public Service Commission s all be consulted.

(a) On the methods of recruitment

(b) On the principles to be followed in making promotions and transfers from one service to another service.

(c) On all disciplinary matters.

(d) On any claim-costs incurred in defending legal proceedings instituted against a Government Servant.

(e) On any claim for the award of pension in respect of injuries sustained while in service.

The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, lay down the composition, conditions of services etc. of the Commission and its staff. The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Rules of Procedure formulated by the Commission lay down the procedure to be followed in carrying out its functions.

During the period under report the Commission advertised 16 Notifications comprising 965 vacancies of posts under different services of the State.

By direct recruitment, the Commission Selected and recommended candidates to fill up 1,626 vacancies in 14 categories of posts under different services of the State Besides, 412 candidates have been supplementally allotted from the waiting list relating to Group IV Services, 1986 recruitment.

On the results of the preliminary examination held for recruitment to the posts included on Group V Services, 828 candidates have been admitted to the main-written examination.

Based on the performance of the candidates in the written examination, 815 candidates have been provisionally admitted to the oral examination for 364 vacancies included in Group II Services.

The main written examination for posts included in Group X Services was conducted from 27th March 1989

to 31st March 1989. Out of 96 candidates admitted to the main written examination 65 appeared for the examination.

The Commission approved the syllabus framed by experts in respect of 35 posts in the State and Subordinate Services for direct recruitment under the written-cum-oral examination system.

During the period under report the Commission dealt with proposals relating to recruitment by transfer from subordinate services to State Services and by promotion within State Services in respect of 12 Services and drew up a list of 390 qualified and suitable candidates for appointment to 44 categories of posts.

The Commission accorded its concurrence for the permanent transfer of 352 personnel from one Unit to another Unit in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service.

The Commission advised the Government on 137 cases of Appeals 56 cases of petitions/Review petitions and 193 cases of proposals for disciplinary action.

There were 83 cases in which Statutory Rules relating to age and/or educational qualifications 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 Regulation 16(b) of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for the regular appointment of 6,629 persons for posts included in the Tamil Nadu State and Subordinate Services.

The Commission accorded its concurrence for continuance of temporary appointments in different posts in the Tamil Nadu State and Subordinate Service as given below :

Period	Number of cases in	
	State Service	Subordinate Service
	Ministerial Service.	
3 Months and above	649	140
12 Months and above	789	315
18 Months and above	746	73
24 Months and above	856	221

The Special and Departmental Tests were conducted in May and November 1988. The number of candidates applied to these tests were :—

	1988	
	May	November
Special Tests	22,151	16,822
Departmental Tests	18,065	14,236

60 and 67 candidates respectively appeared in the September 1988 and March 1989, half-yearly examinations and Language Tests held for Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers.

Two candidates appeared and succeeded in the Proficiency Test in Tamil for I. A. S., I. P. S., Officers borne in Tamil Nadu State cadre whose mother tongue is not Tamil held in July 1988.

The Commission conducted the qualifying examination for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun on 30th and 31st March 1989. 76 candidates appeared in the examination against 113 applied.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Commissioner of Disciplinary Proceedings, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai Regions at Madras are the presiding officers of the respective Tribunals constituted by the Government to hold enquiries against Government Servants under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1955.

The functions of the respective Tribunals are quasi-judicial in nature. Enquiries are conducted by the Tribunals on reference from the Government following the procedure prescribed under Rule 8 of the Tamil Nadu, Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules 1955 and reports on the findings of the Tribunals are sent to Government indicating whether charge framed against the delinquent officials are proved or not.

The Tribunals are not concerned with the implementation of any schemes.

PROFORMA

	Coimbatore	Madras	Madurai
1. No. of cases pending as on 31—3—1988	217	247	—
2. No. of cases received during 1988—89	162	152	199
3. No. of cases disposed	177	139	44
4. No. of cases pending as on 31—3—1989	202	260	155

VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, is headed by a Director of the rank of Inspector-General of Police.

2. This Directorate undertakes enquires into complaints information about specific acts of bribery or corruption and allied malpractices in the exercise of official authority by Public Servants under the control of the State Government. Employees of the Public Sector Undertakings under the State Government have also been brought under the purview of the Directorate. In terms of the enlarged definition of Public Servants under section 2(c) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act 49/88), (i) the Presidents, Secretaries and other office bearers of registered co-operative societies, receiving or having received any

financial aid from State Government, (ii) the Chairman, Member or employees of the Service Commission or a member of the Selection Committee appointed by the Service Commission, (iii) the Vice Chancellor or Member of any governing body, Professor, Reader, Lecturer or any other teacher or employee of the Universities and any person whose services have been availed of by the University (iv) office bearers and employees of Educational, Scientific, Social, Cultural or other institutions receiving financial assistance from State Government and (v) persons holding office by virtue of which, they are authorised or required to perform any public duty, have also been brought under the purview of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

An important responsibility of the Directorate is collection of intelligence about corruption and malpractices in public services. Towards this end, the Investigating Officers of this Directorate have been specifically assigned groups of Government Departments/ Public Undertakings to specially concentrate and identify officers who are corrupt and send Vigilance Reports for appropriate action. A number of specific cases handled by the Directorate have been based on the Vigilance Reports from the Directorate staff themselves.

Besides conducting enquiries on specific information or complaint, the Directorate also arranges to hold traps in cases where the information is specific about the demand of bribe and the circumstances of bribe if paid in response to the demand. The technique of trapping a corrupt official and arresting him red-handed immediately after he has demanded and received bribe is an effective weapon to deal with the harassing type of corruption (as distinct from collusive corruption) which affect the general public in their day-to-day life.

Progress of work-target achieved during the year :

The following is the registration of enquiries/cases during this year :—

Nature of enquiries/cases	Cases	Persons	
		Groups	
		AB	CD
Preliminary Enquiries	.. 314	233	204
Detailed Enquiries	.. 187	170	155
Regular cases (non-traps)	.. 132	137	173
Trap cases	.. 77	16	96
Total	.. 710	556	628

During the year 13 persons were convicted in Courts. The categories of officers convicted are furnished below:

(i) Deputy Inspector of Schools	..	1
(ii) Station Fire Officer	..	1
(iii) Forester	..	1

(iv) Head Constable	..	1
(v) Union Engineer	..	1
(vi) Union Overseer	..	1
(vii) Assistants in Tahuk Office	..	2
(viii) Assistant in Sub-Registrar's Office	..	1
(ix) Village Administrative Officers	..	3
(x) Tout in Regional Transport Office	..	1

The sentences awarded to these public servants convicted in Courts stretched from imprisonment till the rising of the Court to 4 years R.I and also to pay fine of Rs. 100/- to Rs. 1,000.

The number of persons punished in disciplinary proceedings before the Tribunals for Disciplinary Proceedings and departmental authorities during this year is furnished below :—

Nature of punishments awarded to public servants.	Persons.
(i) Dismissed from service	.. 6
(ii) Removed from service	.. 12
(iii) Compulsorily retired	.. 2
(iv) Reduction in rank	.. 6
(v) Reduction in pay	.. 27
(vi) Cut in pension	.. 11
(vii) Stoppage of increment	.. 244
(viii) Censure and other lesser punishments	52

During the year 1988—89, a drive has been launched for expediting enquiries in all pending cases in the Directorate and this has resulted in large number of 116 cases being sent to the Vigilance Commissioner and other disposals 725 cases were disposed of.

Surprise Checks :

Apart from its traditional role as an Investigating Agency, the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption has been actively exploring how best to ensure preventive vigilance. During 1988—89, 866 offices under 15 different departments/organisations, were checked by surprise, simultaneously, throughout the State and these checks had a lot of preventive value and ensure a certain measure of vigil. These checks were aimed at delays, irregularities and corrupt practices affecting common man.

As part of preventive aspect of anti-corruption work, the Directorate maintains a vigil over the projects and works costing over Rs. 3 lakhs under execution.

ANNA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Tamil Nadu Government sponsored this Institute with special emphasis to include research oriented management concepts with modifications as applicable to problems specific to a planned, mixed developing economy. The Objectives of the Anna Institute of Management Study are, creating awareness of the need for application of the tools and techniques of management in all facets of National Life, carrying out research with a view to developing knowledge in the field of management relevant to the Indian conditions, disseminating the techniques of management through seminars, conferences, training courses and publications and fostering and assisting in the development of the profession of management and making it a genuine instrument for economic development and social changes.

The Institute has organised more than 400 management programmes and through them it has trained more than eight thousand managers hailing from Public and Private Sector in various functional areas of management.

Recognising the valid contribution the Institute is making to the managerial population in our State the Government of India has also given some of its prestigious programmes to this Institute. The Institute has organised three development programmes for the IAS Officers hailing from different parts of the country. The Institute also carried out over 25 prestigious consultancy assignments. These programmes range from those which are specially tailored for homogeneous groups belonging to one organisation to those whose focus was functional discipline and these which have been specifically asked for by various Head of Organisations.

The Institute has also produced a couple of 16 mm colour films on management in the areas of Management by Objectives, Network Techniques, etc. Again this is pioneering venture for any State Government Institute

This Institute has also been recognised by the University of Madras for registration of candidates for Ph.D Degree. This institute is the only sponsored management Institute which has been recognised by any University for the conduct of Ph.D. programmes.

The Post Graduate Diploma Programme is really an innovative Educational Programme. When all other management institutions are concentrating in offering specialised courses to enable the young students to enter into the managerial cadre, this programme enables the senior managers working in the private and public sector to come into grip with the recent research findings relating to management and organisational processes.

State Government as well as the Central Government evinced much interest to set up the Computer Centre in the Anna Institute of Management. This Computer Centre on its completion would be the biggest of its kind among all the State Training Institutes in the Country with as many as 18 machines compared to U. P. Government's Administrative Training Institute with 15 machines and Gujarat Government's Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administrative with 13 machines.

PERSONEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

The Government of Tamil Nadu set up in May, 1971, an Administrative Reforms Commission under the Chairmanship of Thiru T. A. Varghese, ICS., (Retired) with both official and non-official members to make recommendations for improvement of General Administration.

2. The Commission had submitted reports on the following :—

1. Board of Revenue.
2. Organisation for Agricultural Research.
3. Speeding up of the clearance required for setting up small Scale Industries.
4. Public Works Department Administration.
5. Panchayat Development Administration.
6. District Revenue and General Administration.
7. Corporation.
8. Highways and Rural Works Department Administration.
9. Animal Husbandry Development Administration.
10. Health Services Administration.
11. Agriculture Department Administration.
12. Secretariat Administration.

Effective follow-up action was taken on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

3. The Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department is attending to the works relating to Administrative Reforms personnel matters and other Office Procedures. It also deals with 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 in various Government Departments, State Government undertakings, etc., to effect systematic improvements and also redress Public Grievances and Pensioner's grievances. On service matters and also matters pertaining to pay fixation etc. this department is in charge of framing the General rules such as Tamil Nadu State and Subordinate Service rules, Fundamental Rules etc., It is also in-charge of administration of Government Servants' conduct Rules. The Individual Departments of Secretariat which make use of these rules for their guidance consult this Department in all matters pertaining to service, pay fixation, conduct of Government Servants General disciplinary proceedings etc. for advice and they are expected to follow the advice rendered by this Department. Deviation, if any will have to be got approved in circulation to Ministers including the Minister in charge of General Administration".

(i) *O and M. Report on Departments of Secretariat :*

The Tamil Nadu Secretariat has been expanded since 1960 corresponding to the phenomenal expansion of Government activities under the impact of the Five-Year Plans. The Fourth Pay Commission noticed an extraordinary increase in the number of Government employees in the State since the Third Pay Commission Report. In this context the O and M Cell undertook a study of the Departments of Secretariat to assess their workload and also to streamline the existing procedures to improve their efficiency and effect economy. The cell submitted to Government its report in January 1987 in two parts Part I—Manpower requirements of the Secretariat; and Part II—Methods study in the Department of Secretariat.

In the light of the assessment made by the O and M Cell, the Government redistributed the existing staff among the departments of Secretariat to optimum utilisation, where upon economy in expenditure effected.

Part II of the O and M Report deals with various measures to streamline the existing procedures to improve efficiency in administration. A Committee of Secretariat was constituted to go into the recommendation of the O and M Cell.

In the light of the recommendations of the 'Desk Officer System' has been introduced in Secretariat to deal with select subjects to ensure speedier administration.

Publication of Rules, Books.—The Secretariate Office Manual was lastly printed in the year 1976. In G.O. Ms. No. 1052, P & AR (per. A), dated 31st October 1985 orders were issued for the reprinting of 1,250 copies of the Secretariat Office Manual.

In the meantime, the Secretariat Committee has been constituted to go into the recommendation of the O and M Report No. 144 on the study on the Departments of Secretariat. Since the majority of the recommendations related to the improvement to the existing provisions in the Secretariat Office Manual the Committee had suggested for creation of 'Special Section' to examine the recommendations and make necessary revision to the Secretariat Office Manual in the context of the present prevailing conditions. The revision was taken up and completed the matter is now under print.

(ii) *A Responsive Administration:*

The point number 20 of the New Twenty-Point Programme viz., "Responsive Administration" envisages;

- (i) Simplification of procedures ;
- (ii) Delegation of authority ;
- (iii) Enforcement of accountability ;
- (iv) Evaluation of monitoring systems from block to national level ;
- (v) Attending promptly and sympathetically to public grievances.

2. The responsibility of monitoring the performance under the above points has been devolved on the Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department.

3. As regards simplification of procedures, O. and M. Division of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department undertakes several indepth studies to rationalise and simplify the procedures and to effect economy in the administration. The Cell has undertaken recently studies on :

- (i) Work study in the Directorate of Legal Studies ;
- (ii) Study on maintenance of records, accounts and need to reduce scriptory work to doctor of Primary Health Centres ; and
- (iii) Fixation of norms and improvements to systems and procedures in territorial Range Officers of Forest Department.

The Director of Evaluation and Applied Research has also conducted several studies with reference to on-going programmes and communicated the study reports to the Departments concerned for appropriate action. With a view to provide effective controls at appropriate cutting edge level, the Government have delegated financial powers to different levels duly taking into account the present changed circumstances caused by inflation and other monetary considerations. The laying down of specific job-charts for different levels of functionaries and the fixation of annual targets and periodical reviews thereof takes care of the other aspects of the Responsive Administration.

Redressal of Grievances of General Public with sympathetic care and promptness :—

4. The avowed policy of the Government to alleviate the sufferings of the public in general and the down-trodden in particular is sought to be achieved by very many measures initiated by the Government. Complaints Cells has been set up in each of the Departments of the Secretariat as well as in the offices of the Heads of Departments and also at the District level. In furtherance of this objectives, Mondays are observed as Grievance Days in all the districts, when the District Collector, Revenue Divisional Officer, Tahsildar and other Field Officers remain in the head-quarters and receive petitions from the public and pursue prompt action to redress their grievances. With reference to the study reports of the Special Commissioners appointed by the Government the system of redressal of grievances has been streamlined effectively to ensure prompt action on the petitions. The white card and the pink card issued to the petitions enable them to comprehend the time by which their grievances will be solved. Another step in this direction is the "Mass Contact Programme" conducted each month by the Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, etc., according to which each of them visit a village with a team of officers, hear the grievances of the public, sort out their problems and solve the maximum possible on the spot itself.

(iii) *Pensioners' Grievances :*

5. Turning to the grievances of the pensioners, Pensioners' Grievance Cell is functioning in the Personnel and Administration Reforms Department. A committee consisting of the Commissioner and Secretary Personnel

and Administrative Reforms Department, the Commissioner and Secretary, Finance Department, Deputy Accountant-General and Director of Treasuries and Accounts have a quarterly meeting with the representatives of the Pensioner's Associations and discuss their problems. The District Collectors also conduct similar meetings with the Pensioners once in four months and attempt to solve their problems.

6. The number of pension cases received and disposed of during the period by the Pensioner's Grievance Cell is 6010 and 5690 respectively.

7. From October, 1988 onwards, the Cell is monitoring the processing of pension and other retirement benefits of officers of Secretariat retiring every month, co-ordinates with the Departments of Secretariat, Accountant-General (A. and E.) and Pay and Accounts Officer and ensure that Pension Payment Order and Commuted Value of Pension Payment Order are issued before retirement and the payment of General Provident Fund final payment and Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity are made on the next working day following the date of retirement. The Chief Secretary to Government hands over the order books of these benefits to the retiring officers on next

working day following the date of retirement. In this way retirement benefits have been handed over to 34 officers retired during the period from October to March, 1989.

8. The petitions received from the retired officers are referred to the Departments of Secretariat or Heads of Departments as the case may be and wherever possible the grievances redressed expeditiously. During the period 1988-89 4806 papers have been received and 4,644 papers have been disposed off.

(iv) Tamil Nadu State Administrative Tribunal :

The Tamil Nadu Administrative Tribunal was constituted under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 with effect from 12th December 1988.

The Act provides for adjudication of trial by the Administrative Tribunal on disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to Public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State Government, etc. with setting of the Tribunal the jurisdiction of High Court with regard to the above matters stands excluded.

CHAPTER XXI.
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

The functions of the department include undertaking of Evaluation and Special studies, Project Formulation and preparation of two Annual Publications (i) Tamil Nadu; An Economic Appraisal; and (ii) Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Tamil Nadu Budget.

This Department is headed by a Director who is in overall control of both Technical and Administrative matters.

The Department undertakes evaluation studies at the instance of the Government Based on the recommendations of the State Evaluation Committee.

Evaluation and Special Studies.—In addition to undertaking evaluation studies allotted by the Government, this Department also carries out special/ad hoc 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. The following evaluation and special studies were completed during the year 1988-89 and reports sent to Government:—

A. Evaluation Studies :

1. Industrial complexes-sub-sector evaluation.
2. Study on Rotational water supply in the Periyar-Vaigai Command and Lower Bhavani Project areas.
3. Handloom Weavers Training Scheme in Tamil Nadu.
4. Household Repair Services centres in Madras City.
5. Assigning surplus lands to the landless and its utilization.
6. Dry Farming Scheme.
7. Staff Norms for the maintenance of Tube wells.

B. Special Studies :

1. Project Report for construction of Modern slaughter House at Perambur.
2. Report on Pattern of consumption Expenditure A state-wise analysis (1973-1983).
3. Study on Reduction of Ground Water Table in the wells situated in the Periyar-Vaigai Command Area after lining.
4. Training programmes to farmers on storage techniques under Farmer's Extension service scheme.
5. Report on infrastructural facilities to TNFDC to benefit Fishermen beneficiaries identified under IRDP.

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 Govern-

ment. They are—

(i) Analysed the monthly progress report of the Director of Sericulture and sent remarks on the performance of the Government Reeling Units.

(ii) 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 one meeting was convened and two evaluation reports were discussed.

(iii) Selected Economic Indicators depicting the performance of the State Economy in the recent past Figures with brief comments.

(iv) Comments on the proposal of Director of Fisheries for sanction of additional fisherman to the Kanniyakumari district FEDA.

(v) Comments on the project report on Tapioca Development scheme.

(vi) Compilation work relating to 'State Taxes—A compendium' has been completed.

(vii) A bulletin known as 'Monthly Economic Information' has been introduced since November, 1987, bringing out important articles and summaries of economic nature.

STUDIES UNDER PROGRESS—

Evaluation studies :

1. Implementation of Minimum wages Act 1948 in cinemas and Motion picture industry.
2. Scheme under Tribal sub-plan in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri.
3. Mobile veterinary units.
4. Housing scheme for Harijans.
5. Karuppanadhi Scheme in Tirunelveli district.
6. Investment made on Roads in Rural Areas.
7. Streamlining of Sales Tax Collection Machinery.
8. Cattle Development Scheme.

Special Studies :

9. Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education.
10. Investment in Irrigation.
11. Subventions and subsidies to the TNEB.
12. Project for making Culture Pearls.
13. Scheme for Resistant Areas and reducing IMR and MMR.

Periyar-Vaigai Modernisation Project, Madurai:

The Monitoring and Evaluation Cell of Periyar-Vaigai Modernisation Project, Madurai has been in existence since June, 1986 with one Deputy Director, one Research Officer and a team of other supporting staff. The objectives of the cell are to evaluate, the impact of Periyar-Vaigai Modernisation Project, to conduct Base Line surveys and special studies and to provide field level of feed back of the project management. The study includes social economic condition of the farmers, land use, pattern, cropping pattern, agronomic practices, yield level, credit extension and market services, etc., The cell has conducted the following special studies during the year 1988-89:—

- (i) Special study on 'On Farm Development Works.
- (ii) Special study on 'Localisation of Ayacut';
- (iii) Special study on 'Tank Irrigation'.

A sum of Rs. 4.71 lakhs has been spent for this office during 1988-89.

Tank Modernisation scheme with E.E.C. Assistance at Trichy:

The Evaluation Unit for undertaking studies on Tank Modernisation Scheme has been set-up at Trichy in November, 1987 with a Deputy Director and a small complement of staff. The Government is implementing an EEC assisted Tank Modernisation scheme. In the first phase about 150 tanks have been selected in the districts Chengai Anna, North Arcot, South Arcot, Pudukottai, Pasumpon Thevar Thirunagan, Ramnathapuram and Kamarajar. A sample of 20 tanks have been selected. It is proposed to survey the 20 sample tanks for about 3 seasons continuously. The office in its first year of existence has completed the first round of survey. A sum of Rs. 2.361 lakhs has been spent for this unit during 1988-89.

Tamil Nadu an Economic Appraisal:

The work of this unit involves collection of statistical and qualitative information from different department and other agencies and on that basis assessing the performance of different sectors of the economy during the year under review. The prices, employment situation budgetary transactions and sectoral review are dealt with. The issue 'Tamil Nadu An Economic Appraisal 1987-88' was released.

Economic-cum-Functional classification:

This report, another annual feature of the Department deals with Economic and Functional Classification of the State Budget. It shows the classification of Budgetary expenditure or group by their economic characteristics such as wages, salaries, stipend, scholarships, subsidies capital outlay, etc. In this document, Government functions are broadly divided into (i) General Services (ii) Social and Community Services (iii) Economic services and (4) Other purposes. The issue for the year 1988-89 was release.

Library: The Department has a Library with a qualified full-time Librarian. Keeping with the growth of the Department and its research activities the Library is being steadily strengthened. 222 new collections have been

added to the Library. As on date, the number of books in the Library 2,455 and periodicals 40.

Financial Position:

This department has no source of revenue. The details of expenditure at the Head quarters under plan and Non-Plan schemes for the year 1988-89 are given below:

		(RS. IN LAKHS)			
I. Non-Plan	24.09
Plan Schemes	0.88
Total expenditure					24.97

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

For almost the whole year the State Planning Commission continued without any change in its composition. After the new Government took over, the Chief Minister assumed the Chairmanship of the Commission during March 1989.

2. **Annual plan.**—The Planning Commission organised a series of meetings with Secretaries to Government Heads of Department during October–November, 1988 to discuss and finalise Part II Schemes and 1989–90 Annual Plan. The preparation of the Annual Plan-document was completed in time and this work involved compilation of schemes approved by the State Planning Commission, drafting of narrative notes on schemes, ensuring internal consistency and preparation of a number of meaningful statements for 20 Point Programme Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan, Minimum Need Programme and Externally Aided Projects.

3. **District Planning.**—The State Planning Commission functioned as a nodal agency for preparation of a model district plan for Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, undertook the exercises and the officers of State Planning Commission were actively involved in the preparation of the Model district plan.

4. **Preparation of Reports/Papers.**—The technical Officers in the various divisions prepared the following reports relevant to planning:

- (i) Performance audit report of Parambikulam-Aliyar Irrigation Project.
- (ii) Assessment of Water Resources Potential and their utilisation in Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) A report on integrated development of Cauvery Basin.
- (iv) Compilation of data on agro-climatic region in Tamil Nadu.

PRICES STATISTICS.

Wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu.—Index numbers of Wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu are compiled every week with 1970-71 as base year. The index basket covers 177 commodities comprising 510 quotations classified under the following three major groups.

A statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu during the year 1988-89 is given in Statement I.

Consumer Price Index Number.—Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees working in establishments coming under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and published by the Director of Statistics.

From October 1988 onwards the Director of Labour Bureau has revised the base year of all the Consumer Price Index Numbers from 1960-100 to 1982-100.

A statement showing the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers for different centres in Tamil Nadu with 1960-100 and 1982-100 as base year is given in Statement II.

Rainfall.—During the year 1988-89 (April 1988 to March 1989) the rainfall was normal only in 10 districts such as Madras, Chengai-Anna, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Dindigul, Quide-Milleth, Kamarajar and Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan districts. The remaining 10 districts had received deficient rainfall on the whole the State had received only normal 17.87%. A statement showing the seasonal and annual rainfall in Tamil Nadu during the year 1988-89 (April 1988 to March 1989) is furnished in Statement III.

Condition of Crops and Agricultural Production.—The (details of areas and production of important crops estimated for 1988-89 compared with that of 1987-88 are furnished in Statement IV.

Foreign Trade Statistics.—The foreign trade statistics were collected from the daily lists of Imports and Exports published by the Customs Authority, Madras. The commodity imported and exported through Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin Seaports and Tiruchirappalli Air port were also collected from the respective port—V. authorities.

Quantum of Foreign Trade through ports of Tamil Nadu by Ports in terms of value.

Value Rs. in lakhs, year 1986-87.

Serial number and name of the port.	Imports	Exports
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Madras	2,26,625	74,793
2 Cuddalore	1,960	35
3 Nagapattinam	444	800
4 Tuticorin	34,758	19,568
5 St. Thomas Mount	26,896	46,567
6 Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	..	11
	<u>2,90,683</u>	<u>1,41,774</u>

State Income (Net State Domestic Product)

1987-88. **Tamil Nadu.**—At current prices the total Net State domestic Product at factor cost rose from Rs. 15,493.93 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 17,033.52 crores in 1987-88 reflecting a growth of 9.92 per cent as against an increase of 10.97 per cent in 1986-87.

At constant price (i.e. 1980-91 prices) the total Net State Domestic Product in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 10,461.13 crores as against Rs. 9,945.45 crores in the previous year 1986-87. Thus the State Income in real terms indicates a growth of 5.18 per cent in 1987-88 as against 2.65 percent in 1986-87.

Per Capita Income.—The per capita Income at current prices has increased from Rs. 2,921 in 1986-87 to Rs. 3,163 in 1987-88. The per capita Income at constant (1980-81) Prices has increased from Rs. 1,875 in 1986-87 to Rs. 1,943 in 1987-88.

STATEMENT-I.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU (BASE—1970 71—100)

Year ; 1988-89

Serial number and Group / Sub-group.	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1989	1989	1989
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I. Primary Articles	464.01	470.55	471.79	475.71	473.50	470.00	481.51	489.28	499.36	491.15	497.56	480.48
1 Food Articles	465.35	485.37	489.52	495.70	493.73	490.15	509.27	523.25	534.73	524.98	510.61	491.92
2 Non-food Articles	453.57	444.89	441.39	441.76	439.05	435.55	435.01	432.89	441.10	430.33	473.57	458.44
3 Minerals	501.46	501.46	501.46	501.46	501.46	501.46	501.46	501.46	501.46	529.80	558.14	558.14
II Fuel Power, Light	486.91	486.91	486.91	486.91	486.91	486.91	486.91	486.91	486.91	488.99	495.23	495.23
III Manufactured Products	421.60	424.97	424.87	426.95	427.51	421.18	422.56	427.85	426.88	428.74	433.81	436.45
All Commodities	446.08	451.01	451.62	454.60	453.68	449.05	455.72	462.14	467.03	463.59	469.40	461.57

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STATEMENT-II.

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU (1960=100) (1982=100).

Month.	Madras City		Cuddalore's		Tiruchirappalli.		Madurai.		Coimbatore.		Nagercoil.		Coonoor.		Salem.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
	1960=100	1982=100	1960=100	1982=100	1960=100	1982=100	1960=100	1982=100	1960=100	1982=100	1960=100	Aug. 1939=100	1960=100	1982=100	1960=100	1982=100
April 1988	783	..	817	3,848	816	..	802	..	818	..	906	4,539	783	..	..	..
May	788	..	820	3,864	820	..	823	..	819	..	918	4,599	788	..	..	..
June	799	..	833	3,923	807	..	834	..	827	..	953	4,775	790	..	..	..
July	812	..	854	4,022	816	..	827	..	851	..	957	4,795	800	..	..	..
August	811	..	853	4,018	826	..	830	..	853	..	963	4,825	802	..	..	..
September	819	..	839	3,952	803	..	835	..	852	..	929	4,654	810	..	..	..
October	832	..	851	4,008	808	..	864	164	861	161	927	4,644	816	170	..	163
November	848	168	891	4,197	834	..	870	165	867	162	936	4,689	830	173	..	164
December	843	167	891	4,197	883	177	901	171	872	163	963	4,825	830	173	..	164
January 1989	843	167	856	4,032	878	176	896	170	867	162	972	4,870	826	172	..	163
February	843	167	855	4,027	873	175	901	171	867	162	969	4,855	825	172	..	163
March	838	166	836	3,938	873	175	901	171	867	162	950	4,760	830	173	..	163

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STATEMENT III.

RAINFALL IN DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1988 AND MAY 1988.

Details. (1)	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Normal	47.3	71.9	45.8	60.6	94.6	107.4	186.5	182.0	78.9
Actual	95.7	58.5	32.5	82.9	140.9	120.1	70.3	115.6	31.8

Statement showing the month-wise Rainfall in mm. during winter period and March 1989.

Details. (1)	January 1989. (2)	February 1989. (3)	March 1989. (4)
Normal	34.9	15.2	19.9
Actual	2.0	0.0	26.5

RAINFALL DURING THE YEAR 1988-89.

Normal.	Actual.	Percentage of Deviation from Normal.
945.0	776.8	- 17.8

STATEMENT IV.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS.

Serial number. (1)	Crops. (2)	Area in hectares. (As per forecast reports)		Percentage of Variation. (5)	Production in Tonnes. (As per forecast reports)		Percentage of Variation. (8)
		1988-89. (3)	1987-88. (4)		1988-89. (6)	1987-88. (7)	
1	Paddy	18,62,174	19,67,907	- 5.4	55,22,339	54,79,888	+ 0.8
2	Cholam	5,75,134	7,44,687	- 22.8	5,43,886	7,46,806	- 27.2
3	Cumba	2,76,152	2,75,265	+ 1.0	2,91,396	2,83,850	+ 2.7
4	Ragi	1,86,936	1,89,563	- 1.4	2,66,187	3,12,003	- 14.7
5	Redgram	1,59,702	1,49,656	+ 6.8	1,04,016	98,018	+ 6.1
6	Bengalgram	4,543	7,879	- 42.3	2,931	5,025	- 41.5
7	Horragram	1,20,993	1,63,393	- 25.09	54,184	71,627	- 24.4
8	Other Pulses	1,25,788	1,34,379	- 6.4	25,922	28,432	- 8.8

- Production in terms of Rice.

+ Production in terms of Huskedgram.

STATEMENT V.

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN)-TAMIL NADU (AT CONSTANT 1980-81 PRICES)

State: TAMIL NADU.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Industry. (1)	1984-85 (2)	1985-86 (3)	1986-87 P.R. (4)	1987-88 Q.E. (5)
1 Agriculture and Allied Activities	2,46,707	2,72,264	2,65,553	2,79,698
2 Forestry and Logging	1,613	1,617	1,975	2,232
3 Fishing	4,671	3,672	4,523	4,378
4 Mining and Quarrying	4,124	4,064	4,070	3,982
SUB-TOTAL: PRIMARY	2,57,115	2,81,617	2,76,121	2,90,290
5.1 Manufacturing (Under Factories Act)	1,45,148	1,47,816	1,52,562	1,54,326
5.2 Manufacturing (Others)	1,05,170	1,16,921	1,10,610	1,07,483
6 Construction	39,579	41,229	46,176	51,717
7 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3,419	9,518	8,758	9,639
SUB-TOTAL: SECONDARY	2,93,316	3,15,484	3,18,106	3,23,165
8.1 Railways	3,642	3,801	3,604	3,604
8.2 Transport by other means and Storage	4,15,820	46,587	57,543	70,968
8.3 Communication	8,610	9,016	9,886	9,886
8.4 Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	1,41,362	1,47,798	1,46,851	1,49,470
SUB-TOTAL: TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE	1,95,196	2,07,202	2,17,884	2,33,928
10 Banking and Insurance	33,737	41,056	45,165	45,165
11 Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	41,439	42,880	44,371	45,926
SUB-TOTAL: FINANCE AND REAL ESTATE	75,176	83,936	89,536	91,091
12 Public Administration	28,124	29,001	33,219	39,204
13 Other Services	54,349	51,663	59,679	68,435
SUB-TOTAL: COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICES	82,473	80,664	92,898	1,07,639
SUB-TOTAL: TERTIARY	3,52,845	3,71,802	4,00,318	4,32,658
14 Total-Net State domestic Product at factor cost	9,03,276	9,68,903	9,94,545	10,46,113
15 Estimated Population in '00	5,13,701	5,22,253	5,30,529	5,38,490
16 Per Capita	1,758	1,855	1,875	1,943

P.R. - Partially Revised. Q.E. - Quick Estimate.

CHAPTER XXIII
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. Total prohibition which was first introduced in Salem District in 1937, was later extended to three more Districts and the entire State was brought under dry law in October, 1948. As total prohibition was not introduced in other States, its enforcement was suspended in August 1971 and this situation prevailed till 31st August 1974. During 1974-75 Toddy and Arrack shops were closed and permits were issued to consumer IMFS imported from other States and sold in licensed shops. 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 the consumption by the permit holders.

The Prohibition and Excise Department plays a predominant role as it is one of the main revenue yielding departments 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.

In order to plug the leakage of revenue which should otherwise have accrued to the State, the Government reviewed and withdraw various concessions granted to the IMFS Units previously. Accordingly, the exemption of Excise Duty and Vend Fee granted on Rectified Spirit supplied to the IMFS (Manufacture) Units was withdrawn. The payment of Excise Duty by the Wholesaler was also shifted to the manufacturer in order to collect the Sales Tax and Surcharges on Excise Duty on that point. The Government have also raised the Excise Duty on IMFS and BEER Vend Fee on Beer for local consumption and Excise Duty and Vend Fee on export of Beer, etc., considering higher rates levied in other States.

Consequent on the implementation of all such measures during February, 1989, the excise revenue has gone up during the months of February, 1989 and March, 1989 resulting in the total revenue of Rs. 141 crores during 1988-89 as against Rs. 120 crores during 1987-88. The full year impact of these measures will be much higher in 1989-90.

Excise revenue derived from various sources during 1988-89.

Details.	Amount.
(1)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.) (2)
1. Country Spirit	68.66
2. Country Fermented Liquor	22.93
3. Malt Liquor	752.10
4. Foreign Liquor and Spirit	12,497.65

Details.	Amount.
(1)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS). (2)
5. Commercial Denatured Spirit and Medicated Wines.	439.11
6. Medical and Toilet preparation ..	99.83
7. Opium Hemp and Other Drugs ..	9.95
8. Fines and Confiscations	2.27
9. Service and Service Fees	11.25
10. Other Receipts	268.94
Total ..	14,163.69
Refund ..	27.70
Net ..	14,135.99

Manufacture of IMFS, Beer and Mass Wines.—Now, in Tamil Nadu there are five private units manufacturing IMFS. Government have taken a policy decision not to grant license to fresh units in private sector and also not to permit the existing units to enhance their production capacity.

Retail Sale of IMFS.—In order to augment the resource position of the State Government and also to avoid complaints of favouritism in the grant of retail licence and to provide opportunity to all, the Government decided to introduce auction system for the grant of privilege of retails vending of IMFS with effect from 1st June 1989. It is expected to earn a higher revenue.

Molasses Control.—Molasses, a by-product of sugar Mill is the basic raw material for manufacture of Rectified Spirit, Liquor, Medicine, Chemicals and production of Cattle Feed and Edible Oil, etc. The Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is the State Molasses Controls who controls the storage, movement, and utilisation of molasses. There are 27 sugar mills in the State.

At the beginning of the Sugar year 1988-89, 1.15 lakhs tonnes of molasses was available. The anticipated production of molasses during the current year is estimated at 4.23 lakhs tonnes. On account of the increase in production of molasses, a position has emerged facilitating liberal allotment of molasses for manufacture of cattle feed and for industries. The Government of India have also permitted export of one lakh tonnes of molasses to Foreign Countries from Tamil Nadu. The State Government have so far granted permission to export 73,000 tonnes of molasses. Against this 35,496 tonnes only have been exported so far.

Rectified Spirit.—There are 8 (eight) distilleries in the State with an installed capacity of 984.80 lakhs litre of Rectified Spirit per annum. 774.20 lakh litres of spirit were made available inclusive of carry over stock of 74.91 lakh litres from the distilleries during the year 1988-89.

against 723.31 lakhs litres during the previous year. As the Government have banned the manufacture and sale of Arrack there was surplus of Rectified Spirit in the State and this has been allotted to various alcohol based industries.

Prohibition Enforcement Wing.—The Prohibition Enforcement Wing in the State was mainly responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and the various rules and regulations framed thereunder. The territorial Police and also enforcing the law with effect from 1st August 1988. The Prohibition Enforcement Wing curtails illicit distillation, tapping smuggling and sale of spurious preparations in the State.

The relentless drive by the Prohibition Enforcement wing against illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor and other dangerous activities of the bootleggers has kept bootlegging under control. During the year 1988, 345 bootleggers were detained under the Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982 (Goondas Act) as against 223 persons during the year 1987.

Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited.—The TASMAC 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 and is registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores consisting of 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each. 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 commenced its business from 25th July 1983.

The Corporation monitors the purchase and distribution by wholesale of the IMFS products. The Chairman is the head of the Corporation.

The sale of IMFS by TASMAC and consequent revenue generated for the State during the year is Rs. 3,39,97.67 lakhs.

The particulars of Excise Duty, Vend Fee and Additional Vend Fee remitted by the Corporation are detailed below :—

REVENUE RECEIPT TO GOVERNMENT FROM
TASMAC LIMITED.

(ACTUALS—Rupees in Crores.)			
Particulars.		1987-88.	1988-89.
(1)		(2)	(3)
Excise Duty		66.10	69.87
Vend Fee (IMFS)		7.72	8.50
Additional Vend Fee over IMFS & Beer		26.10	33.39
Sales Tax		38.60	37.83
Import Licence Fee		1.04	1.10
		<u>139.56</u>	<u>150.69</u>

CHAPTER XXIII.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
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 Ex-Officio Assistant Pay Master.

2. The Carnatic stipends are being paid monthly to the family members and the descendants 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 devided 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 108 perpetual stipendiaries as on 31st March 1989 and the annual payment made during the financial year ended 31st March 1989 was Rs. 1,41,456.04.

5. There are 5 Non-perpetual stipendiaries as on 31st March 1989 and a sum of Rs. 1,080.00 was paid to them during the year.

6. The perpetual and non-perpetual male stipendiaries and non-perpetual female stipendiaries are mustered twice a year on 2nd January and 1st July. The perpetual female stipendiaries are mustered once a year on 1st July of every year.

7. The Prince of Arcot, draws his title allowance of Rs. 6,096 and tomb allowance of Rs. 444.08 per month direct from the State Bank of India. Thiru G. M. Abdul Kader has been recognised by the Government as the Prince of Arcot.

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.

The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 42,000 to Government of Tamil Nadu for its agency function carried for the year 1988-89.

CENSUS ORGANISATION.

The activities of the Census Department, Department falling under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India are briefly given below:—

1. Publications [Part IX (i) and Part IX (ii)] relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes giving data on Literary, workers/non-workers, marital status and also individual scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population were published during the year.

2. Tabulation work of 1981 Census Atlas, Tamil Nadu giving various data with maps and notes has been completed and is ready for printing.

3. The remaining District Census Handbooks in Tamil Nadu were published during the period under report.

CENSUS ORGANISATION—cont.

4. Reports on Special Studies on 'Aladipatti Village and Manufacture of Musical instruments in Tamil Nadu' were finalised and entrusted for printing and those volumes are expected to be released shortly.

5. The Special Study reports of 'Viswanoor Village and 'Mannargudi town' were also drafted.

6. 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 up 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.

7. The first pre-test for the 1991 Census Schedules were conducted between November 22nd to December 10th 1988 in Tamil Nadu in 10 rural and 10 urban blocks selected in five districts. The results were tabulated and sent to Registrar General, India by the end of December 1988.

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell was formed in 1974 with the sole object of redressing the grievances of the Public. 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 was changed as Governor's Special Cell during the President's Rule from 1st April 1988 to 26th January 1989 and as Chief Minister's Special Cell from 27th January 1989.

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 redressed.

4. To have effective follow up action, the Cell has introduced the following special registers during the President's Rule.

- (1) Follow-up cases register ;
- (2) Petitions Register ;
- (3) Physically Handicapped Petitions Register ;
and
- (4) Sensitive Petitions Register.

The above registers are being followed in the popular Government also.

5. Number of petitions received during the year under reference is given below:—

Governor's Special Cell.	Chief Minister's Special Cell.
1—4—1988 to 26—1—1989	3,25,786
27—1—1989 to 31—3—1989	1,25,412

Out of total number of petitions, i.e., 4,51,118 received from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989, 4,45,796 have been disposed of.

COMPLAINT CELL.

With a view to have same special agency for looking into the grievances of the Public as well as the Government Servants, a Complaints 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 post without confirmation;
- (3) cases of fixation of pay;
- (4) cases of delay in finalisation of pension, grant of increments annually, etc.
- (5) request for transfers including complaints against frequent transfers; and
- (6) delay in payment of T.A., G.P.F., etc.

Petition from general public are also received in this cell. They relate to issue of pattas, assignment of poramboke lands, house sites, protection for life, request for employment opportunities, grant of financial assistance, sanction of political pension, provision of civic facilities, 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 sent to the department of secretariat for further action. In short, this cell is functioning as an agency to the Public, Government servants, retired personnel and members of the deceased Government servants in getting their legitimate claims settled or grievances redressed. Altogether more than 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.

The following statistics will show the number of grievances petitions received in Public (CC&A) department and disposed of during the year 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989:

(1)	Number of cases received (2)	Number of cases disposed (3)
State petitions	24,824	24,824
Central petitions	29,768	(Reports on the action taken by the departments on the petitions are gathered and replies sent to Government of India.)

ELECTIONS.

REVISION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS:

The Electoral Rolls for all the Assembly Constituencies in this State were revised intensively in 1988 with effect to 1st January 1988 as the qualifying date. The Electoral Rolls for all the Assembly Constituencies except that of 18. Villivakkam have been finally published on 19th May 1988.

The total electorate in 1984 was 3,09,57,439. After the intensive revision, the total electorate in Tamil Nadu was 3,54,62,607 out of this, men voters were 1,79,32,561 and women were 1,75,30,046. There was an increase of 55,05,168 voters consequent on the intensive revision. The increase worked out to 14.5 percent over the electorate in 1984. The Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1989 was held on the basis of the Electoral Rolls, 1988.

2. The Election Commission of India has directed a special revision of Electoral Rolls with reference to 1st April 1989 as the qualifying date to include the names of persons who are 18 years of age and above and not already included in the Electoral Rolls, 1988. The revision has been taken up accordingly.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS:—

General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1989.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 30th January 1988 and the President rule was imposed with effect from 30th January 1988. The Election Commission of India has fixed the poll programme for holding the General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in January 1989.

Totally 6,051 persons were filed their nominations, out of which the nominations of 210 persons were rejected on the date of scrutiny. 2,020 persons withdrew their candidature leaving 3,021 candidates in the fray. The poll was held on a single day between 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. on 21st January 1989 for all the Assembly Constituencies in Tamil Nadu except 144. Madurai West and 154. Marungapuri. Assembly Constituencies where poll was countermanded consequent on the death of an Independent candidate in each of the Assembly Constituencies.

42,878 Polling Stations were set up in Tamil Nadu for the total electorate of 3,54,62,607. Ex-servicemen, Ex-police Personnel were also deployed for election bandobust duty and the election went off Peacefully. Totally, 2,45,95,590 voters exercised their franchise. The counting of votes was taken up on 22nd January 1989 and the declaration of Results of all the Assembly Constituencies were completed on 23rd January 1989. An expenditure of Rs. 8,62,98,001 was incurred for the conduct of General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1989.

Under Article 333 of the Constitution of India, the Governor has nominated Thiru Oscar C. Nigili to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from the Anglo Indian Community on 5th February 1989.

A fresh notification was issued calling for elections in respect of 144. Madurai East and 154. Marungapuri Assembly Constituencies (Poll Countermanded Constituencies) on 7th February 1989. The Poll was held on 11th March 1989.

Bye Elections to two seats in the Council of Seats were notified by the Election Commission of India. The poll was fixed on 20th March 1989. There was no contest. Thiru Viduthalai Virumbi and Thiru Tha. Kirutinan were declared elected...

Election Petition.—Sixteen Election Petitions have been filed in the High Court of Madras in connection with the General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly held in 21st January 1989.

(ii) Three Civil Appeals relating to the election petitions are pending in the Supreme Court of India

EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE.

The Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Ex-Servicemen and their dependents in the State. All Welfare measures for the 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 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.

The cost of maintenance of the Directorate is shared by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu on 50:50 basis.

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 Tamil Nadu Standing Flag Day Committee presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu. The collection of Flag Day 1987 is Rs. 11,85,682.46 against the target of Rs. 88.0 lakhs. The collection of Flag Day 1988 as on 30th April 1989 is Rs. 26,55,873.66 against target of Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund.—Tamil Nadu 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 for this fund during the period 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989 by way of various grants and other schemes

amounts to Rs. 59.05 lakhs. The administration of the fund is controlled by the Committee constituted for the purpose with the Joint Secretary, Public (Ex-servicemen) Department and Ex. Officio Director of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare as its Chairman.

Amalgamated Funds for Ex-Servicemen.—It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee the His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its chairman and it caters to the needs of exservicemen and their dependents by way of sanctioning interest subsidy on loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks, Scholarship Annual Maintenance Grants to war widows, etc. A sum of Rs. 5.78 lakhs was spent towards assistance rendered out of the fund during the period 1988-1989.

Schemes implemented by this Department.—The Tamil Nadu Soliders', Sailors and Airmen's Board (Rajya Sevik Board) with the financial resources from the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund implemented the following schemes:—

1. **Tailoring Units.**—The women dependents of deceased/retired/released service personnel are given training in Tailoring for a period of 6 months to enable them to learn tailoring and thereby to supplement their families income. Tailoring Units are now functioning in all the districts where adequate number dependents 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 per mensem. 3,27,282 sets of uniforms were stitched worth of Rs. 9.16 lakhs and 606 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 income ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 per month.

3. **Jawan Bhavans (Shopping Complex):**—There are 7 Jawan Bhavans constructed at Tiruchirappallai, 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 Bhavans and the amount is earned from these Jawans Bhavans and the amount is credited into the Tamil Nadu Exservices-Personnel Benevolent Fund.

4. **District Exservices Centre.**—In all the districts except Kanyakumari, Pudukkottai, Periyar, Ramanathapuram, Dindigul Quaide-Milleth, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan and Tuticorin there are district exservices centre for providing amenities to ex-servicemen and their dependants to visit the district headquarter for various purposes. Lodging facilities are also available at nominal Rent. The Offices of the Deputy-Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare housed in these centres. There are recreation facilities television sets and a reading room for the Exservices 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.

5. *Typewriting and Shorthand Institutes*]:—Three Institutes are functioning at Madras, Thanjavur and Madurai for the benefit of Ex-servicemen and their dependants. These institutes have been recognised by the Government. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 120 per course during their training period from amalgamated funds. So far 1,320 candidates were trained and 120 are under training.

6. *12 Bedded Wards for Ex-servicemen in Taluk Headquarters Hospital*.—In addition to the existing 17 twelve bedded wards for exservicemen in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals for which a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was contributed from the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund, one more ward has been completed at Ramanathapuram Headquarters Hospital.

7. *Training for preparing exservicemen for Self-Employment (PEXSEM)*.—Under an All India 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 the States selected. So far 469 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, Arni and in RUSHA K. V. Kuppam, Gudiyatham 138 trainees were sanctioned loan and 130 have set up Self Employment Ventures. The Government have extended the scheme to two more districts viz., Dharmapuri and Nellai-Kattabomman districts with effect from 1988-89.

8. *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 the project. Under this scheme, so far 303 ex-servicemen have been sanctioned with a loan of Rs. 924.52 lakhs.

9. *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 196 ex-servicemen have applied loan on the above scheme.

10. *Special Employment Cell for Ex-servicemen*.—The Special Employment cells in the Offices of the Deputy Assistant Directors of Ex-servicemen Welfare and in the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare started functioning from 1st April 1982. So far 7,231 ex-servicemen have been placed in various jobs and 15,335 are on the Live Register.

11. *Land/House Sites 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 exservicemen have

been allotted house sites at the rate of 3 cents in the districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli, South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan.

12. *Canteen Facilities*.—At present CSD Canteen facilities are available in the following districts:

1. Madras
2. Chengalpattu (Chengai-Anna) District
3. Thiruchirappalli (convening Pudukkottai and Thanjavur).
4. The Nilgiris.
5. North Arcot at Vellore.
6. Tirunelveli (covering VOC and Kanniyakumari Districts).
7. Madurai-NOC Unit canteen accommodates maximum number of ex-servicemen.
8. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District -NCC Unit covering Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Part of Pudukkottai District. Directorate has given loan of Rs. 85,000.
9. Kamarajar -Mobile canteen visits Srivilliputhur on third Friday of every month.

13. *Deployment of Exservicemen in Election Bandobust Duties*.—During the recent Tamil Nadu State Assembly Elections, 23,800 ex-servicemen were deployed for the Election Bandobust duties.

14. *Involvement of Ex-servicemen as Motivators for Promotion of Family Welfare Programmes*.—In order to utilise the services of Ex-servicemen as motivators for promotion of various welfare programmes a seminar on the Family Welfare Programmes was conducted in districts in consultation with the District Family Welfare Officers. 1,035 ex-servicemen participated in these seminars.

15. *National Literacy Mission*.—The Government have formulated a programme of promoting Literacy Mission by involving selected ex-servicemen, based on the data available with regard to percentage of literacy in the districts. In Tamil Nadu South Arcot and Dharmapuri districts have been included in the National Literacy Mission. The Ex-servicemen may be got involved in "Each One Teach One" programme under the Mass Programme for functional Literacy Under this a number of ex-servicemen will get employment as Motivators and block level Commandants.

16. *Texco*.—A business Corporation under the name style "TAMIL NADU EX-SERVICEMEN CORPORATION LIMITED" has been set up under the Companies Act 1956. This Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 50,00 lakhs. Rs. 15,000 has been given as interest free loan from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund. Paid parking system and Pallavan Transport Season Ticket system at Madras are under the control of Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen Corporation. Paid Parking system has also been extended to Coimbatore Municipal Corporation ONGC Contract is also under operation with TEXCO. 205 Ex-servicemen have secured employment opportunities through TEXCO

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

INFANTRY BATTALION (TA) TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

Voluntary Training.—The following voluntary training vacancies were allotted during the year and these vacancies were utilised in major part for conducting promotion cadres, specialist and precourse trainings:

	Office	JCOs.	OR
(a) One month	1	2	119
(b) Two months	..	4	164
(c) Three months	1	11	107

Recruitment and Recruit Training:

Thirty-five recruits were enrolled by this Unit during December, 1988 and Jan., 1989. Recruits were given 30 days recruit training from 2 January 1989 to 31st January, 1989 followed by two months annual training from 1st February, 1989 to 31st March 1989. The following subjects were covered in recruit training:—

- (a) Physical training.
- (b) Drill.
- (c) Basic Weapon Training.
- (d) Map Reading.
- (e) Education.
- (f) Field Craft.
- (g) First Aid.
- (h) Security.
- (i) Night training to include night navigation and handling of weapon during darkness.
- (j) Field Engineering
- (k) Mobilisation
- (l) Lecture/Demoon Drill, weapon Training, Field craft Field Engineering and security.
- (m) Short range firing.

The recruits were made to fire on the short range with rifle 7/62 mm 2AI. The results obtained were satisfactory.

Annual Training.—The annual training of all units have since been revised throughout the year. The annual training camp for the year 1988-89 was conducted as under:

(a) 1st May 1988 to 30 June 1988.	1 coy	'C'
(b) 17th August 1988 to 31st August 1988 21st October 1988 to 6th December, 1988	2 coy	'A' and 'B'
(c) 20th September 1988 to 23rd November 1988.	1 coy	'D'
(d) 1st December 1988 to 31st January 1989.	1 coy	'F'
(e) 1st February 1989 to 31st March 1989	1 coy	'E'

Recruitment into Defence Service Corps.—Five individuals from this unit were recruited in DSC. This may mean loss of good material for this unit, but at the same time earns permanent means of livelihood to the otherwise unemployed part time soldiers. Interest of the Unit was always given priority.

INFANTRY BATTALION (T.A.) COIMBATORE:

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	2	125
(b) 2 months	3	166
(c) 3 months	4	91

Personnel called for voluntary training underwent the following training cadres :—

(a) Pre-course training :

- (i) Platoon commander
- (ii) Platoon weapon N.C.Os.
- (iii) Unit Education Instructors.
- (iv) Driving and maintenance N.C.Os.
- (v) Physical Training.
- (vi) Cinema Projectionist.

Pre-cadre training :

- (i) Physical training central cadre.
 - (ii) Weapon Training central cadre.
 - (iii) Signal training Central Cadre.
 - (iv) Drill Central Cadre.
- (c) Promotion cadre :
- (i) Ummadwar
 - (ii) L/NK to Naik
 - (iii) Naik to Havildar
 - (iv) Havildar to Naib Subedar

Recruitment and Recruitment training.—A total of 114 civilians were enrolled during the year. It is a matter of concern that on Government employee turned up recruitment.

The newly enrolled personnel were imparted 12 weeks continuous recruit training in accordance with Training Syllabi laid down by the T.A. Directorate. A good standard in training was achieved by all recruits.

Annual Training Camp.—Due to the system of holding annual training camps throughout the year annual training were conducted as under :

- (a) Two companies .. 15 May 1988 to 14th July 1988.
 (b) One Company .. 15th August 1988 to 14th October 1988.
 (c) One Company: .. 1st October 1988 to 30th November 1988.
 (d) One Company .. 1st December 1988 to 31st January 1989.
 (e) One Company: .. 1st February 1989 to 31st March 1989. :

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA, SRI LANKA & VIETNAM.

The Department of Rehabilitation deals with the Rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka and provides relief assistance to the refugees. The repatriation of people of Indian origin from Burma started on 1st June 1963 and continued upto March 1989. A total of 1,44,353 repatriates arrived from Burma. The repatriation of people of Indian origin from Sri Lanka started on 1st November 1964. Up to 31st March, 1989, 1,15,632 families consisting of 4,60,638 repatriates arrived from Sri Lanka. The repatriation of people of Indian origin from Vietnam started in July 1975. So far 501 families consisting of 2,055 persons arrived in India.

The repatriation of people of Indian origin from Burma and Vietnam has almost been completed. The repatriation of people of Indian origin from Sri Lanka was stopped temporarily due to the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka during the last four years.

A total number of 1,33,833 refugees arrived in India from 25th July 1983 to 31st March 1989. The destitutes 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, the Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari including the existing Transit Camps at Mandipam (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 were reduced to 2 as on 31st March 1989. Up to 31st March 1989, 4,925 families consisting of 19,986 refugees, who were staying in various refugee camps, were repatriated to Sri Lanka. Arrange-

ments were also made for registration of all non camp refugees and for issue of "Sri Lanka refugees Identification certificates" for their eventual repatriation to Sri Lanka.

After receiving the relief assistance, the repatriates proceed to the place of settlement. In order to enable the repatriates to put up temporary shelters immediately on arrival at the rehabilitation site, these repatriates are provided with a hutting 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, these lands are assigned as house site free of costs to repatriates. The Housing Loan is sanctioned in three instalments and disbursed after verifying the proper utilisation of the earlier instalments of the loan.

Free education is provided for the children of repatriates. Those who are studying in hostels attached to schools are eligible for monthly stipend ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90. Annual book grant ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 150 according to the standard or class in which they are studying, is also granted. 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

5 per cent of the seats in the Industrial Training Institute 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.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BOILERS.*Steam Boilers.*

As in the past, the administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 during the year 1988-89 are being carried out by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boiler, Tamil Nadu.

The number of Boilers and Economisers, as per the active lists for the year 1988-89 is 2,100 Nos. Out of there, 2,070 number of 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, Deputy Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers as and when necessary by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers as check inspections during and after completion of repairs.

As per the latest amendment to regulation 391A of the Indian Boilers 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, Tiruchirapalli 14 in the presence of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers/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 Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. If the result are found satisfactory and to meet the requirements as per the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 the boilers are all allowed for further use.

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 Certificates in Form IV for the plates as per Regulations in order to ensure safety and standard of work. The performance of welders, engaged in repairing the boilers in manufacturing of valves were theoretically, practically and periodically tested to ensure proper quality and standard in the performance of welding.

Particulars of Boilers registered under section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, number of boilers transferred into this State and outside State as follow:—

Total Number Boilers and Economisers at the end of the Last Year	2,036 Nos.
No. of Boilers and Economisers registered during the year—	
Boilers—61 Nos.	
Economisers—3 Nos.	64 Nos.
Add No. of boilers transferred into the State	
LESS No. of boilers transferred to other State	11 Nos.
No. of active boilers and economisers at the end of the year 1988-89	2,100 Nos.

Accident :

No untoward accident occurred due to the boiler during the financial year 1988-89.

Receipts and Expenditure :

Total receipts of this Inspectorate for the year 1988-89 — Rs. 43,22,480, 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 the stage inspection of the boilers during manufacture of valves, drums, headers, chemical tests, fees for welders test prescrutiny fees for the drawings and pipeline drawings, etc.

The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate for the year 1988-89 — Rs. 19,35,523.

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.

Functions of this Service Department are alike to those of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers. Through its services, this Inspectorate contributes much to the growth of Industries and Cinemas in this State.

The Inspectorate's services to the Public fetch revenue of Rs. 761 lakhs a year to the state exchequer. Fees are collected in advance as per the rates prescribed by Government, according to the nature of such service.

State Acts implemented by the Electrical Inspectorate :

Following are the Acts and Rules implemented in the States:—

1. Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulating Act 1955 and Rules 1957.
2. Tamil Nadu Electricity [Duty Act 1939 and Rules.
3. Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on consumption) Act 1962 and Rules.
4. Tamil Nadu Private Electricity Supply Undertaking Acquisition Act 1973 and Rules, thereunder

Revenue

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

(a) Revenue under the Tamil Nadu (T on C) Act 1962	
(i) On energy sold by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	300.67
(ii) On energy sold by the licensees	230.80
(iii) Tamil Nadu C(R) Rules 1957	4.00
(iv) Indian Electricity Rules 1956	135.15
(v) Others	1.42
(vi) Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act 1939	89.00
	<hr/> 761.04 <hr/>

GROUND WATER

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, Irrigation departments, etc.

Watershed Study :

To study the inter relationship between rainfall run off, evaporation, transpiration and soil moisture accumulation, 13 elementary watersheds have been established in the Entire Tamil Nadu in different soil terrain. The data collected from these studies will be used to estimate ground water potential.

Water Level Monitoring :

Monthly water level measurements are being recorded in about 2100 existing shallow observation wells and it is being monitored every month. The water level fluctuation thus recorded will be very helpful to evaluate the ground water potential of our area. Based on the water level reading ground water bulletin is prepared every month and sent to user agencies, like TWAD, Agriculture Engineering, Anna University, etc.

Photogeological Study :

Utilising the modern tools like Aerial photos and satellite images various thematic maps like geology, land use, Geomorphology are prepared and probable ground water areas are demarcated. An area of 24,000 Sq. K.Ms, has been covered. under this study,

Groundwater Extension Service :

Based on the data collected during the course of investigation the farmers are educated on the ground water condition of the village type of well structure suitable to this area and availability of groundwater. Under this scheme 1,140 villages have been covered during 1988-89,

Pumpset for reduction of spacing :

When financial institutions are issuing loans for Minor Irrigation, spacing between two wells is 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, 513 pumpsets 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.

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 subsurface 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 logged and proper well construction is recommended. Under surface prospecting 4,015 locations were studied.

Geochemical Study :

The water samples collected periodically from various sources such as shallow observation wells, borewell, surface water bodies, etc., are chemically analysed for their suitability of irrigation and for domestic purposes. These works are done in Tanjore and Madras Lab. During the year 11,769 samples were analysed.

Consultancy Service :

This department renders consultancy services to farmers, general public and Government departments for the selection of suitable sites. leased on geohydrological Survey. Accordingly sites for sinking wells and drilling of bore holes are being selected. This scheme helps farmers to minimise the infructuous expenditure. During this year about 2,885 cases have been studied for various agencies.

Monitoring Sea Water Intrusion :

Sea water intrusion study is being monitored in the East of Coastal Mfnjur aquifer where large scale pumping of resorted. Generally along the coastal area there is a large scale development of ground water due to availability of good aquifers. This may lead to sea water intrusion. To prevent this hazard, detailed studies have been commenced for 250 km, during 1988-89.

Drilling :

Drilling of bore holes are undertaken by this department as part of ground water investigation. Based on that lithological characteristics of the formation test wells are being constructed and pump test 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 199 bore holes were drilled,

Conjunctive use of Surface and Ground Water and Pond Scheme Study :

The pilot study in KRP area for the conjunctive use of surface and ground water is being continued during 1988-89. Under this pilot project the following works were carried out and the works were completed during September, 1988.

1. Extraction studies in 35 wells.
2. Monitoring water levels in 34 wells.
3. Water sample analysis—831 Nos.
4. Soil sample analysis—108 Nos.

Percolation pond recharge study in 30 ponds were studied to know the effect of recharge and quantum of recharge from ponds. Water level fluctuations were observed in the selected wells. Pump test were also conducted.

Pollution Studies :

Twenty two pilot studies to assess the levels of pollution of ground water due to industrial effluents and also by fertiliser application were taken up. Regarding industrial effluents studies have been taken up in the river basins of Ponnalar Cauvery and Tamiraparani. Water samples were collected in such vulnerable points and are analysed.

Institute for Water Studies :

The Institute for Water Studies was formed to evaluate the water potential in all the river basins of Tamil Nadu and to propose suitable water management. Under the UNDP assistance this institute has procured many sophisticated equipments and trained officials in advanced techniques abroad. The first midterm report on the water resource study of Vaigai basin has been prepared and sent to UNDP for approval. Similarly, the study has been completed in Pambar, Kottakaraiyar, Kundar, Tamiraparani, Vellar, Vaippar and Numbiar basins. Based on the experience gained in the UNDP project the I.W.S. has now taken up the assessment study in Palar basin.

Documentation of Data :

Data entry machine has been installed in Chief Engineer (Ground water)'s Office and the data like Rainfall, water level etc, pertaining to ground water wing of Public Works Department are being documented with the help of this machine.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLAN SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1988-98

Serial number and Head of development.	Approved Outlay 1988-89.	Actual Expr. 1988-89.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Plan Schemes—IV.			
Investigation and Flood Control Mintr Irrigation.—			
I. Direction of Administration :			
1. Strengthening of Ground Water Organisation in the State of Tamil Nadu.	60.61	55.63	
	60.61	55.63	
II. Investigation :			
1. Ground Water Survey in Tamil Nadu.	114.06	102.75	
2. Scheme for Artificial re-charge.	..	..
3. Scheme for pollution Studies.	..	..
4. Setting up of Geochemical laboratory at Ground Water Circle, Madurai.	..	..
	1,14.06	1,02.75	
III. Agriculture and Allied Activities Soil and Water Conservation :			
1. Scheme for Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground Water.	3.25	3.27	
	3.25	3.27	

IRRIGATION.

The Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department got divided into various wings, viz. Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Investigation and Ground Water each headed by separate Chief Engineers. For execution of major irrigation schemes, separate posts of Chief Engineers are sanctioned and two such posts are now in existence, viz., Chief Engineer, Periyar, Vaigai and Chief Engineer, National Water Management Project

A Research Institute namely "Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology" was established in Poondi for evolving solution to technical problems on Hydraulics, following the developments in the field of research. This Institute is headed by a Director in the rank of Chief Engineer.

An Institute of Water Studies has also been set up under the Ground Water Wing to assess the basin wise water resources both surface and groundwater, with the assistance from United National Development Programme.

An Irrigation Management Training Institute established in the year 1984 and funded under US aid programme is functioning in Tiruchirappalli with the primary object of imparting training to the various categories of staff and to educate the farmers in the water management technique.

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is in charge of the operation and maintenance of major irrigation systems and implementation of major and medium irrigation projects. In addition, implementation of minor irrigation works costing above Rs. 50.00 lakhs also comes under his purview. He is also in charge of the maintenance of the water ways in Madras City viz. the Adyar, the Cooum and the Otteri Nullah and the Buckingham canal from Andhra Pradesh border to Marakkanam. He is also responsible for advising the Government on Inter State river water issues and policy matters pertaining to Irrigation.

The modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Project taken up with world Bank assistance is under the control of a separate Chief Engineer at Madurai.

The Chief Engineer (National Water Management Project) is implementing the National Water Management Project with World Bank Assistance.

The Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) is in charge of the maintenance of tanks with more than 100 acres (excluding systems tanks) and also the tanks fed by anicuts. (Small tanks and ponds not covered in the above category are looked after by respective Panchayat Union). In addition, the Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) is in charge of execution of the Special Minor Irrigation Programme, Rural Bandless Employment Guarantee Programme, Tank Modernisation Schemes being implemented with assistance from the European Economic Community, Hill Area Development Schemes, Western Ghat Development Schemes and formation and execution of schemes to benefit drought prone areas.

The Ground Water Wing of Tamil Nadu is under the control of a separate Chief Engineer. This wing, adopting modern scientific methods, identifies the areas having ground water potential, estimates the quantum available and selects suitable modes for exploitation and development of ground water.

The Investigation and preparation of plans and estimates for the major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, Tanks Modernisation Schemes, etc. is being looked after by the Investigation Wing in charge of Chief Engineer (Investigation).

DIRECTOR (INSTITUTE OF HYDRAULICS AND HYDROLOGY, POONDI).

A research institute names as Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology is functioning at Poondi to attend to the research works connected with Hydraulics and Hydrology. This institute is headed by a Director in the rank of a Chief Engineer. The Institution is conducting model studies to solve problems arising in the design and execution of various irrigation works and attending to various research studies including silt survey in reservoirs watershed management studies, etc.

Achievement during the period 1988-89

Ruthiraiyar Reservoir.

A reservoir across Kuthiraiyar river in Amara-vathy barsin, near Plani Taluk of Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath District was taken up for execution under VI Plan. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 900.23 lakhs. The project work was started in August 1982 and got completed by March 1989. An extent of 1560 hectares of new dry cultivation and 8094 hectares stabilisation of wet ayacut is benefited by completion of the scheme. The project is proposed to be inaugurated shortly.

Anaikuttam Reservoir :

The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir of 127.20 Mft. capacity across Arjunanadhi near Anaikuttam village in Virudhunagar Taluk of Ramanathapuram District. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 444.45 lakhs. The project work was taken up for execution in August 1982 and got completed by March 1989. By completing the scheme under VII Plan, an extent of 1820 hectares of additional ayacut in Ramanathapuram District is benefitted.

Providing Flood Bank to Vaigai and Restoration of Flood damaged Vaigai Channels below Parthibanur Regulator :

The proposal envisages providing flood banks to Vaigai river and restoration of flood damaged Vaigai canal below Parthibanur regulator in Ramanathapuram District. This scheme is taken up under "Flood control" at an estimated cost of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. The works started in September 1984 and got completed by March 1989.

Golwarpatty Reservoir :

A reservoir with a capacity of 178 Mcft. across Arjuna nadhi river near Golwarpatty village in Sattur Taluk of Kamarajar District was taken up for execution early in August 1982. The estimated cost of the proposal works out to 740.00 lakhs. The ayacut that will be benefited by implementing this scheme will be 2660 hec. The scheme is nearing completion

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDINGS) (1) PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is a service department with various branches attached to it. The major branch, Building branch is incharge of planning, designing and execution of all Government buildings of various departments such as Medical Education, Family Welfare, Public Health, Public Works, Social Security and Welfare Agriculture and cattle development etc. Maintenance of all Government buildings is also being done by the buildings branch of the Public Works Department.

The branch is also undertaking the construction of buildings for Quasi Government organisations, local bodies and other statutory organisation such as EST, IUDP etc, on the agency basis by collecting centage charges. The buildings branch has adequate infrastructure, 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, 827 26 lakhs has been allotted in the Budget Estimate for 1988-89 for building branch of PWD for the constructions and maintenance of Govt, buildings of various departments, Out of which an amount of Rs, 363, 25 lakhs has been allotted under 37 demand for the improvements, maintenance and repairs of buildings of various Government departments. A sum of Rs, 464.61 lakhs, has also allotted in the Budget Estimate under various demands for which the PWD is the controlling authority for expenditure.

A sum of Rs, 3566,71 lakhs has been allotted in the Budget Estimate under 53 demand towards the construction of building for various departments as detailed below,

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1. Public Works	1,176.12
2. Education	533.44
3. Medical and Public Health	1,182.82
4. Family Welfare	[88.79
5. Housing	294.02
6. Information and Publicity	10.20
7. SC/ST and OBC	40.25
8. Social Security and Welfare	13.05
9. Crop Husbandry	53.38
10. Animal Husbandry	13.30
11. Rural Development programme	11.30
12. Other Hill Areas Programme	122.84
13. Other Special Area Programme	27.20
Total	3,566.71

(a) Revenue—(i) Pasumpon Thevar Thirumaganar District with its headquarters at Sivaganga :

The construction of Collector's office building, other District level office buildings, quarters for District level officers and public amenities buildings have been constructed at a cost of Rs, 6.43 crores and all the buildings were inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu during July 1988. Further construction of Automobile workshop, Police Station and Fire Service Station are under progress and will be completed very shortly.

(ii) Kamarajar district with its headquarters at Virudhunagar,

The construction of Collector's office building and other important office building have been completed at a cost of Rs, 5.08 crores and all these buildings were inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu during July 1988. Further the construction of Police Station, quarters for Collector and Superintendent of Police have been taken up for execution.

(iii) Ramanathapuram district with its headquarters at Ramanathapuram :

The construction of Collector's office building, other important office buildings, and quarters for district level officers have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.65 crores and all these buildings were inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu during July 1988.

Further, the formation of road work at a cost of Rs. 82 lakhs and the work of construction of Fire Service Station at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs are under progress.

2. Dindigul-Quaid-e-Milleth district with its Headquarters at Dindigul.

The construction of Collectorate building at a cost of Rs. 368.50 lakhs and Superintendent of Police office building for Rs. 60.50 lakhs are under progress. These buildings will be completed shortly.

3. The Master Plan for formation of VOC district with its Headquarters at Tuticorin has been evolved by the Chief Architect PWD, and this is under the consideration of the Government.

4. The construction of Collectorate building for North Arcot district at Vellore at a cost of Rs. Rs. 4.34 crores is under progress. The scheme is programmed to be completed before December 1989.

In order to provide better accommodation for revenue offices which are functioning either in rental buildings or inadequate old buildings, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of Taluk Office buildings, R.D.O's. office and Agricultural Income-Tax Office buildings etc. at various places.

Public Works :

To provide better amenities in more number of places for PWD offices in the State, the Government is accorded sanction every year for various schemes under Part II schemes like construction of Division offices, Sub-Division offices, Section Offices, Inspection Bungalows, circuit Houses and Guest Houses, etc.

(c) Treasuries and Accounts :

To provide adequate office accommodation for Treasury Department, the Government have accorded sanction in various parts of the State.

(d) 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 the Tamil Nadu.

(e) Commercial Taxes :

Most of the Commercial Tax Offices are functioning in rented building and huge amount has been spent by the way of paying rent. To avoid this, the Government have recorded sanction for various schemes for the construction of buildings for commercial Tax department.

2. Education

To provide better Educational facilities in more number of places, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of additional class rooms, science blocks and toilets in colleges and schools, Further under the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society donation scheme the construction of additional class rooms in Government, High/Higher secondary schools at various places of state, completed at 48 places for a value of Rs. 44.15 lakhs and the works are in progress at 47 places for a value of Rs. 67.40 lakhs. Under Collegiate Education, the work of construction of Hostel/Additional class rooms have been completed at 5 places for a value of Rs. 14.73 lakhs and the work on construction of additional class rooms hostels/library buildings for the colleges at 9 places are under progress for a value of Rs. 138.65 lakhs.

3. Medical.

(i) Medical Education :

The Government have taken an active interest in expanding the medical facilities in the state and have accorded sanction for a number of works during 1988-89, relating to medical education, Public Health and Indian System of medicine, etc. some of the works sanctioned, earlier works were also pushed through, apart from the new works sanctioned.

Among them major works such as construction of Hostel in the Institute of obstetrics and Gynaecology and Child Health for Women and Children, Madras for women students of Madras Medical College at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs and construction of post graduate Hostel in Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras 5 at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs have been completed.

Further the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of seven storeyed building over the casualty block for Cardiology Department and accident and emergency service, at Government General Hospital, Madras at cost of Rs. 126 lakhs, construction of eight storeyed building for Paediatric Department in Government Stanley Hospital, Madras at a cost of Rs. 199 lakhs, construction of Cancer block (Phase I) Ground floor with pile foundation for four floors in the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology department for Women and Children, Madras-8 at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs, Provision of steam laundry to Coimbatore Medical College Hospital Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 38.12 lakhs and all these works are under progress.

The Government have also accorded sanction for the construction of four storeyed building for E. N. T. Hospital at Anna Nagar at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs, construction of additional floor for the department of Digesting Health Diseases in Government Peripheral Hospital, Arignar Anna Nagar, Madras at a cost of Rs. 58 lakhs, construction of Orthopaedic Hospital at K. K. Nagar at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs, construction of Cobalt Therapy unit at Tirunelveli Medical College at Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs and construction of Cobalt Therapy Unit at Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 36.00 lakhs and these works are to be taken up shortly for execution.

(ii) Health and Family Welfare :

For the Welfare of the people living in rural areas the Government have sanctioned building works for the construction of the Directorate of Family Welfare and Directorate of Primary Health Centre in V and VI floors of Director of Medical Service office building at a cost of Rs. 62 lakhs, and construction of Maternity Ward with operation Theatre and Health Post in 10 suburban Municipalities under World Bank Schemes at a cost of Rs. 124 lakhs. The above works are to be taken up shortly for execution.

(iii) Public Health and Preventive Medicine :

For extending the medical benefits to the people living in rural areas, the Government have also accorded sanction for the construction of buildings for laboratories and health sub-centres, etc. at various places in the State. The Government have also accorded sanction for the expansion of hospitals and construction of new hospital buildings in various districts in the State.

28. Hospital building works were completed, Out of which the following four works are major works viz.

1. Construction of 24 bedded ward, 8 bedded Maternity ward, operation theatre, X-ray Block, M. O. quarters at Andipatti in Madurai district at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

2. Construction of 48 bedded Maternity ward with operation theatre at Periakulam in Madurai district at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

3. Construction of 48 bedded ward Building in Virudhunagar at a cost of Rs. 15.20 lakhs and

4. Construction of 48 bedded ward building in Sivaganga at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Further there are about 36 works and they are at various stages of construction. Out of these, the following works are major works —

1. Construction of Accident and Emergency Unit at Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai and Kumbakonam each at a cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs.

2. Construction of 25 bedded ward, O. P. block, mortuary block and operation theatre, etc., at Panruti at a cost of Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

3. Construction of 20 bedded ward operation theatre and kitchen block at Krishnagiri at a cost of Rs. 20.50 lakhs.

4. Construction of O.P. Block at Cuddalore at a cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs and

5. Construction of O.P. block, operation Theatre and Dispensary building at Sathur at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs.

The Government of India has given a cash award of Rs. 2.50 crores to this State for the best performance of Family Welfare Programme and out of which 20 bedded ward, 12 bedded ward and 40 bedded ward are proposed to be constructed at 35 places in the State. Among the works completed at 16 places and at 19 places the works are under various stages of construction.

Further in order to extend medical facilities to the people living in the rural areas, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres at various villages in the State, and these were also included under the above sanction. Generally the construction of Primary Health Centre includes a Dispensary Building, staff quarters and a compound wall.

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., V.I.P.s, officers of revenue department, Police personnel, Fire Service, Agricultural department, Commercial Tax Department, Jail department, Animal Husbandry, etc., the Government have accorded sanction for various schemes.

Public Works

The Government have accorded sanction for construction of quarters for Assistant Engineers/Junior Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Executive Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Inspection Bungalows, Circuit Houses and Guest Houses, etc.

Revenue

The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of quarters for Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar, Revenue Divisional Officers and Revenue Inspector, etc.

Police

The Government have also accorded sanction for the construction of quarters for Police personnels.

Fire Service

The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of quarters for the staff of fire service department.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the Chief occupation of Tamil Nadu and the Government have sanctioned a number of schemes to improve agriculture in the State during the plan period. The scheme mainly consists of construction of seed processing units, seed godown, generator room, staff quarters, and office buildings for Agricultural department. Among them the Government have sanctioned Rs. 158.30 lakhs during 1987-88 under TANWA scheme for the construction of office building, hostel building and staff quarters at six places for Agricultural farmwomen and the works are nearing completion.

The work of construction of 5 Nos. of oilseed godown sanctioned during 1987-88 are under progress.

Training and visit system

This is a World Bank aided project. The Government had approved the proposals for constructing 80 Information cum Training centres at Sub-Divisional level all over the State at a cost of Rs. 640 lakhs (Rs. 560 lakhs for civil works and Rs. 80 lakhs equipment). Out of 80 centres, 75 centres have been completed and handed over to agricultural department. The works in the remaining five centres are under progress. The world Bank also had appraised 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 beginning from 1981 with a view to fully utilise the unspent International Development Agency credit assistance. Among others, it has been proposed to establish a communication centre at Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs and the concurrence was given by the World Bank. The site at Kathiwakkam village, near Taramani, Madras was selected. The pile foundation works has been completed and the superstructure works have been commenced in all the buildings.

Animal Husbandry

The Government have sanctioned various building works for the Animal Husbandry Department to develop the live stock in the State. The Government have accorded sanction to a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs during 1988-89 for the establishment of Anaerobic vaccine Division at I.V.P.M., Ranipet and the work is to be taken up. The Government have decided to establish a second veterinary college at Laddivadi village, Namakkal in Salem district. The Agricultural University has entrusted the civil construction works for about 1.73 crores to P.W.D. and these works are to be taken up.

Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.

The Government have accorded sanction for various works under Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Scheme. Among them the Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 7.00 lakhs for the construction of R.C.C. overhead tank at Transil Mandapam camp at Ramanathapuram and the work is to be started.

Horticulture.

The Government have accorded sanction for many works for Horticulture Department. Among them the State level Coordinate Committee of the Nilgiris of Horticulture Development Project have been sanctioned Rs. 57.00 lakhs for the construction of buildings for Information-cum-Training Centre at Narayanaduan and Kallar Farm provision of rural godowns 12 Nos. and glass house to Botanical Garden at Ooty. The Fifth State level Co-ordination Committee have also sanctioned Rs. 20.57 lakhs for the constructions of 7 rural godowns sanitary facilities to Botanical Garden and Information and Training Centre at Ooty and the works are also to be taken up.

Backward Class Welfare.

The Government accorded sanction for building works for the Welfare of the Backward Class People in the State. Among them the Government have sanctioned Rs. 135.69 lakhs (55.21 + 80.48) for the construction of Backward class girls and boys Hostel at 23 (11 + 12) places in the State from 1986-87 to 1987-88.

Out of which, 4 hostel buildings have been completed, 17 hostel buildings are under progress and Revised Administrative sanction of Government for 2 works is awaited.

Hill Area Development.

The Government have accorded sanction for various sectors like Tourism, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Medical, etc., under Hill Area Development Programme. Among them, 28 works have been completed. The Government have further accorded approval to a tune of Rs. 35.54 lakhs for six works in Nilgiris district during 1988-89.

Tribal Welfare Schemes.

The Government have accorded approval to a tune of Rs. 42.70 lakhs for six works during 1988-89 under Tribal Welfare for various sectors like Public Health, Horticulture, Medical etc., in the Integrated Tribal Development programme Area. In addition, the spill over works sanctioned under Tribal welfare during previous years have also been executed. During 1988-89, two works sanctioned under Tribal welfare were completed.

Registration Department.

The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of Sub-Registrar buildings at Thellar and Sethiathope. Among them, the work of Thellar in North Arcot district is nearing completion and at Sethiathope then work is to commence.

Jail Works.

The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of building for additional accommodation to prisoners in various central prisons and sub-jails and also to provide better amenities like water supply and sanitary works arrangements. Some of the works have been sanctioned under 50 per cent Central Government assistance, and they are at the initial stage.

Rural Development.

The State Institute of Rural Development, which was previously functioning at Bhavanisagar, has now been transferred area to Madras city for which proposals for the construction of a new building for the Institute have been sanctioned by the Government for Rs. 56.10 lakhs. The entire cost for the building will be met with from the European Economic Community funds and TRYSEM fund.

Transport.

To provide sufficient facilities to the transport department the Government have accorded sanction for construction of building in various parts of State.

Memorials.

The Government have sanctioned some development scheme for the improvement of Tamil culture and building up of memorials and erection of statues.

Among them, approval was accorded by the Government for the construction of Memorial for Thiruppur Kumaran with proposals to construct Display Hall, Library and reading room and the work is under progress. The Government have also accorded sanction for the work of modification and addition to the existing Museum-cum-Library building in Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy, Madras for Rs. 5.06 lakhs. The work is also under progress.

Further, the Government have accorded approval for Rs. 432 lakhs for the construction of Memorial for Thiruvalluvar at Kanniyakumari and for the work of construction of Thanthai Periyar Memorial at Vaikkam Kerala State for Rs. 15 lakhs and these works are to be taken up.

Deposit (IUDP).

The building branch of Public Works Department under takes the execution of a number of works on behalf of Municipalities and Town Panchayats under Integrated Urban Development programme as Deposit works.

Among them works relating to construction of Bus stand, shopping complex and weekly shandy, etc., at various Municipalities and Town Panchayats have been completed to a value of Rs. 318.58 lakhs. Further, the work of construction of Bus stand, daily market and shopping complex at various places throughout Tamil Nadu numbering 71 works to a value of Rs. 1,125.82 lakhs are under progress.

Deposit (Other Works).

The Government have also accorded sanction for the construction of hostel buildings and various other works throughout the State. In addition, the work of setting up of electrical crematorium at Thathaneri burial ground for Madurai Corporation at a cost of Rs. 27.60 lakhs is also under progress. Further the work of construction of Tribal Museum at Ooty for Rs. 100 lakhs and construction of new building for Rural Development department (Panchayat Illam) at Saidapet at a cost of Rs. 366 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government and these works are to be taken up for execution.

The work of construction of Jawan's Bhavan for Ex-servicemen at Cuddalore at a cost of Rs. 31.25 lakhs, the work of construction of Rest House for ex-servicemen at Kodaikkanal at a cost of Rs. 5.70 lakhs and the work of construction of Ex-servicemen Welfare centre building at Venkatapuram village in Saidapet taluk at a cost of Rs. 19.25 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government and the works are in progress. Further the work of construction of Jawan's Bhavan for Ex-servicemen Welfare at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district for Rs. 27.66 lakhs, the work of construction of an Ex-Servicemen Welfare centre building at Sivaganga in Pasumpon Thevar Thirumaganar district for Rs. 15.65 lakhs and construction of 20 bedded T.B. ward in T.B. Sanatorium at Austinpatti in Madurai district for Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board for Rs. 9.15 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government and the works are to be taken up.

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 Superintendent Engineer is functioning.

Maintenance and Repairs.

The maintenance and repairs of the State Government buildings are vested with the building branch of Public Works Department. Maintenance of Parks, Lawns, Memorials and Swimming pool are also being carried out by this department.

TAMIL NADU ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

In keeping with the principal objective of exploiting and popularising the use of renewable sources of energy, Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) during the year 1988-89 continued to bestow attention on programme relating to solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy, etc., In particular there was considerable increase in activity under the wind energy programme. Special attention was given to the popularisation of institutional biogas plants and use of equipments such as stirling engines, gassifiers for more useful exploitation of biomass in rural areas. TEDA also introduced new programmes such as energy plantations, with a view to increase the availability of biomass in rural areas and initiated a programme for the use of tropiculture in order to more effectively harness animal drawn power in the villages of Tamil Nadu.

Solar Water heating systems :

So far 157 solar water heating systems of 4.88 lakhs litres per day capacity have not sanctioned by the Department of Non-conventional Energy source (DNES) at a

cost of Rs. 2.76 crores. 140 SWHS of 4:50 lakh lpd capacity have been installed at a cost of Rs. 2.24 crores. Besides one solar hot air system at 2000 kg hr. at 55-60 °C has been installed at UPASI Valparai and is working satisfactorily.

From the year 1986-87 several solar water heating systems have been installed in Hotels, Lodges and Industrial canteens for cooking and bathing purposes. Generally, users are satisfied with these systems.

Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems :

TEDA undertakes installation of DSWHSs, of 100 lpd capacity all over Tamil Nadu. So far 674 systems have been completed. The subsidy extended by DNES is 50 per cent of the total project cost or Rs. 3000 whichever is less. The Tamil Nadu Government is extending a subsidy of 40 per cent out of the remaining 50 per cent or Rs. 1,500 whichever is less. Several domestic users have reported that the system installed is working satisfactorily and it is very useful.

Wind Energy—wind Mill for power Generation :

One Windfarm consisting of 10 wind turbines, each with 55 KW capacity was commissioned on 18th January 1986 at Mullakkadu village near Tuticorin in Chidambaranar district. This windfarm has been expanded by adding six 55 KW machines during 1986 and another four 55 KW machines in 1987. Thus, a cluster of 20 wind turbines, with an aggregate capacity of 1.1 MW has become operational. The windfarm has supplied 38 lakh units of electricity to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) as on 31st March 1989.

A second demonstration windfarm of 1.35 MW capacity has been set up at Kayathar, Chidambaranar district. Fifteen wind electric generators, each 90 KW capacity have been installed during March, 1988. The cost of the equipments (Rs. 1.5 crore) was met by DNES and the local cost to the tune of Rs. 65 lakhs has been shared by TEDA and TNEB. The total number of units of electricity generated upto 31st March 1989 is 22 lakhs.

Under DANIDA grant, two large windfarm projects each of 5 MW capacity costing Rs. 17.5 crores have been sanctioned by DNES. They will be located at Kayathar in Chidambaranar district and at Muppandal in Kanniyakumari district. The estimated local cost is of the order of Rs. 4.50 crores which will be shared equally by TEDA and TNEB. These two wind farms are expected to be commissioned before April, 1990. Under Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) Grant financing, two pilot wind electric generators, each with a rated capacity of 90 KW have been installed (i) at Sultanpet in Coimbatore district and (ii) at Puliankulam near Kasturirangapuram village in Tirunelveli district. DNES has contributed the full cost of Rs. 25.00 lakh for these two machines and the local cost of about Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been shared by TEDA and TNEB equally. These two wind machines installed during June 1988 have generated 2.81 lakhs units of power upto 31st March 1989.

Windmills for Water Pumping :

DNES accorded sanction for 100 windpumps during 1988 (12 PU 500). These 100 windpumps were installed before September, 1988. Sanction for the installation of 150 windmills were received during October, 1988. Out of this 78 nos. have been installed up to 31st March 1989. For monitoring the performance of the windmill a proforma has been devised for furnishing the feedback information by the beneficiary once in a quarter. The proforma is sent to the beneficiary with a reply card duly stamped. Most of the cards are received back from the the beneficiaries. Complaints received are attended to immediately with the help of the suppliers, since performance of the windmills is guaranteed for a period of one year.

In all 475 windmills have been installed by TEDA for water pumping, so far.

Biogas plants :

Biogas produced from animal dung and vegetable wastes hold great potential. It is a cheap and efficient fuel and the manure produced from a biogas plant is rich in nutrient. The Director of Rural Development is looking after the Installation of Family Size plants. The large size bio-gas plants. This is a new activity taken up by TEDA. During the part three year, 47 proposals costing approximately Rs. 44.74 lakhs have been forwarded to DNES, out of which 38 proposals costing Rs. 33.46 lakhs have been sanctioned. So far 22 projects costing Rs. 19.46 lakhs have been commissioned.

Gassifiers and stirling engines :

This programme was commenced in the year 1987-88. 10 Gassifiers of 5 KW capacity have been installed so far. In addition to the above 30 stirling engines each of 5 NP capacity has been installed. The stirling engines have proved to be very popular with users.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme :

During the year 1988-89 I.R.E.P. is continued in Tamil Nadu in the following Blocks :—

- (1) Kattankolathur in Chengalpattu District.
- (2) Sarcarsamakulam in Coimbatore District.
- (3) Parangipettai in South Arcot District.
- (4) Alathur in Trichy District.
- (5) Thirumangalam in Madurai District.
- (6) Palani in Quaide-E-Milleth District.
- (7) Wallajah in North Arcot District.

The object of the scheme is to popularise energy saving devices such as installation of windmills for water pumping, installation of community biogas plants, demonstration and sale of solar cookers, distribution of priagni metal stoves, distribution of energy efficient footvalves, distribution of tropical trolleys (animal drawn multi-purposes tool carriers) and distribution of mud chulas. The energy saving devices are either given free of cost or under subsidised rates to the beneficiaries in the I.R.E.P. blocks.

Rectification of pumpsets :

In the area of energy conservation, the scope for energy saving by adopting simple rectification procedures in agricultural pumpsets is well understood. This is expected to produce saving in Electricity consumption by as much as 20 per cent to 30 per cent. This calls for replacement of the present valves by superior valves and rectification of pipelines. During 1988-89 T.E.D.A. carried out such rectification in respect of 300 pumpsets with financial assistance from petroleum Conservation Research Association (P.C.R.A.). During 1988-89 P.C.R.A. has allotted another 150 Nos. Further the Rural Electrification Corporation of India extends financial assistance for the provision of improved valves.

CHAPTER XXV.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX.

Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu 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 reference. The Tax under the Act is levied annually either on Agricultural Income earned by or on the extent of lands held by all persons who are assesses during the previous year.

Assessments are made under the categories viz.,
1. Return basis and 2. Composition basis.

Progress of work :

There were 32,091 cases of assessments (both Composition and Return) for the year 1988-89. Out of which, 31,400 cases (both Composition and Return) were disposed of leaving a balance of 691 cases. In addition there was backlog of 638 cases on 1st April 1988. Out of these cases 216 cases were also disposed of during the period under report leaving a balance of 422 cases.

Revision petition and Suo Motto Revision petitions :

At the beginning of the year there was a balance of 257 cases of Revision petitions. Eighty seven cases were received in the year. Out of 344 cases, 177 cases, were disposed of leaving a balance of 167 cases.

At the beginning of the year there was a balance of 83 cases of *suo motto* Revision petitions. 73 cases were received in the year. Out of the total 156 cases 24 cases were disposed of leaving balance of 132 cases.

Demand Collection and balance :

Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,083.06 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 682.64 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

The average annual receipt under Agricultural Income Tax is Rs. 7 crores and the annual cost of establishment is Rs. 1.25 crores.

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND TO LANDLESS POOR.

1. Assignment of Cultivable waste land to Landless poor :

Cultivable waste lands are assigned in favour of eligible landless and poor persons free of land value. A person whose family consists of 5 members or less is considered to be 'Poor' when his income is Rs. 200 or less per mensem. A person whose family consists of more than 5 members is considered poor when his income is Rs. 25 or less per mensem.

2. The order of priority in the matter of assignment will be, families of Exservicemen, killed or disabled in action, families of Defence Service personnel killed or disabled, landless poor Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, person dispossessed of land due to land acquisition or public purpose, Freed Bonded labourer, Ex-servicemen, Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka, Goldsmiths affected by Gold Control order, other landless poor persons discharged prisoners, in that order.

3. The maximum extent of land that may be assigned to a person in all the districts except Kanniyakumari District is that extent which together with the lands if any that the assignee owns, makes up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry and or 1 1/2 acres of wet land. In Kanniyakumari District, the maximum extent that can be held after assignment is one acre of dry land and 0.50 acre of wet, as such categories of lands in that district are very valuable.

4. Lands are assigned on condition that they be brought under cultivation within a period of 3 years from the date of assignment, that they should not be sold or alienated for a minimum period of 10 years (but may be hypothecated with banks for the purpose of raising loans for cultivation), and that they should be cultivated by the assignee himself or by members of his family or by hired labour and not otherwise.

5. During the period from 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1989 about 4,500 pattas have been issued covering an extent of about 5,000 acres.

6. The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Administration is functioning as the Appellate authority over the orders of the collectors on all assignment matters and Government are deciding the policy questions on the assignment subjects.

NATURAL CALAMITIES]

Tamil Nadu had the lesser benefit of rainfall during the North East Monsoon 1987 and there were distress pockets in each district which required attention after March 1988. Besides relief measures to solve drinking water problem, concessions like remission of land revenue, etc., have been extended to the affected areas.

2. When fire accidents occur, timely help is extended to the victims, by way of grant of Rs. 400 per hut if fully damaged and Rs. 200 if partly damaged. Besides, 5 Kgs. of rice, 1 litre of kerosene, one dhoti or lungi and one saree are also given to every affected family. In case of death, an exgratia grant amounting to a sum of Rs. 2,000 is granted as extratia to the family of deceased fire victims.

3. During the year under report, with a view to give relief to the agriculturists affected by drought, the Government have sanctioned the grant of remission of L.R., etc., to the tune of Rs. 15,27,270.45 in respect of Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan District where the crops had withered due to adverse seasonal conditions. In the 1988-89 the

Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 449.16 lakhs towards expenditure for provision of drinking water facility as detailed below:—

Serial number and name of the Scheme. (1)	Amounts sanctioned. (2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Sinking of bore wells	171.25
2. Construction of open wells	122.00
3. Construction of ring wells	4.56
4. Deepening of open wells	39.85
5. Repairs to existing water supply scheme and extension of pipe lines.	83.00
6. Flushing and repairing of bore wells ..	1.00
7. Conversion of filter points into India Mark II Pumps.	27.50
Total	449.16

The execution of works relating to sinking of bore-wells was entrusted to the TWAD Board. The TWAD Board has taken up 685 bore-wells and all works have been completed. Besides, 2,000 numbers of bore wells have also been sunk under the "Minimum Needs Programme".

In view of the flood damages caused during the heavy rain on 25th and 26th November 1988 in Thanjavur district, the following relief measures were taken:—

Serial number and name of relief work. (1)	Amounts sanctioned. (2)
1. Subsidy for fertiliser	10,64,469
2. Supply of pesticides at 50 per cent subsidy to a maximum amount of Rs. 45 per hectare to the small/marginal farmers, for 6,836 hectares.	1,53,810

Besides, 4,608 huts were damaged either fully or partly in Thanjavur, Chengai-Anna, Pudukkottai and Kanniyakumari districts. All types of assistance under the standard pattern approved by the Government were extended to the victims. Gratuitous relief was sanctioned in the cases of death. In addition, food packets were also distributed to the victims.

LAND REFORMS.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 58/61 1961 fixes ceiling on agricultural land holdings and provides for the acquisition of the agricultural lands held in excess of the ceiling area and or the distribution of such lands to the landless and other rural poor, so that there may not be concentration of such estates and properties in the lands of a few. The Director of Land Reforms is dealing with implementation of (1) The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixa-

tion of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, as amended time to time (2) the Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (3) the Tamil Nadu Cultivation Tenants Protection Act 1955 (4) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act 1956, (5) the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Land Records of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969, (6) The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kridiyuppu (Confinement of Ownership) Act, 1971, (7) The Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Confinement of Ownership of Kridiyuppu) Act, 1976, (8) The Tamil Nadu Fair Wages Act, 1969 and (9) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, etc.

(2) Assistant Commissioners (Land Reforms) are functioning in 7 districts.

Two Land Tribunals— One at Thanjavur and another at Madurai, presided over by District Revenue Officer are now functioning in the State. Besides this, eleven Revenue Courts have been constituted to settle the tenancy disputes, of which the Revenue Courts at Thiruvaiyaru, Thirunelveli, Kumbakonam, Lalgudi, Thuchchi and Mannargudi have been ordered to be disbanded with effect from 1st September 1989, the remaining five Revenue Courts will be functioning regularly.

The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Reforms is the overall head of the department for (i) Land Reforms, (ii) Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax and (iii) Agricultural Income Tax Departments. The Ceiling surplus land taken over by the Government under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, as amended subsequently are being assigned to eligible persons in the order of preference, as prescribed under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965.

The Achievement for the year 1988-89 is as follows:—

	Target Fixed.	Achievement.
Assignment of surplus lands.	2500.00 acres	3018.00 acres.
Financial assistance to assignees	Rs. 24,00,000.00	Rs. 23,94,000.00

LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue represents the basic assessment of land fixed with reference to soil and taxem of the land. Along with Land Revenue, local cess, local cess surcharge Additional assessment and Additional water cess are also levied. Local cess is levied at the rate of 45 paise on every rupee of Land Revenue and L.C.S. levied upto a maximum of 250 paise on every rupee of Land Revenue. On collection, these two are directed to the respective Panchayat and Panchayat Unions for their development programme. Government have directed that with effect from July 1967 basic assessment on all drylands be waived. Government in their order dated 13th September 1972 also directed that from 1st July 1971, L.R. Component of consolidated wet assessment should be waived in respect of individual holding wet lands of 5 acres and less. The Revenue Officers are collecting Land Revenue through persuasive methods.

2. Progress of work target and achievement both Physical and Financial year :

Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Excess Collection.	Balance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arrear	₹33,89,96,577.22	₹3,61,28,155.02	7,69,771.05	25,75,11,945.42
	Net 29,28,70,189.39			
Current	22,19,69,299.59	15,49,45,697.46	58,26,407.93	7,28,50,010.06

In order to clear off the balance, a target of Rs. 3.07 corresh has been fixed per week to all districts for 16 weeks commencing in February 1988 during the kist season which ends in May. The achievements to made was 12 per cent under Arreat and 67 per cent current upto 31st March 1989.

Irrigation Revenue.

There are no changes in the Acts relating to 'Irrigation Revenue'. Wet lands are assessed for their land revenue which includes a portion towards charge for water for irrigation. In respect of 'Dry' lands, if they are irrigated with water from Government source, water cess under the Tamil Nadu Irrigation Cess Act, 1865 is levied, in addition to dry assessment. The portion of Revenue due to irrigation in respect of both wet and Dry lands is included in the total Demand under "land Revenue" and collected.

2. Appeals and Revision Petitions against Levy of Water Cess. (Penal Water Cess and on other Irrigation Disputes.

The following are the details of receipts and disposals during the year ended 31st March 1989.

(1)	O.R. on 1st April 1988	Receipt during 1988	Total.	Disposal during 1988	Balance as on 31st March 1989.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Appeals and Revision petition against levy of penal water cess	8	2	10	8	2
2. Appeals and Revision petition on other irrigation disputes.	..	5	5	2	3
	8	7	15	10	5

Mass contact Programme.

Mass Contact Programme (Manu Neethi Thittam) :

Under the Mass Contact Programme, Collectors and District Revenue Officers, along with the officials of various Government Departments visit each division under their jurisdiction by rotation every month for disposal of grievances of the people in the villages on the spot, while Revenue Divisional Officers visit a village in each taluk under their jurisdiction for a similar purpose.

According to the present instructions, a subordinate officer goes six weeks in advance to the concerned village and inform the public in the village of the proposed date of visit, collects petitions from the aggrieved public and send them to the concerned departmental officials for redressal. On the day of the Mass Contact Programme, the officer concerned visits the village along with all the concerned district officials and final replies are given to the concerned petitioners. The petitions received on that day are also processed and replies given to the petitioners.

Manu Neethi Day should be conducted by the District Revenue Officer as well as the Collector in a village in one division a month on a rotation basis. The wordings indicate that the District Revenue Officer and the Collector will do this separately. Therefore there will be two programmes each month, the Collector and the District Revenue Officer going to villages in different divisions in the same month.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

(1) *Name of the Head of Department.*—The Survey and Land Records Wing is a component of the Directorate of the Survey and Settlement Department it is functioning as a wing under the control of Special Commissioner and Commissioner for Land Administration. The Director of Survey and Settlement is the Head of the Department. The Additional Director of Survey and Land Record is the Technical Advisor to the Director and Settlement.

(2) *Introduction (General Information about objects nature of the work envisaged, etc.).*—

The Survey and Land Records Department is carrying out its statutory functions under the Tamil Nadu Survey and Boundaries Act 1923 (Act No. VIII of 1923). This Department is responsible for preparing and maintaining maps of rural and urban areas in the State of Tamil Nadu. The department undertake initial survey, resurvey, supplemental survey wherever necessary in both the agricultural areas and in town areas. The object of survey is the delimitation of boundaries of village and holdings and the preparation of (1) Village maps showing the boundaries of groups of holdings, and the more important typographical details (2) large scale plans of survey fields showing the boundaries of each holdings, typographical details, and all measurement and (3) land register giving the number, nature tenure, area assessment and reputed ownership of each holding.

The department prepares district maps, taluk maps, village maps and town maps. This Department is also responsible for maintaining the land records so prepared

up to date by periodical inspection and maintenance taking note of changes on account of sale, succession, gift, exchange, court directive and partition, etc.

The department supplies necessary infrastructure to the various developmental activities and renders service to the general public in meeting their land requirements such as knowing their boundaries, recording their holdings in the Revenue Accounts, carrying out changes when division takes place and furnishing field sketches by collecting the prescribed fees for each item of work. This Department also undertakes preparation of special thematic maps on requisition from indeators after collecting the cost.

(3) *Functions :*

The Additional Director of Survey and Land Records subject to the overall control of the Director of Survey and Settlements is responsible for control and supervision of all survey operations in the State.

There is a Central Survey Office at Madras, concerned with Drawing, Printing and Publication of all Departmental Maps, such as State, District, Taluk and Village maps and supply of survey instruments for the entire department. The records prepared in the Districts are processed and published in this office. All survey forms required for day-to-day use in the district are printed in this office.

There are three Regional Deputy Directors of Survey with head quarters at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai. Each of them looks after 6 to 8 Districts.

There are two Inspectors of Survey (one for each development district) in all District for attending to the supervision of the Survey maintenance work and the other for supervision of mobile and adhoc items of work except in Madras, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari Districts. In these Districts, there is one Inspector of Survey looking after these items of works. In each taluk there is one Deputy Inspector of Survey and one Land Records Draftsman. At the firka level there is a Firka Maintenance Surveyor incharge of one Firka.

(4) *Progress of work-target and achievement both physical and Financial under All Heads/Schemes separately.*

The work relating to disposal of patta transfer cases, boundary demarcation cases inspection and replacement of boundary stones is being reviewed periodically different level.

The Government have fixed targets for the year 1988-89 in their Order Ms. No. 637, C.T. & R.E. Department dated 26th April 1987 in respect of the corporate activities in the Survey and Land Records Wing of the Survey and Settlement Department and review the performance report each month.

(5) *New Schemes implemented in the reporting year, aims, targets and achievements both physical and financial for each scheme :*

I. New Schemes :

The following schemes sanctioned in G.O. Rt. 1177, G.T. & R.E. Department, dated 30th October 1987 are being implemented by this Department.

(1) NATHAM SURVEY AND SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL.

(2) TOWN SURVEY OF TOWNSHIPS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CORPORATION.

(3) SURVEY OF HILL VILLAGES.

(4) MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME IN THE TALUKS WHERE RESURVEY HAS ALREADY BEEN COMPLETED.

(5) UPDATING OF RECORDS IN 100 TALUKS COVERED UNDER FIRST PHASE OF U. D. R.

II. Aims :

Natham Survey :

(i) To facilitate clear demarcation of the boundaries of the properties belonging to house-site owners and to grant them patta with sketch.

(ii) To facilitate identification of vacant lands in Natham and to direct encroachments ;

(iii) it facilitates demarcation and registry of properties belonging to State Government and communal lands, such as burial grounds, ponds, roads, waste lands, etc., properties belonging to religious institutions in Natham such as Temples, Mosques, Churches and properties belonging to local bodies and other Government Departments as well as other institutions.

(iv) Patta lands put to non-agricultural purposes adjoining natham will also be dealt within Nathapam Survey.

About an area of 14,000 sq. km. spread over in 17 districts except Madras. The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts will be covered under Natham survey. A target of 60 sq. km. per month under measurement and 36 sq. km. per month under handing over of records to Settlement for Revenue follow up work has been fixed. An area of 740.97 sq. km. has been completed under measurement and records for an area of 407.81 sq. km. have been handed over to Revenue follow up work.

Town Survey :

(i) To take up town survey in the area of the newly added 19 villages and map the area to very big scale such as 1:500 or 1:1,000 ;

(ii) To facilitate future incorporation of further division of holding and to maintain uniform pattern of maintenance of records and registers for Madras City avoiding maintenance of different sets of records in the City.

(iii) If the dry/wet lands are used as house-sites or non-agricultural purposes, they can be classified as manai and charged to ground rent (if it does not bear urban land tax) which will give substantial revenue to the State.

(iv) To incorporate all the changes ordered by the urban Land Tax authorities in Municipal and Revenue accounts in the areas where Urban Land Tax is in force.

Initial town survey in about 1,143.05 sq. km. spread over in 33 Municipalities and supplemental survey.

Updating of town survey in about 1,200 sq. km. spread over in 76 Municipalities has to be covered.

A target of 20 sq. km. per month under measurement and 12 sq. km. per month for handing over of records to Settlement for revenue follow up work has been fixed:—

An area of 104.96 sq. km. under measurement has been completed. Records for an area of 13.66 sq. km. have been handed over to Settlement for Revenue Follow up work.

Survey of Hill Villages :

(i) To safeguard the interest of tribal people who are weaker sections of the Society among the rural poor ;

(ii) Demarcation of village boundary and Reserve Forest boundary so as to avoid illegal encroachments use.,

About an area of 840.20 sq. km. spread over in the district of North Arcot, Trichy, Salem Coimbatore has to be covered. A target of 15 sq. km. per month for both measurement and handing over of records to Revenue Follow up work has been fixed.

An area of 336 sq. km. under measurement has been completed. Records for an area of 161.35 sq. km. have been handed over to Settlement for Revenue Follow up work.

Mass contact Programme in the Taluk where Resurvey has been done in the year between 1960-70 in 15 taluks.

(i) Updating of Registry ;

(ii) To facilitate introduction of Restoration of Maintenance Scheme with updating Registry.

About 1,084 villages spread over in 15 taluks in South Arcot, Periyar, Anna, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts were earmarked.

A target of 108 villages per month was fixed. The work has been completed in 860 villages.

The updating of Records in the 100 Taluks where updating Registry Scheme First phase operation was completed :

(i) Effecting of sub-divisions in case for which sub-division fees were collected by the Sub-Registrars during the period between the handing over of records to Revenue Department and introduction of Restoration of Maintenance Scheme.

(ii) To facilitate effective implementation of Restoration of Maintenance Scheme with up-to-date records.

A target of 993 villages per month was fixed. 5,423 villages were completed under this scheme.

Expenditure and other Information :

This Department is operating 4 heads of accounts. The expenditure for the year 1988-89 is in the order of 19.13 crores.

Under the auspices of this department, a survey Training School is also functioning headed by one Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records at Orathanadu 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. Officers and Probationary Officers.

Conclusion :

The Survey Department is a service oriented Department. The cost of establishment is not recoverable from the parties, but the cost of survey marks and labour used in survey are determined and apportioned among the persons who have interest in the land or in the boundaries of which the survey has been done are recoverable from such persons as an arrear of land revenue.

In these days of map consciousness having spread among masses, the demand for map of various kinds from public are in the increase.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

The main object of the formation of the settlement Department was to abolish the intermediaries in Zamin and Inam areas to introduce the ryotwari system as per the provisions of the various Abolition Acts and to fix the assessment on all occupied lands, etc., on par with the assessment on ryotwari areas.

2. After notifying the estates under the Abolition Acts, survey operations were carried out by the Survey Department under the provisions of the Survey and Boundaries Act and survey records were supplied to the Settlement Department. On receipt of survey records, several stages of settlement work were carried out. The ownership of occupied lands was determined under the statutory provisions of the various Abolition Acts. Finally on introduction of settlement, 'A' Registers, Chitta and other records were handed over to the Revenue Department for day-to-day administration. The introduction of ryotwari settlement is being taken up in respect of the villages for which impediments have been subsequently cleared on the vacation of stay orders of High Court and Supreme Court.

3. Besides implementation of the Abolition Acts, the Settlement Department has also attended to the following special items of work,—

1. Introduction of re-settlement in the Pudukkottai merged area.

2. Introduction of settlement in transferred territory (Kanniyakumari, etc.) under transferred territory Act 30/1964.

3. Revenue Follow up work in ryotwari areas to bring the Revenue Registry up-to-date and also to supply fresh set of 'A' Registers etc., to Revenue Department for maintenance work.

4. Natham Survey work in villages, town area and Settlement of Resurveyed Hill areas, to issue of Pattas to the occupants in Natham as well as the hill tribes in Hill areas and to levy appropriate Ground Rent.

Progress of work, target and achievement :

The settlement work under the Abolition Acts and introduction of Settlement under Revenue Follow Up Work were completed during the year 1988-89 as stated below :—

Act.	Number of villages.	Area in S.M.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Act 26 of 1963	7	7.22
Act 30 of 1963	1	0.81
Act 31 of 1973	3	0.67
Revenue Follow Up Work	40	301.67

New scheme implemented in the reporting year :

The Government have sanctioned Natham Survey in Agricultural lands used non-agricultural purposes for resurvey in Hill areas and Town Survey in the State. The Settlement Notification to take settlement work after the survey of all the Natham and Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* dated 9th November 1988. The Settlement work is in progress in an area of 13,120-20-5 hectares. There will be a sizeable income towards land revenue (Ground Rent) to the Government due to this scheme. It is also a public welfare scheme. The beneficiaries not only get titles for the residential occupants but also get other benefits such as roads for improvement, etc.

5. Expenditure :

The actual expenditure during the administrative year is furnished below :—

(1)	1988-89	
	(In thousands.)	
	Alloiment.	Expenditure.
(2)	(3)	
Revenue Followup Work	1256.000	1395.000
Settlement and Resettlement Work.	3268.000	3408.000
Direction and Administration	1728.000	1530.000
Total	6752.000	6333.000

URBAN LAND TAX AND URBAN LAND CEILING

Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963 came into force in Madras City with effect from 1st July 1963. This Act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, with retrospective effect from 1st July 1963. According to it, all the lands in Madras City irrespective of extent was assessed to Urban Land Tax with a uniform rate of 0.4 per cent of the market value. Subsequently, this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 30 of 1971) by which the Act was also extended to the towns of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli Salem and Coimbatore from 1st July 1971. The slab rate of tax and exemption from levy of Urban Land Tax in respect of holdings of less than one ground was introduced in the Act with effect from 1st July 1971. Allowance of 25 per cent of tax for owner occupied lands was introduced in this Act. The Act was further amended in 1972 by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 10 of 1972). Under this Act further relaxation was made to the effect that the first two grounds of the total holdings having the lowest market value held by an assessee were exempted with effect from 1st July 1972. The concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax. The benefit of exemption was also extended to urban lands owned by religious philanthropic and charitable institutions notified by the Government as against only philanthropic institutions which were granted exemption under the previous Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Act 49 of 1975) was enacted to amend the Act further to bring the Madras City Belt Area (Areas lying within 16 kilometres from the outer limits of Madras City) within the purview of the Act with effect from 1st July 1975.

Functions :

The Urban Land Tax Department is functioning under the control of the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Reforms. Under his control there are 15 Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax to enforce the Act, viz., 4 Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax in Madras City, 6 Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax in Madras City Belt Area and 5 Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax in Mofussil Towns, viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem Trichirappalli and Tirunelveli. The Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax are empowered only for the assessment of Urban Land Tax. The Tahsildars of the respective taluks have been appointed as Urban Land Tax Officers under the Urban Land Tax for the purpose of collection of Urban Land Tax.

Under the Amended Act, 1975, the rate of tax revised and the market value as on 1st July 1971 in Madras City was adopted as the basis for calculation of Urban Land Tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential use of urban lands were introduced. The concession allowed for owners occupation has also been withdrawn in the Act, 1975. There were numerous representations from the public and institutions that the tax incidence has gone up to 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years. Government, therefore, announced

several concessions in G.O. Ms. No. 1947, Revenue, dated 17th September 1976. Government also constituted a Committee to hear the representations of individuals and institutions in G.O. Ms. No. 2056, Revenue, dated 4th October 1976. On the recommendations of the Special Committee, Government announced several concessions in G.O. Ms. No. 2625, Revenue, dated 27th December 1976.

The following are the concessions granted by the Government :—

(i) On specific application to Government, total exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax to all educational, religious, charitable and philanthropic institutions both in respect of vacant lands and lands on which buildings have been constructed from which the institutions derive income provided that the income is used mainly for the objectives and purposes of such institutions.

(ii) Reduction of Urban Land Tax by 50 per cent in respect of vacant land and built up areas belonging to the community recreational centres, clubs, etc., all sabhas and cinema studios.

(iii) All lands in Madras City notified as slum under section 3 (b) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act, 1971, are treated as non-assessable.

(iv) A rebate of 10 per cent of tax to all cinema theatres.

(v) 50 per cent concession of tax in respect of building wholly occupied by the owner for residential purposes has been restored.

(vi) The market value to be determined as on 1st July 1971 is limited to double the 1963 value in Madras City.

(vii) The distinction of slab rate of tax introduced by the Amended Act, 1975, between residential and non-residential use of urban land was abolished.

(viii) In G.O. Ms. No. 2516, Revenue, dated 4th November 1978, Government granted 25 per cent concession of tax from fasli 1385 to the industries, which are in possession of current Small-Scale Industries Registration Certificate and 10 per cent concessions of tax in the case of other industries.

The Government could also exempt any class of urban land or any class of persons from payment of tax or reduce the amount of such tax prospectively or retrospectively if they are satisfied that the payment of tax would cause under hardship under section 27 of the Act.

Government in G.O. Ms. No. 3526, Revenue, dated 15th June 1973, have also granted exemption from payment of urban land tax with effect from 1st July 1972 in respect of lands/registered as wet or dry and in G.O. Ms. No. 281, Revenue, dated 13th February 1976 from 1st July 1973 in respect of lands registered as village-sites and which were under cultivation of dry or wet crops continuously for five fasli years prior to the coming into force of the Act and which continue to be under cultivation as per the revenue accounts.

Assessment work, the number of assessees and the amount involved under each act is given below :—

		Number of Assessees.	Amount. (Rs. in lakhs.)
Amended Act, 1966	.. ..	1,26,211	81.74
Amended Act, 1971	.. ..	93,590	2,36,70
Amended Act, 1972	.. ..	37,414	1,68.78
Amended Act, 1975	.. ..	79,211	6,12.59

Progress of work target and achievements both physical and financial under all heads/schemes separately :

The High Court of Madras in its judgement dated 11th, January 1985 in W.P. No. 4439 and 4437 of 1978 has struck down section 6(B) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. Special Leave Pensions have been filed in the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court and they are pending. Therefore, assessment orders could not be issued by the Assistant Commissioners.

Though the High Court of Madras has struck down section 6 (B) of the Act it held the view that the schedule to the Act stands attracted to section 3 of the Act and the act as such will continue to be constitutionally valid. It was comprising only one S. No. or sub-division No. which do not call for aggregation can be assessed to tax and tax can be collected. So 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. Each urban land is to be provisionally assessed separately without involving the principle of aggregation of the scale laid down in the schedule. Such provisional assessments would be subjected to modification or revision in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court on the Appeal filed by the Government against the judgment 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 fasli 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 order need be issued as the Urban Land Tax will be nil.

Based on the above suggestions, the Government in their order Ms. No. 1165, Revenue, dated 27th July 1987 have ordered to pass provisional assessment orders in respect of multiple holdings without involving the principles of aggregation. As on 28th February 1989 provisional assessments orders have been passed as follows :—

Act.		Number of cases.	Amount of tax. (Rupees in lakhs)
(1)		(2)	(3)
Amended Act, 1971	..	36,722	100.85
Amended Act, 1972	..	17,351	157.62
Amended Act, 1976	..	21,274	20,81.90
			Upto. (Fasli 1398.)

New schemes implemented in the reporting year (aims target and achievements both physical and financial for each scheme).

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 has been extended as per G.O. Ms. No. 1465, Revenue, dated 25th June 1981, to Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration and other areas in Coimbatore, Salem, Thiruchirappalli 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 area has already been completed. The assessment work in the extended areas is in progress.

Financial outlay and actual expenditure and economic liability of the Corporation, Undertaking.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 60,57.86 lakhs as on 28th February 1989 under the principle of aggregation including arrears, a sum of Rs. 39,15.14 lakhs has been collected up to the year under report (i.e.) as per the, assessment made before the striking down of section 6-B of the Act by High Court.

The total demand as per the provisional assessment order works out to Rs. 2430.37 lakhs (i.e.) the assessment made under single land after striking down of section 6-B of the Act by High Court.

There is excess collection in a major number of cases with reference to provisional Assessment Orders.

The cost of annual expenditure of the staff to enforce the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966 for the current year 1989-90 works out to Rs. 91.14 lakhs.

URBAN LAND (CEILING)

Introduction :

With the object of imposing a ceiling on vacant land in Urban Agglomerations for the acquisition of such land in excess of the ceiling limit, to regulate the construction of building on such land and for matters connected therewith, with a view to prevent the concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profiting therein and with a view to bring about an equitable distribution of land in urban agglomeration to sub-serve the common good, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (Act 34 of 1976) was enacted.

While implementing the Act, there had been a spate of representations, and also press reports bringing to the notice of the Government, the innumerable difficulties experienced by the public. In response to the public demand, Government have enacted the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) repealing the Act 34 of 1976. Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling) and Regulation) Act, 1978 came into force retrospectively with effect from 3rd August 1976 except sections 14, 15 and 20(3), 27 and 48 which have come into force with effect from 17th May 1978 section 20(3) was amended by the Tamil Nadu Act

14 of 1979 and it come into force with effect from 1st February 1979 and the Act is in force in the Urban Agglomeration of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli.

The Act prescribes the ceiling limit for a person, a family and industrial undertaking in each Urban Agglomeration as follows :—

Urban Agglomeration.	Individual.	Family.	Industrial Undertaking.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Sq.mts.	Sq.mts.	Sq.mts.
Madras	500	2,000	2,000
Madurai, Coimbatore } Salem, Tiruchirappalli. }	1,500	3,000	3,000
Tirunelveli	2,000	4,000	4,000

The building regulation area is allowed at a flat rate of 500 Sq. mts. for a building continuously and an additional appurtenant land of 500 sq. mts. is also allowed to any building constructed before or after construction with dwelling unit on 3rd August, 1976. Persons holding lands in respect of which layouts have been approved prior to 3rd August 1976 have been permitted to retain their excess vacant land for purpose of sale to others whose aggregate extend do not exceed the Ceiling limit.

Agricultural lands have been excluded from the purview of the Act. But on conversion to non-agricultural purposes, the act will apply. Provision to retain construction of houses to weaker section is available under section 22 of the Act. Under Section 24 of the Act, it is open to Government to dispose of the land acquired under the Act to subserve the common good,

Functions:

There are 15 Competent Authorities in the Six Urban Agglomeration (viz. 10 Competent Authorities in Madras Urban Agglomeration and one each in Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli Urban Agglomerations) for the purpose of implementations Act. Their work under the Act is being supervised by the Director of Urban Land Ceiling. They are under the control of the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Reforms who is also the appellate authority under the Act to entertain the appeals from the Urban Land Owners. The Commissioner of Land Reforms is also the Urban Land Tribunal for entertaining the Appeal on the orders of the Competent Authorities under section 12 of the Act.

Every person holding vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit at the commencement of the Act shall file a statement before the competent authority having jurisdiction over the area. The last date for filing the statement under Section 7 of the Act expired on 14th September 1978. The returns are processed by the Competent Authorities and excess vacant lands are acquired after observing the formalities provided the Act. The Government on the basis of priority fixed, order the allotment of land acquired under the Act to subserve the common good.

Progress of Implementation of the Act:

Under 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and under Section 7 (1) of the Act, 1978, 21,633 returns were filed by the Urban Land Owners. Out of this 15,317 returns have been disposed of on within ceiling limit. In 1,120 cases exemption was granted under the Section 21 both to the individuals, and Industries. 4,995 cases attract the 'provisions' of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1978 covering an extent of 3,285 ha. In respect of cases draft statements under Section 9 (1) have been issued covering an area of 2,621 hectares. Under Section 11 (1) of the Act notifications have been published in 753 cases covering an area of 699 ha. An extent of 531 have been required under section 11 (3) of the Act and in 437 cases possession has been taken covering an area of 395 ha. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 has been paid during the year towards the amount payable under the section 12 of the act. Allotment was made in 237 cases, covering an extent of 146 ha.

Cost of Administration:

The annual expenditure of the staff for implementing the act was Rs. 52.52 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

CHAPTER XXVI
RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Bhoodan and Gramadhan :

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Board was Constituted in the year 1959 under the Bhoodan yagna Act of 1958 to legalise donations received by Shri Acharya Vinobha Bhave in the year 1954 by transferring the settlement of the donated lands by the landless poor persons and for Community purposes. The Board is also taking all steps towards the settlement of these villages by undertaking all activities for self Economic development of these people.

Bhoodan :

From the inception of the Bhoodan Movement, 24394 acres of lands were obtained as donation under Bhoodan. Out of this an extent of 22113 acres have been distributed to 19,272 persons. During 1988-89, 4.75 acres of land was distributed to 97 persons as House sites apart from settlement of disputes and encroachments in several cases.

Gramadhan :

So far 2,080 villages covering an extent of 1,12,878 acres of land have come under the Gramadhan fold. Out of this 750 villages have been got declared as GRAMDAN, VILLAGES and the remaining villages are under different stages of process.

Development of Bhoodan Lands :

In addition to distribution of lands to the poor and landless unemployed, the Bhoodan Board has also taken up the development work with the assistance of the voluntary organisation like ASSEFA, Meyer Trust, Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandel, Madurai Mavatta Gramadhan Nirman Sangh and Tamil Nadu Bhoodan and Gramadhan Development Trust in Bhoodan and Gramadhan villages. The allottees are guided to get all the subsidies, service benefits and other facilities provided by Government under various sources like I.R.D.P., R.L.E.G.P., Massive, TAHDCO and loan from Government and Banks.

(A) Manickampatti Project (Madurai District) :

It is one of the several projects taken up in the area. T. Manickampatti village is situated 3 KMs away from Thiruvathavur village in Melur Taluk in Madurai District. Adi-Dravidars covering 41 families are living in this village. Dry lands to an extent of 71 acres are brought under cultivation and mostly developed. The following development works are carried out during 1988-89 in this village.

1. Digging of 6 irrigation wells out of subsidy from TAHDCO.
2. Digging of 14 wells under Jeevandhara Scheme.
3. Building of 31 houses through Tahdco.
4. Formation of 10 Biogas units out of Government subsidy and Bank loan.
5. Providing Employment opportunities for 30 women through spinning centre.
6. Tree planting scheme introduced in 20 houses through Panchayat Union.
7. Issue of 27 pairs of bullocks to 27 persons.
8. Children Nutrition Centre has been built.

B. Santhipuram Development Works (Quaid-e-Milleth District) :

It is being taken up by the ASSEFA, to provide infrastructure facilities to 20 Adi-Dravidars families in Santhipuram village in Batlagundu Panchayat Union in Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth District. The Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 88,750. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 66,718 has been received from the Managing Director, TAHDCO, Villupuram and utilised.

C. Shanarpatti (Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth District) :

It is undertaken by the Madurai Mavatta Gramadhan Nirman Sangh in Kumarapalayam village in Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth District. Two community wells are provided to Adi-Dravida families for irrigation purposes. A sum of Rs. 60,000 as subsidy has been released to the first well by the Block Development Office, Shanarpatti under Massive Scheme and utilised in the Project.

For another well in Kumarapalayam village a sum of Rs. 34,000 was sanctioned by the Government as subsidy and being utilised.

D. Jari Usilampatti Project (Madurai District) :

The Project is taken by the ASSEFA to provide infrastructure facilities to 71 Adi-Dravidars families in Jari Usilampatti village in T. Kallupatti Panchayat Union in Madurai District. In this village, Development works like reclamation of land, widening and deepening of 7 existing wells, and sinking of 5 new wells, laying of concrete pipelines, purchase of electric motor pumpsets, 12 pairs of bullocks and carts are carried out. For this development works, a sum of Rs. 2,49,700 has been sanctioned by the Government as subsidy.

Gramadhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and Bhoodan service Co-operative Societies :

There are 32 Gramadhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. They have 3,515 members with the paid up share capital of Rs. 56,148 as on 31st March 1989. There are 13 Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies functioning under Bhoodan Board which are exclusively for the benefit of the allottees of the Bhoodan lands. They have 738 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,856.

Jeevandhara Scheme :

The Government have sanctioned 1,000 Jeevandhara wells to the SC/ST members of the Gramadhan and Bhoodan villages under N.R.E.P. Programme. This scheme is being implemented by the Bhoodan Board with the assistance of voluntary agencies like Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal, Mavatta Nirmana Sangams and Tamil Nadu Bhoodan and Gramadhan Development Trust. This scheme is in the final stage of completion in the following Districts :—

1. Madurai District	.. 100 wells
2. Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth District	.. 100 ..
3. Pasumpon Thevar Thirumaganar District	50

4. Ramanathapuram District	50 wells.
5. Kamarajar District	50 ,,
6. Nellore-Kattabomman District	100 ,,
7. Chidambaram District	100 ,,
8. Tiruchirappalli District	280 ,,
9. Thanjavur District	50 ,,
10. Pudukkottai District	120 ,,
<hr/>	
Total	1,000 wells.

SOCIAL FORESTRY IN PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.

Social Forestry under National Rural Development Programme.

RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME/JAWAHAR VELAI VAIPPU THITTAM :

1988—89 :

Social Forestry Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu both under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme from 1985-86 onwards with 25 per cent of the allocation as a "Peoples Movement" with the active participation of the people with the following objectives in mind :—

1. Provide employment opportunities to the Rural unemployed.
2. Make available the required Fuelwood and Fodder to the rural poor.
3. Maintain the ecological balance; and
4. To improve the environment.

It is implemented through the Blocks taking technical expertise from the Officers of Forest, Horticulture and Agriculture Department. Extension Officer (Social Forestry) has been appointed in each block to look after the Social Forestry activities in the block.

2. The required seedlings for the programme are raised through "Peoples Nursery" (Decentralised Nursery) by identifying the local small and marginal farmers who below poverty line by giving required training and the inputs taking into account 50 Hectares of plantations per block per year (30 Hectares under NREP and 20 Hectare under RLEGP)—

3. Under the plantations are taken up in the following lands :—

1. In community poramboke lands.

2. (a) in patta lands of Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribes, in lands of freed bonded labourers, in allottees lands under surplus celling and in lands of individuals below the poverty line.

3. In vacant lands in and around the houses for Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Homestead Plantations).

4. *Tree Patta Scheme.*—The trees planted in communal poramboke lands will be allotted under Tree Permit/Tree Patta Scheme by issue of tree permits through the Tahsildars concerned to the local poor agricultural landless women who are below poverty line. Each family will be given tree permit/Tree patta covering an area of 1 acre if it is block plantation or 1 KM. if it is Strip plantation. The beneficiaries will also be allowed maintenance charges under this scheme for 3 years from the date of planting. Subsequently the beneficiaries will maintain the trees by themselves and enjoy the entire benefits out of the trees by themselves and there by generate more income for their family. The plantations taken up in patta lands of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, etc., and institutional lands will be maintained by the owners of the respective lands who will also be paid maintenance charges for 3 years from the date of planting from the national Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme funds and Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam Progress made is enclosed.

5. Based on evaluation and monitoring survey regarding the implementation of the scheme, awareness camps for patta beneficiaries were organised to educate them about the benefits provided under tree patta scheme and proper maintenance of the plantations.

6. Under the Phase II programme with the assistance of SIDA funds have been provided to Rural Development Department for giving training to officials who are actually implementing the programme during 1988-89 as given below :—

Officials:

- 1 Assistant Project Officers (FM)
- 2 Extension Officer (Social Forestry)
- 3 Rural Welfare Officers

Non-Officials:

- 1 Nursery beneficiaries
- 2 Women Watchers
- 3 Plantation Supervisors
- 4 Patta beneficiaries
- 5 Homestead beneficiaries

As sum of Rs. 14.96 lakhs have been provided during the year 1988-89 to impart training for the above person for effective implementation of the programme.

The organisation set up for the implementation of the Social Forestry Programme and the progress made upto 31st March 1989 (During the year 1988-89) are furnished below :

Social Forestry Progress upto 31st March 1989.

I. Financial :

Funds Allocation :	(in lakhs.)		
	NREP	NLEGP	Total.
Target	1,209.500	545.500	1,755.000
Achievement	1,196.547	599.295	1,795.842

II. Physical :

Seedling Raised :

Target	395.081	168.933
Achievement	349.250	189.908

Seedlings planted :

Target	392.493	193.383
Achievement	281.288	162.366

Area covered :

Target	16,823	8,702
Achievement	1,2917	7,825

Homestead families covered:

Target	50,337	17,138
Achievement	68,499	26,240

Number of Patta's Issued :

Target	23,000	21,000
Achievement	15,894	14,144

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.]

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act was enacted in the year 1958 constituting Panchayats at the village level and Panchayat Unions at Block level. The panchayat union is a federation of village panchayats and Town Panchayats with elected presidents of the panchayats. The village panchayat and town panchayat presidents are members of the panchayat union councils and the chairman of the panchayat union is directly elected by the people.

Tamil Nadu panchayat raj is based on a three tier system viz., panchayat at the village level, panchayat union at the block level and the District Development Council at the District level. Though the District Development Councils are statutory roles no executive functions are entrusted to them. They act only as

on advisory body for the Government suggesting implementation of development scheme, at the village and block levels for the betterment of rural population and society as a whole. Further the council reviews various development programmes periodically. Thus the executive powers are vested with only on two tier at block and panchayat levels.

I. Administration :—

The Director (Now Commissioner) of Rural Development is responsible for overall control and supervision of the various programmes implemented under community development and the panchayat raj institution at the State level. The administrative heads at the State, District Division, Block and village level are as follows :—

- (i) (Now Commissioner) of Rural Development— at State level.
- (ii) District Collector—at the District level.
- (iii) Divisional Development Officer—at the Division level.
- (iv) Block Development Officer—at the block level.
- (v) Panchayat President—at the village level.

The Director (Now Commissioner) of Rural Development is empowered to act as Inspector of Panchayat Unions at the State Level and the District Collectors act as Inspector of Panchayats at the District Level and thereby exercise full control over the panchayat union councils and the panchayats. The collector is the Ex. officio Chairman of the District Development Council.

There are 25 District Development councils in the State.

With the formation of Tenkasi Development Division in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District, there are 58 development divisions in the State. There are 385 blocks barring Kalrayan Hills block, there are 384 Panchayat Unions comprising, 12,616 village panchayats in Tamil Nadu.

2. Tax collection :

At present there are 12,616 village panchayats in Tamil Nadu every village panchayat shall levy, House tax, in profession tax and vehicle tax. The collection of such taxes by the village panchayats during 1988-89 is as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1. House-tax	324.75
2. Profession tax	40.65
3. vehicle tax	17.75

3. Revenue from Remunerative Enterprises :-

The net income derived by panchayat unions during 1988-89 under remunerative Enterprises is Rs. 202.11 lakhs.

II. Programmes :

In addition to the common Rural Development Programme, various poverty alleviation programmes are implemented through the Rural Development Department. The achievement made in each programme during 1988-89 is furnished below :-

I. IRDP :

In accordance with the guidelines issued by Government of India credit linked subsidy was provided to the identified old beneficiaries of the VI Plan period of the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 who have not crossed the poverty line for various reasons to enable them to cross the poverty line by the supplementary dose of assistance. In addition, new beneficiaries were identified and assisted. A maximum subsidy of Rs. 3,000 was allowed to the beneficiaries. In the case of old beneficiaries, the overall eligible subsidy including the subsidy already availed has been restricted to Rs. 3000 only. During 1988-89 against the target of 82,248 old families 87,320 families and against the target of 1,42,680 new families, 1,69,883 families were assisted. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 5,155 lakhs a sum of Rs. 4,369.41 provided as subsidy to the identified beneficiaries with a net term of credit at Rs. 3,804.67 lakhs. The total number of SC/ST beneficiaries were 1,27,191 where as the number of women beneficiaries were 87,765 during the year 1988-89.

2. Trysem :

Training of Rural Youth For Self Employment Programme envisages to provide technical skills to rural youth in the age of 18-25 from families below the poverty line. TRYSEM is an integral part of IRDP. The cost of training in the form of beneficiaries is being met out of the funds set out for infrastructure, etc., under IRDP. During 1988-89, a target of 35 trainees per block was fixed. 12,957 rural youths were trained of whom 275 youths belonged to SC/ST. Out of 12,957 youths trained during 1988-89, 8412 were self-employed and 4,545 were wage-employed.

3. D.W.C.R.A. :

The scheme on the Development of women and children in Rural areas was formulated as a sub-scheme of IRDP. DWCRAs aim to provide income generating activities to women which will have a positive impact on the economic and nutritional status of the family.

During 1988-89 the number of beneficiaries received assistance under DWCRAs was 22,765 and a sum of Rs. 583.46 lakhs was disbursed to them as credit under IRDP. The subsidy provided to such beneficiaries amounted to Rs. 291.73 lakhs.

4. National Rural Employment Programme :-

National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented from October 1980 in Tamil Nadu. The expenditure incurred under this programme is shared by Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

The schemes on social forestry, group housing and rural sanitary latrines are executed under NREP. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 6,775 lakhs was allocated for the execution of NREP. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,814.68 lakhs. During this year a total of 442,414 lakhs mandays were generated against the target of 314.23 lakhs. 38,259 works were completed. Food grains such as rice and wheat were distributed as part of wages to the labourers, engaged in the execution of works under this programme. 38,431.56 MTS of rice and 25,411.679 MTS of wheat were distributed during 1988-89.

Under Social Forestry 349.25 lakhs of seedlings were planted in the area of 12,917 hectares. 41,480 group houses for SC/ST were constructed against the target of 41,520 houses. Rural Sanitary latrines against the target of 448 were constructed during 1988-89.

5. Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme.— Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is implemented in the State since 1983-84 with cent per cent grant from the Government of India. The main objectives of the programme are—

(i) To improve and expand employment opportunities for the rural Landless People with a guarantee employment that at least one member of every rural landless labourer household is offered with employment upto 100 days in a year.

(ii) Creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to a rapid growth of the rural economy.

The RLEGP Schemes viz., Social Forestry, Construction of India Awas Yojana, Rural Sanitary Latrines and Multi-Purpose Community Centres are being executed through DRDAs in the districts.

The financial allocation for 1988-89 under RLEGP was Rs. 6361.14 lakhs for implementing the above schemes. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,187.79 lakhs. A total of Rs. 330.74 lakhs mandays were generated against the target of 245.76 lakhs mandays.

26930.818 MTs. of rice and 21491.517 MTs. of wheat were utilised for paying part of the wages to the labourers engaged.

The number of seedlings planted during 1988-89 under social forestry was 181,612 lakhs. The area covered under such plantation was 7,825 hectares. As against the target of 26,970 Group houses 26,917 Group houses for SC/ST were completed under India Awas Yojana. 708 Rural Sanitary latrines were constructed against the target of 703 latrines. Eight multipurpose community centres were also constructed in Periyar and Dharmapuri districts during 1988-89.

The financial assistance given to the farmers as subsidy is Rs. 2.64 lakhs per block. The outlay of the scheme is shared between Government of India and State Government on 50:50 basis.

The grants in aid has been sanctioned for taking up the following components of this programmes:—

- (i) Minor Irrigation—Wells and Pumps.
- (ii) Land Development and Cost of Staff
- (iii) Distribution of minikits of seeds of pulses and coarse grains.

The funds made available during 1988-89 under minor irrigation and land development schemes was Rs. 966.55 lakhs. 17,058 families were given assistance and 15,609 hectares of land was benefitted. The expenditure incurred under land development and cost of staff component amounted to Rs. 132.39 lakhs. The families assisted under Land Development were the extent of land covered was 3,650 hectares.

6. *Improvement to Minor Irrigation*:—At present a five year cycle system is adopted to maintain the existing minor irrigation sources.

A portion of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for 1988-89 for improvement to Minor Irrigation sources.

7. *Biogas*.—The National project on Biogas Development is a central sector scheme being implemented in all the districts in Tamil Nadu with cent per cent assistance from Government of India. The object of the programme is to conserve and maximise use of waste materials as fertilisers and generate energy through Biogas system. The role of Biogas as a major source of renewable energy has been acknowledged and included in the twenty point programme.

During 1988-89, 13,488 biogas plants were installed out of the annual target of 14,000 plants. Government of India have released Rs. 226.78 lakhs during 1988-89 as subsidy to the beneficiaries. A training course to masons in the construction and maintenance of biogas plants was also conducted during 1988-89.

8. *Chulha Programme*:—

Government of India have introduced the project on demonstration of improved chulhas with a view to solve the cooking problem in rural areas. Under the project several models of improved chulhas both fixed and portable types having an efficiency of 25 per cent and above were demonstrated all over Tamil Nadu during the year 1988-89, 1 18 043 improved chulhas were installed out of the target of 1,20,000 chulhas and in the process 474 smokeless villages were created during this year.

9. *Hand Pumps and power pumps*:

The Government have taken efforts to provide protected water to all the habitants of the state. To do this in a systematic way a three tier system has been set up for the maintenance of hand pumps and power pumps. A care taken from one among the beneficiaries is appointed at village level one trained fifteen mechanic at block level and one mobile team headed by one A.P at the

Divisional level for the effective implementation of 7 days failure to put down repairs below 2 per cent. In addition one District cell headed by an assistant executive engineer has also been created in each collector rate. On 31st March 1989 there were 94 420 handpumps and 1,15,573 functioning in Tamil Nadu.

10. *Installation of community T. V. sets* :

The Government have decided to install 8,322 community T. V. sets in a phased manner in Tamil Nadu. As on 31st March 1989 there were 7,218 black and white T.V. sets installed in the village panchayats under the Madras HPI and 7 CPI telecast areas.

11. *Installation of Community Radio sets* :

Community Radio sets are maintained by the Tamil Nadu Local Administration Radio and Television Maintenance organisation. As on 31st March 1989 there are 39,984 community radio sets. The radio supervisors attached to the 99 service stations in the State are entrusted with the installation and maintenance of community radio sets. The receipt on account of the maintenance of Radio & T. V. sets was Rs. 14 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

12. *Training Programme*:

Training is a booster to develop human resources in rural areas. It occupies a vital place since the dawn of community development programme. One state Institute for Rural Development is functioning at Madras. Apart from this there are five Rural Extension Training Centres functioning at S. V. Nagaram T. Kallupati, Krishnagiri Paddukkottai and Bhavanisagar.

All these five Rural Extension Training Centres with Workshop wings conduct courses for rural youths under TRYSEM. The training centres at T. Kallupatti and S. V. Nagaram are having Home Science wings where Balasevikas and associate women workers of the Social Department are trained.

Apart from the training courses training in various trades are also given to rural youths deputed by the District Rural Development Agencies under TRYSEM Programme. During 1988-89 804 Rural Youths were trained under TRYSEM.

13. *Animal Husbandry* :

For the year 1988-89, Government under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry grant provided a sum of Rs. 12.0 lakhs for construction of 24 second veterinary dispensary buildings in the panchayat or union areas. Three buildings have been completed during the year and other dispensary buildings are construction.

14. *Fisheries* :

For the year 1988-89 Government provided a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs as Government grant for the implementation of intensive fish culture scheme in panchayat and panchayat Union tanks in Trichy, Pudukkottai, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Chidambaram Districts. A sum of Rs. 5.66 lakhs was utilised during 1988-89 for fish culture.

15. Rural Sanitation :

A special massive scheme has been implemented for the construction of one public convenience in 16,000 revenue villages in a phased programme since 1982-83. As on 31st March 1989, 11,317 latrines have been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1,742.85 lakhs.

16. Social Education grant :

A sum of Rs. 14.5 lakhs has been sanctioned under the social education grant for the year 1988-89. Financial assistance was given to 12,875 social education centers and 384 information centres for the purchase of Tamil Nadu, Kootturavu Thittam, Panchayat Seehi and other useful magazines.

17. Financial Assistance for Funeral Rites :

A sum of Rs. 49.25 lakhs has been provided for 1988-89 under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 100 is being sanctioned by the panchayat union commissioner as financial assistance for funeral rites to help the family of the deceased Hindu SC/ST and converted Christians whose annual income does not exceed to Rs. 3,000.

TOWN PANCHAYAT.

Town Panchayat :

The present system of Town Panchayat administration has its origin at the beginning of Third Five-Year Plan. Till then, the District Boards, the Panchayats and the Community Development Blocks had their own sphere of activity and were functioning as Independent units. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, introduced Panchayat Administration in Tamil Nadu in its present form. The first tier of Panchayat Administration in Panchayats which covers both Village and Town Panchayats numbering 645 including Townships to have effective administration of Town Panchayats the Directorate of Town Panchayats has been created and function with effect from 7-5-1981. The number of Town Panchayats and their gradation is given below :

1. Grade II	79
2. Grade I	265
3. Selection Grade	283
4. Townships	17
Total	645

1. The functions of the Town Panchayats :

The Town Panchayats are responsible for providing civic amenities to the people living in that area. They are endowed with obligatory functions and discretionary functions. Maintenance of Roads, provision of Street Lights, Clearing of Streets, supply of protected Water are some of the obligatory functioning of the Town Panchayats.

2. The Financial Resources of the Town Panchayats :

1. House Tax.
2. Profession Tax.
3. Vehicle Tax.

In addition to this, the income of the Town Panchayats are surcharge on stamp duty, Entertainment Tax etc. Fee from remunerative enterprises and Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

With a view to suggest measures for improving the financial resources of the Town Panchayats Government have constituted a High Level Committee and the Committee has finalised its recommendations relating to the Town Panchayats and its report has been submitted to the Government.

3. Protected Water Supply :

Out of the 645 Town Panchayats in existence, 236 Town Panchayats have been covered under a Comprehensive water Supply Scheme. Further 96 Town Panchayats have been selected under the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme and the work are in progress. It has also been proposed to cover another 313 Town Panchayats under a Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme by obtaining financial assistance from L.I.C. and Government. Apart from this World Bank is also giving financial assistance under Water Supply for about 72 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.84 crores. The work is in progress.

They cater to the immediate needs of newly developed areas, the Town Panchayats are maintaining Hand Pumps. For maintaining the Water Supply Scheme (both Hand Pumps and Power pumps) a sum of Rs. 51.25 lakhs has been sanctioned as maintenance grants during 1988-89 under the Minimum Needs Programme.

4. Sanitation.—

One of the main bottlenecks in Town Panchayats is the absence of proper sanitation and disposal of sullage as well as Drainage Water. There are 8,946 KM. of roads in Town Panchayats in Tamil Nadu. Out of which only 4,486 KM. have been covered by drainage. During 1988-89 the main emphasis was given for construction of Drainage in Town Panchayat area. Natural Rural Employment Programme funds have been utilised for this purpose. This has only touched the fringe of the problem.

There are about 1,10,386 dry latrines in Town Panchayat areas and the Night soil in these dry latrines are being removed through scavengers numbering about 879.

The Funds allocated for Sanitation from different sources are indicated below:—

1. Under P.C.R. Act (Centrally sponsored Scheme 50 per cent Central 50 per cent State.)
2. Under State Government grant and I.C.E.N and beneficiary (40 : 40 : 20).
3. State Government with UNICEF Assistance (40 : 40 : 20).
4. Under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (Loans).

All these programmes that have been contemplated will cover about 23,000 latrines and for the year 1989-90 also, Government of India have been approached for covering six more towns. These is a proposal to seek financial assistance from the HUDCO for the construction of individual toilets in Town Panchayat areas.

The beging with, 25 such places have been identified during 1988-89 and the construction work has been started.

Wherever large number of people gather, Pay and Use toilets are also being constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh each and this facilitates the people to live in hygienic surroundings. During 1988-89 construction of Pay and Use Toilets has been sanctioned for 20 Town Panchayats under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, a provision of Rs. 55.97 lakhs has been made for the construction of individual toilets as well as community latrines. Rameswaram, Ariyalur and Andipatti were taken up for execution during the year 1988-89.

5 Garbage Disposal—

For the disposal of garbage and removal of sullage water, the Government have sanctioned during 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs (75 per cent) grant and (25 per cent) loan to the 8 Town Panchayats viz., Tirukoilur Kalinjur, Bargur, Palladam, Karambakkudi, Thamarai-kulam, Ilangi and Kayalattinam.

6. Standardisation and Upgradation of Roads—

The Town Panchayats are having the following kinds of roads.—

	K.M.
1 Earthen Roads .. --	1,448
2 Gravelled Roads .. --	1,483
3 Metalled roads .. --	4,342
4 B. T. Surface roads ... --	1,128
5 Cement concrete .. --	234

In order to provide better facilities financial assistance is provided to them under the National Rural Employment Programme. In addition to this, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1988-89 for upgradation of roads and this amount was given to the financially poorer Town Panchayats which are notable to upgrade the roads.

7. Development of Temple Towns—

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the implementation of the scheme during 1988-89 in 7 Town Panchayats.

Infrastructure facilities like Roads, construction of lodges, Shopping Complex and provided to the visiting tourists as well as to the people living in that areas.

8. Remunerative Enterprises—

During 1988-89, the Government of India sanctioned the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme for 3 Towns viz., Andipatti, Ariyaur

and Rameswaram. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been sanctioned out of which Rs. 244.03 lakhs is allocated for remunerative enterprises.

9. Integrated Development of Tourist Centres—

Under Integrated Development of Tourist Centres like Rameswaram, Kanniyakumari, Mamallapuram, Government sanctioned Rs. 58.00 lakhs for the construction of Bus stand, Shopping Complex, etc. It is on 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant basis and the works is nearing completion.

10. National Rural Employment Programme-

The Programme was implemented now in Rural Town Panchayats. This programme is aimed at generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons both Men and Women in the Rural areas. A sum of Rs. 581.90 lakhs was sanctioned during 1988-89 for 3,795 works of durable nature in 259 Town Panchayats.

It is also proposed to take up upgradation of Roads, construction of Small culverts, provision of adequate Water Supply, Construction of Shopping Complex, Construction of Drainage, etc.

With UNICEF assistance, under the Intensive Sanitation Programme in Periyar district 35,000 individual latrines are proposed to be constructed.

(ii) Basic Statistics

per capita income of Town Panchayats :

	Number of Town Panchayats.
Below Rs. 25	199
Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	244
Rs. 51 to Rs. 75	91
Above Rs. 76	111
	<hr/>
	645

Water Supply :—

Number of Town Panchayats having stream lines Water Supply Scheme.	236
Number of Water Supply Scheme under execution with L.I.C. Loan and Government Grant.	96
Number of Water Supply Scheme under execution with World Bank Aid.	72

Cost	RS.
	42.84 crores.
Number of Hand Pumps	15,995
Number of Power Pumps	2,654
Number of Overhead Tanks ..	723

Water-supply—cont.

Ground Level Reservoirs	..	..	1,065
Automatic Preserve Tanks	..	..	145
Shallow Wells	..	..	3,026
Deep Wells	..	..	4,196
Open Wells	..	..	11,742

Road maintained by Town Panchayats.

Cement Concrete	...	...	234 K.M.
Black Topped	..	..	1,128 K.M.
Metalled	..	..	1,440 K.M.
Gravelled	..	..	1,483 K.M.
Earthen	..	..	4,342 K.M.

Street Lights Provided.

Sodium Vapour	..	..	1,357
Mercury Vapour	..	..	8,783
4' Tubes	..	..	1,58,523
2' Tubes	..	..	2,032
Ordinary	..	..	8,369
Total	..	..	<u>1,74,064</u>

Number of Staff quarters	..	..	937
Length of Street	..	..	8,627 K.M.
Length of Drains provided	..	..	4,436 K.M.
Number of Town Panchayats having Office Buildings.			508

Remunerative Enterprises.

Number of Bus Stands	..	..	225
Number of Private Markets	..	..	64
Number of Panchayat Markets	..	..	1,624
Number of Chandies	..	..	215
Number of Cart Stands	..	..	67
Number of Slaughter Houses	..	..	308
Number of Rest Houses	..	..	79
Number of Rest Houses	..	..	301
Pay and Use Toilets	..	..	90
Dhobikanas	..	..	8,344
Number of Radio Sets	..	..	863
Number of T. V. Sets	..	..	863
Number of Reading Rooms	..	..	773
Number of Cinema Theaters	..	..	593

CHAPTER XXVII
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

APPROVED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE
SERVICE

I. Introduction :

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service (under Social Welfare) maintains and administers the statutory institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. This Department provides care, custody, training and rehabilitation of neglected children (including) destitutes, deserted and orphans delinquent children and morally maladjusted young Women and Girls.

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (repealing the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920) came into effect in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 2nd October 1987.

II. Activities of the Department.

(i) There are 14 Observation Homes in the State. These are Short-stay institutions. These homes, receive boys and girls and take care of them during the period of their enquiry before the Juvenile Welfare Boards neglected and Juvenile Courts delinquent. 11 Homes are run by the Government and the remaining 3 are run by the private voluntary agencies with financial assistance from the Government.

(ii) Totally 20 Special Juvenile Homes are in the State under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 out of which 3 Special Homes and 7 Juvenile Homes are maintained by the Government and rest of the 10 Juvenile Homes are aided by the Government through maintenance grant. The delinquent children are admitted in Special Homes, and the neglected (including destitutes, deserted and orphans) are admitted in the Juvenile Homes. Mentally retarded children are admitted in the juvenile Home under the management of Bala Vihar, Madras.

(iii) Thirteen Juvenile Welfare Boards have been constituted with one Chairman and four members to each Board to enquire the cases of the neglected Juveniles expenditure had been sanctioned as part II Schemes for the year 1989-90.

The Chief Judicial Magistrates/Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrates/Metropolitan Magistrates and the Judicial First Class Magistrates have been empowered under Section 7(2) of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 to attend the cases delinquent children as an interim measure, till the constitution of Juvenile Courts under Section (5) of the above Act.

(iv) Under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, there are eight Vigilance Rescue Shelters (Short-stay Homes which receive and take of the girls and women during the period of their trial before the Courts. These Rescue Shelters are the feeder institutions to the long-stay Vigilance (Protective Homes. The Government Vigilance/Protective institutions (long-stay) provide care training and rehabilitation to the Women and Girls committed under the provision of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. There are six Vigilance/Protective Homes under this department.

(v) Three Government After-Care Organisations (one for women and 2 for boys) are providing vocational training to the discharged inmates of Correctional Institutions to make them fit for self employment. An Industrial Unit imparting training in the manufacture of garments, holdalls and leather stitching is attached to Government After-Care Organisation at Vellore. The inmates of the Government After-Care Organisation, Vellore, repatriate girls of Burma and Sri Lanka and local girls are trained in this Unit.

(vi) The inmates of the Juvenile, Special Homes are given Education upto 8th Standard. The educational sections of the above Homes are recognised by the Education Department. Coaching is given to the student upto 10th Standard in the 2 special Homes in which High School Sections are functioning. Inmates who have aptitude for higher studies are admitted in other Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges, Industrial Training Institutes Polytechnics etc.

(viii) (a) The following remunerative trades are taught in the Homes for the benefit of the inmates as a rehabilitation measure ;

Carpentry, Tailoring and Embroidery, Weaving, Mat-weaving, Blacksmith, Metal Work, Gardening and Agriculture, Masonry Book Binding, Brass-Band music Dairy farming and soap making.

The following Vocational Units have been mechanised with electrically operated machines to give training to the boys and girls.

(i) Tailoring Units at Government Special Home for girls at Madras and Government Juvenile Home, Thanjavur.

(ii) Weaving Section at Government Special Home, Chengalpattu.

(iii) Carpentry Units at Government Juvenile Home at Ranier and Thanjavur.

(iv) Power-Laundry at Government Vigilance Homes at Madras.

Apart from this One baby Care Centre is functioning in the premises to Government Juvenile; Special Home for Girls, Madras and a House-Keeping Course for 20 girls at Government Vigilance Home, Madras. A welding cum-Production Units is functioning at Government Juvenile Home, Ranipet.

(viii) Three Juvenile Guidance Bureau are function at Madras, Madurai and Vellore. These Guidance Bureau study the Psychological problems of the inmates referred by the J.N.B. and J.C. and refer them in the nearest Observation Homes. These Bureaux are managed by the Executive Committees. The expenditure of the above Bureaux is met by the Government.

III. Progress of work—Target and Achievements :

Targets and Achievements of this Department for the year 1988-89 as follows :

Indicators.	Physical Target.		Percentage of achievement.	Financial Target.		Percentage of achievement.
	Target. (beneficiaries number of insts.)	Achievement.		Target. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Supply of Note Books and Text books to inmates.	14	14	100	0.65	0.65	100
2. Supply of Stationery articles to Education Sections.	14	14	100	0.25	0.25	100
3. Issue of clothing and Bedding to the inmates.	78	78	100	6.69	5.55	82 Due to Decrease in strength
4. Supply of medicines to the institutions.	9	9	100	0.70	0.70	100
5. Purchase of Raw Materials.	46	46	100	6.28	5.69	90 Strength decreased. Required quantity of raw materials only purchased for the workshop.
6. Training of Juvenile delinquents discharged from appd. schools to Industrial Training Institutions.	30	24 Only 24 inmates admitted due to non-availability of discharged inmates.		0.20	0.20	100
7. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Welfare Fund for Rehabilitation of victims of Moral Exploitation.	100		.. Due to non finalisation of inmates by the High level Committee Target not achieved.	0.20	..	Funds surrendered in FMA 1988-89 due to non-finalisation of inmates.

(iv) Details of Financial Outlay Actual expenditure :

Budget Estimate for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 229.61 lakhs. This includes a sum of Rs. 8.31 lakhs of Grant-in-aid paid to the voluntary organisations.

The actual expenditure of this Department for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 244.17 lakhs.

Conclusion :

(i) As a part of rehabilitation of inmates and ex-inmates an Industrial Co-operative Society is functioning in the name of "Kasthuribai Gandhi Rehabilitation Co-operative Society" which was registered with the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Society is registered for all the activities that are established in the Department to be engaged upon throughout Tamil Nadu, 3 training courses were organised for imparting training in the improved of foot-wear and Palm leaf products. This programme is conducted with the financial sanction under Special Component Plan through THADCO and Rural Artisan Programme through the Industries and Commerce Department. After the completion of training, production will be undertaken regularly, by the members of the society (inmates and ex-inmates.)

(ii) The discharged inmates of Correctional Home are rehabilitated by way of (i) arranging marriages for willing girls and women (destitutes) (ii) Securing Employment assistance and (iii) supplying tools and equipments for the skilled boys. A marriage grant of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned by the Government to each married couple, to enable them to start their new family besides Rs. 100 towards their marriage day expenses.

OLD AGE PENSION.

The Schemes of Old Age Pension are 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 Age Pension (Normal) scheme (with effect from 1st April 1962).

(ii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Physically Handicapped) Schemes (with effect from 1st November 1974).

(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute widow) scheme (with effect from 1st June 1975).

(iv) Old Age Pension Destitute Agricultural Labourer scheme (with effect from 21st August 1981)

(v) Old Age Pension Scheme (Deserted destitute 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 O.A.P. 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) :-

The Government extended the Old Age Pension Scheme to destitute physically handicapped persons with effect from 1st November 1974. Physically handicapped destitute whose disability is 50 per cent and more are eligible for the pension. All blind destitutes are eligible for 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 year in 1975.

The destitutes coming under the category should apply along with the certificate given at free of cost by the Government Doctors attached to any Government Medical College/Government Hospital/Primary Health centre. This scheme was extended to leprosy patients in 1982.

3. Old Age Pension (Destitute Widow) Scheme :

The Scheme of O. A. P. 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 Agricultural Labour Scheme :

The Scheme of O. A. P. was extended with effect from 21-8-1981 to destitute Agricultural labourers whose age is not less than 60 years.

5. Extension of O. A. P. Schemes to deserted wives :

In 1984 the Government have extended the old Age Pension Scheme to the deserted destitute wives subject to certain conditions. In 1986, the O. A. P. scheme was further extended to deserted destitute wives not less than 30 years of age in relaxation of certain conditions in the earlier order.

6. Procedure for sanction of Pension :

The authority competent to sanction the O.A. P. is 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 O. A. P. 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 post money order by the Tahsildar without deducting the M.O. Commission which is borne by State Government.

8. Free supply Handloom of 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. 28.25 each.
(ii) Handloom Janatha Colour saree	.. Rs. 32.90 each.

9. Free Rice and Nutritious Noon Meal :

The Old Age Pensioners are supplied with one K. G. fine variety of rice per head per week. This concession is provided from 1st November 1980.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has been extended to the Old Age Pensioners with effect from 15th January 1983. The cost of a meal exclusive of other incidental charges is 93 paise per head per day for the following items :—

Rice	... 200 grams.
Dhalls	.. 15 grams.
Edible Oil	.. 10 grams.
Vegetable etc.	.. 50 grams.

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 Schemes :

	Number of beneficiaries.	
	(1)	(2)
(i) Old Age Pension (Normal)	..	1,63,698
(ii) Old Age Pension Destitute, Physically handicapped)	..	20,504
(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute widow)	..	1,17,018
(iv) Old Age Pension (Destitute Agricultural Labourers)	..	45,772
(v) Old Age Pension (Deserved Destitute wives)	..	25,697
Total	..	<u>3,72,689</u>

The amount spent per head per annum is detailed in the Statement. The total approximate expenditure per annum will be Rs. 33.65 crores.

Statement showing the details of expenditure per head per annum under the Old Age Pension Scheme

Serial number.	Details of expenditure.	Those taking noon meal.		Those not taking noon meal.	
1	Monthly pension at Rs. 35 per month (35 X 12)	..	..	..	..
2	M. O. Commission (including the cost of Money Order forms) at 1,60 X 12	19.20	19.7M	19.20	19.2
3	Free supply of clothes on Pongal Festival and on Independence Day				
	(i) Two Handloom Janatha Dhoties at Rs. 28.25 per piece	..	..	56.50	..
	(ii) Two Handloom Janatha Colour Sarees at Rs. 32.00 per piece (Based on the female Janatha Colour Saree)	..	..	65.80	65.80
4	Free supply of fine variety of rice to the Old Age Pensioners taking meals at 1/2 kg. per week (The cost of rice is Rs. 2.25 per kg. (1/2 x 52 x 2.25)	..	58.50	58.58	..
5	Free supply of fine variety of rice to the Old Age Pensioners and taking meals at 1 kg. per week (The cost of rice is Rs. 2.25 per kg. 52 x 2.25)	..	..	117.00	..
6	Daily Free Nutritious Noon Meal. The cost of meal per head is 93 paise (0.93 x 365)	..	..	339.45	339.45
	Total	893.60	8902.95	8612.70	62200

(Total approximate expenditure per annum ; 903 X 3,72,689) — 33,65,38,167,

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Social Welfare Programme are broadly classified as follows:—

- I. Child Welfare.
- II. Women Welfare.
- III. Welfare of the Physically handicapped.
- IV. Assistance by the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board.

The aims of various Government Schemes persons benefitted, target and achievement are furnished in the statement 1 and 3.

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board is implementing Social Welfare Schemes as detailed in Statements

STATEMENT I.

Child Welfare.

Serial number.	Name of the Scheme.	Items.	Target, 1988-89		Achievement 1988-89	
			Physical	Financial. (Rupees in lakhs)	Physical.	Financial. (Rupees in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Integrated Child Welfare Services ..	To provide Integrated health and nutrition services to children in the age group of 0-4 years and pregnant lactating women.	..	ICDS—404.08 New Suppl. Nutrition 100.49 Suppl. Nutrition in children 2 to 4 4M049.	Projects—65 Centres—5,607 Beneficiaries. children below 2 years 1,04,272 2-4 2,07,281 Pregnant lactating women—58,118.	571.68 124.79 169.26
2	Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme	To eradicate mal nutrition and develop health in pre-school children group 2 to 4—and O.A.P.S. in rural and urban areas to provide surgery education.	20,90,00	874.54	Children : 18,14,880 CAPS : 2.13 lakhs. Employment to 30,641 women cws rural 1,23,489 Urban 4,840 Centres 9,00. Beneficiaries children 5,68,709	383.72
3	Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutritious Projects	To improve nutritional status of children between age group of 6 to 36 months and pregnant and lactating mothers.	..	..	..	797.05
4	Tribal Sub-Plan— (a) Balwadies for Tribes (AJJA) .. (b) Pre-schools (AJJC)	To serve pre-school children of Tribal areas (age group 2-4) for giving nutritious feeding education and health care to tribes.	..	..	Beneficiaries. 6359 8380	4.70 5.29 592
5	Madras Urban Development Project :— Masterplan and Child Health Centres .. The Project period ended on 30th September 1989.	To improve the health and nutritional status in the project areas (Improved Slum Rehabilitated).	243 Centres.	16.37	214 Centres—Children (2-4)—7,887 O.A.P.—23	22.91
6	Rehabilitation Centres for Destitute Children (Government of India Scheme).	To serve destitute children between age group 5-18 years Voluntary Organisations are assisted by grant-in-aid 90 per cent of the cost by the State and Central by 50 : 50 basis.	..	..	149 Institutions. Beneficiaries—18,430 children.	..
7	All India Council of Child Welfare Home.	Maintenance of this Home is assisted by way of grant.	..	99.00	Home (Thanjavur)	Rs.

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STATEMENT II.

Serial number.	Name of the Scheme.	Aims.	Target 1988-89		Achievement.	
			Physical.	Financial. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Physical.	Financial (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Orphanages	To provide food, shelter clothing, books) and note books and medical attention to children (age group 5-18.) Education upto Z Standards in the orphanages.	5,200	81.95	4,200	81.51
2	Service Home	To cater to the poor widows, destitute women 2 and physically handicapped women (age group 18-40) training upto Higher Secondary course, type writing and short-hand.	100 trainees.	2.66	Home 100 trainees.	2.81
3	Teachers Training Institute	To provide teachers training to the women in the age group of 18-20 who have passed Plus 2 through Departmental service homes and voluntary institutions aided by the State Government.	100 trainees.	2.66	Institute-1 (Pallavaram) 100 trainees.	2.81
4	Working Women's Hostel	To provide security and safety to working women.	340	3.17	Hostels-7 240	4.91
5	Marriage assistance to daughters of poor widows.	To help destitute widows whose actual income is less than Rs. 3,000 by giving financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 to arrange the marriage of their daughter.	1,015 widows.	10.15	1,020 widows.	10.20
6	Marriage Assistance to Orphan Girls	To assist women who are themselves poor orphans age group 18-30 assistance Rs. 1,000.	200 Girls	2.00	194 Girls.	1.94
7	Free supply of text books and note books to Poor Children.	To assist poor widow's children studying in middle schools High schools, Higher Secondary Schools.	4,000	3.39	4,000	3.19
8	Mahalir Mandrams	To organise women of various social and economic status in rural areas to come together.	11,520	4.983	11,520	49.83
9	Encouraging Widow Marriages	Rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentive of Rs. 5,000 to each couple.	100 Couples.	5.00	100 Couples.	5.00
10	Construction of Working Women's Hostels by voluntary agencies (Government of India Scheme).	To give financial assistance 75 per cent of the cost is given as grant by the Central Government 15 per cent by State Government.	3 Hostels.	1.00	Nil. (Initial Stage)	Nil
11	Grant to Service Homes run by voluntary Organisations.	To give coaching to destitute women students for S.S.L.C. (Non-Plan) for X Standard Plan.	..	..	Home-2.	..
12	Free supply of Sewing Machines.	To assist the physically and economically handicapped women in the age group of 20-40 years.	897	7.60	897	6.34

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STATEMENT II—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the Scheme.	Aims.	Target.		Achievement.	
			Physical.	Financial.	Physical.	Financial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
13	Guidance Bureau	To help widow is in getting LIC and PFdues. To help deserted women in getting free legal aid to guide women in getting Government assistance under various Social Welfare Schemes.	..	..	Bureau 20 21,000 women	..
14	Work Centres and Production Units ..	To impart training in various trades for one year to women whose annual family income is below Rs. 6,400.	444	22.36	Centre 33 429	20.48
15	Stationery Manufacturers' Industries Co-operative Societies.	To provide employment opportunities to poor women	..	..	Bureau 13 Beneficiaries 150 women.	..
16	Free supply of uniforms to school children ..	Free supply of uniforms to school children studying in Std. I to VIII.	..	380.0	Get stitched Boys 27,22,587 Girls 33,43,622 Dhawani 2,55,192 numbers.	373.76
17	Employment to Poor Women—					
	(a) Nallur Coir Unit, Nallur, Thanjavur	To give employment to poor women.. .. .	346 women	..	346 women	..
	(b) Silk Yarn Spinning Society, Salem		50 women	..	50 women	..
	(c) Palm based Societies		250 women	..	250 women	..
	(d) Liquid Soap and Cleaning powder society and		25 women	..	25 women	..
	(e) Women Tailoring Co-op. Societies		20,000 women	..	Societies 74 20,000 women	..
18	Vocational Training	To give financial assistance to women whose annual income is below Rs. 6,400 and give the training in typewriting and shorthand and computer in Government approved Institutes. Stipend of Rs. 150 for typewriting Rs. 200 for shorthand and Rs. 1,500 for computer training.	Special Scheme— Tamil typewriting 5,000 students, Computer 500 students normal scheme.	7.50	5,000 — 500	7.50
			1,500	2.70	1,500	2.70
19	Self Employment Programme—					
	(a) To start petty trades	Bank loss the destitute widows and wives to provide employment to rural women whose annual income is less than Rs. 6,400.	11,626	69.76	2,586	11.19
	(d) Chalk Ceylon Women Co-operative Societies.		Societies 750 in 17 districts.	60.60	750	60.60
	(d) Foot wear producing societies	Do. (Free supply of chappals to school children is made through these societies).	Societies 39	9.78	Societies 39 Children chappals Produced and Supplied 611 012 pairs produce and supplied to orphanages 53 563 women chappals produced and kept in stocks 27 178.	4.37
19	Women Development Co-operative Societies for manufacture of supplementary? (Weaning food).	To provide employment opportunity to women ..	1,650	68.16	1 073 women Societies 22.	68.16
WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.						
1	Special Schools Education	To give special care and education to the physically handicapped.	Schools 73 beneficiaries 1,900 children upto VII Std. Government School for Blind 11 Deaf 10 Orth. P.H. 1 Institute of mentally retarded 1 23	..	..	..
2	Aid to Special Schools run by Voluntary Institutions.	Do.	Beneficiaries 3,873 children upto XII Std. Schools, Visually handicapped 9 Hearing handicapped 12 Mentally retarded 2 Leprosy affected 1 Orth handicapped 2 25	..	Leprosy affected 1	64.47
3	Training to Teachers	To impart special training to teach the blind and the deaf.	Teachers for blind 26 For deaf 10	Blind Rs. 1.58 Deaf Rs. 1.84	..	..
4	Free Distribution of Sewing Machines ..	To provide employment to widows, destitutes and physically handicapped women whose annual income is below Rs. 6,400.	4,500	38.29	4,816	31.28
5	Commerce Institute to the nearly wounded ..	To give special education free lodging, cloths and medical assistance.	Institute at 1 chrompet 50 Students	..

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6	Government Rehabilitation Home for the visually handicapped women.	To serve as shelter and give training in weaving and chalk making for poor and destitute women (age group 18-40 years).	40 women	Home 1	29 women	60.00
7	Government Regional Braille Press	To supply Braille text books to students of Government and aided schools free of cost.	..	..	Press 1	3.08
8	Maintenance Grant to Voluntary Institutions	To assist voluntary homes for the physically handicapped leprosy affected children (age group 8-14 years).	..	2.20	Institutions benefitted 24 741 children.	2.20
9	Grant to Teachers Training School for the mentally retarded.	Training of teachers to train, teach and care the mentally retarded.	20 teachers	0.75	25 teachers	0.75
10	Concession to Normal persons marrying the blind.	To encourage marriage of the blind	40 couples	2.40	40 couples	2.40
11	Assistance to handicapped through Regional rehabilitation centres	To arrange Rehabilitation assistant Viz, Medical vocational, Economics and Social	960;5 4800	34,700	Centres 90,00 95 per cent	3,477
12	Artificial sub centre to arthopedicals handicapped	To Provide Medical assistance Surgical operation exercise supplies aids and appliances	Centre allotted to the School base over arthopaedicals handicapped.	3,01	100 students,	3,11
13	Relief to unemployed Blind	To aid the unemployed blind by way of Relief amount Post Graduates Rs, 100-00 per month, Graduates Rs, 100-00 per month, PUC's Higher Secondary Rs, 75/ per Month S, S, L, C, Rs, 50/- per month	..	2,60	787 persons,	1,34
14	Rehabilitation Service to the handicapped in the protected area Cost of Indian Scheme.	To assist handicapped in Kattankolathur in Thirukkazhukuntam	..	Bunk Stalls 1,50 150 Selfemployment	Project 2 1000 persons,	9,70
15	Bunk Stall for Self employment Special Scheme	To provide Free Bunks to the unemployed handicapped	..	1300 Special prog- ramme	750 Bunks 1300 S, E,	1,50 8,00
16	Free Supplies of Tricycles?	To distribute tricycles to poor or the pedicaps handicapped.	..	..	..	..
17	Free supply of Wheel chairs?	To benefit poor paralytic patients?	..	..	100 persons	1.00
18	Scholarship to physically handicapped students.	Tamilnadu Government Scholarship Upto VIII Std. Government of India scholarship from IX Std. onwards, for academic technical Education and for implemt training.	..	..	10,400 students	Government of India scholarship Rs. 22.50 ? State scholarship Rs. 4.85
19	Subsidy for petrol	To assist the handicapped owners of motor vehicles by giving 50 per cent subsidy.	This is a Government of India scheme since transferred to the State in 1988-89.			
20	Government Institutes Training Centre for the Adult Blind.s	To give theoretical and practical training to the adult Blind in fitter-cum-basic machine operate course, Book Binding and Electrical.s	..	73.68	30 persons during the current year 865s trainees were placed ? in self-employment.?	..
21	Travelconcession to physically handicapped children.?	Free bus passes are awarded to school going physically handicapped children to travel from place of residence to school and to hospital.	..	..	3,400 students	..

18. Operation Polio (Government of India Programme.)

The project will cover the entire State of Tamil Nadu in 5 phases commencing from 1988-89 to 1992-93. The first phase of the programme was launched during January 1989. During the 1st phase, it covers 38 blocks in 19 districts of the State at the rate of 2 blocks in each district and 9 divisions in Madras city with an average population of 1 lakh per block.

Funding.—The Government of India have released Rs. 109.50 lakhs for the first phase of the programme.

Progress of work done :

(i) Orientation Training was given to all the personnel numbering about 5,241 involved in the programme.

(ii) Enumeration of polio victims was then done.

(iii) Assessment clinics were conducted and completed in all the select blocks of 16 districts by March 1989. In respect of Madras, Chengalpattu, Nilgiris and Kamaraj districts the assessment clinics are in progress.

(iv) The needs of the Polio victims assessed by the medical team in 16 districts of the State and the service delivery completed are as follows :

Sl. No.	Nature of the Assistance.	Number requiring assistance.	Number provided with assistance.
1	Cases identified for surgery ..	1981	94
2	Therapy exercise	1942	138
3	Calipers	3876	—
4	Crutches	316	..
5	Wheel Charis	177	2
6	Tricycles	450	450
7	Admission into schools ..	568	..
8	Admission into Transitional Schools.	340	..
9	Scholarship	2058	..
		(Recommended.)	
10	Loan assistance	957	63
11	Jobs	203	203
12	Old Age Pension	125	125
13	Admission into service Homes.	317	6
14	Maintenance Grant	90	..

IV. ASSISTANCE BY THE TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD.

1. Financial and Technical Guidance :

The Social Welfare Board gives financial aid and technical guidance to voluntary organisations to improve expand and strengthen their existing services and to start and experiment new services. 50 per cent matching grant not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum as Annual grant and Rs. 10,000 per annum under plan period grant.

Year.	Target.	PHYSICAL FINANCIAL.		
		Achievement.	Target	Achievement.
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
1988-89	206 institu- tions.	202 institu- tions.	3.80	3.80
(Annual)		9,737 bene- ficiaries.		
1988-89	33 ,,	33 insti- tutions.	2.78	2.78
(Plan Period)		2,040 bene- ficiaries.		

TAMIL NADU INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROJECT

The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project aims to increase the efficiency, coverage and impact of the Governments Nutrition and health efforts. This is to be accomplished principally by systematic concentration on the nutritionally most vulnerable population group, viz., children aged 6-36 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 order pre-school children.

When compared to the existing nutrition intervention programmes, this project has two new innovative features. They are :

(i) Establishment of a nutrition surveillance system under which all eligible children in the rural areas of the project districts will be identified and their progress monitored systematically.

(ii) 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 the project families, Health Component :

2. Functions :

The Project is implemented in a phased manner in 173 blocks at the 10 Project districts namely Madurai, Anna-Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Nellai-Kattabomman, V.O. Chidambaram, North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts.

All the centres in Pudukkottai district are functioning under ICDS and 8 blocks in Chengalpattu District and 4 blocks in Ramanathapuram district have been merged with Nutrition Meal Programme and are functioning as the modified ICDS.

The Community Nutrition Centre under Nutrition Delivery Services Component is the local 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 charge of a Community Nutrition Worker. At this rate, 9,000 centres have been opened and 1,189 additional CNCS have also been opened during this year. All the children in the age group 6-36 months are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to the selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women. Supplementary feeding is provided to support nutrition education to the mothers. The energy food is presently being obtained in part from Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Limited, Bangalore and in part is being produced locally by the Women's Working Groups

The composition of the supplementary food obtained from Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Limited, Bangalore is as follows :

1. Wheat	35 Parts.
2. Bangalgram	10 ,,
3. Groundnut cake	10 ,,
4. Jaggery	30 ,,
5. Maize	25 ,,
6. Vitamin Premix	1 ,,
7. Minerals	1 ,,

The Community Nutrition Workers undertake certain nutrition related health activities. The children are given vitamin A every 6 months and deworming medicines every four months. The children are given immunisation by the Multipurpose Health workers of the Department of Health.

The Health activities are carried of through the Multipurpose Health Workers positioned in Project areas as part of the system adopted state-wide. Every 5,000 population will have one health sub-centre manned by one Female and one male Multi purpose Health worker.

3. Studies :

Study on utilisation and effectieness of communication materials has been entrusted to Messrs. A.F. Fegusan and Company, Madras.

4. Experimental Blocks :

The components has been concentrating many innovative and special activities in T. Kundram block of chinglepattur district which was taken as an experimental block. Besides this 6 more blocks have been identified one for each district namely Madurai East of Madurai district, Kariappatti of Ramanathapuram District, Tuticorin of Chidambaram District, Arcot of North Arcot district, Sholavaram of Chinglepattu district and Kunnandar Koil of Pudukkottai district. In these blocks the activities have been completed.

1. Madurai East (Madurai District).. Refresher course for CNW, CWG and MPHW. & Do.
2. Kariappatti (Ramanathapuram District) .. Do.
3. Arcot (North Arcot district) .. Do.
4. Tuticorin (T. Veli District) .. Refresher course review meeting, dais training, kitchen training and training camps for W.W.G. members.
5. T. Kundram (Chengalpattu District) .. Review meeting, dais training and refresher course.

5. Other Studies :

1. Training films under production on Deworming Immunisation and Diarrhoea management.

2. The following materials were proposed.

(a) Additional film prints on 4 training films.

(b) Transfer of films into U-matic cassettes.

(c) Multipurpose stand for 16 mm. film tape splicer and accessories.

6. Target and Achievement for 1988-89 under TINP G.O. Ms. No. 129/BC, CMNMP and SWD, dated 21st October 1988.

Monitoring Wing :

Items.	Target for 1988-89.	Achievement as on February 1989.
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Nutrition Delivery Services Component

1. Weighing of children in the CNCS 90 per cent. 92 per cent.
2. Bringing of eligible children under nutrition intervention .. Between 25 to 35 per cent. 23 Per cent.
3. Deworming of children in CNC .. 90 per cent 70 per cent
4. Distribution of Vit. 'A' to children. .. 90 per cent 76 per cent

Health Component:

No Target fixed for health component.

7. Financial :

Particulars showing financial outlays and actual expenditure under TINP for the year 1988-89.

	Target.	Achievement (upto 28-2-89)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1. Director of Evolution Nutrition JD Evolution and Research	2236 0.12	0.21
2. Director of Social Welfare Nutrition. 2236—		
JE—NDS	6,87.00	5,97.40
JF—Training	4.80	2.98
3. Project Co-ordination Office. ..		
2236—Nutrition	105.92	89.39
JA—PC and MF	80.66	41.75
4. Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine—		
JC—2210. Medical and PH	268.68	256.25
JD—Training	25.87	15.28
5. Public Works Department 4210. Col. on Medical and PH. ..		
LA— Buildings	42.00	..
Total	12,33.05	10,03.27
8. New Schemes implemented in the reporting year	Nil.	
9. Special Information	This project work comes to close on 31st March 1989 now it has been extended beyond 31st March 1989.	

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The 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. At the district level the District Backward Classes Welfare officers in the grade of Deputy Collector assist in the implementation of scheme. A separate Department has been created for the welfare of most backward classes denotified communities with effect from 13th March 1989. This is also headed by and I.A.S. Officer and assisted by the District Backward Classes Welfare Officer/Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), in Madrua District

The schemes implemented may be grouped as follows

1. Education.
2. Economic Upliftment.
3. Health, Housing and other scheme.

Education : Scholarships and stipends :

The students belonging to Backward Classes most Backward Classes / Denotified Communities and whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 are granted scholarship which cover the expenditure of tuition fees, and special fees, cost of books, examination fees and boarding and lodging charges at prescribed rates.

Prematric scholarships in the form of select text books from IV standard onwards to Denotified Communities and from IX standard, to Backward Classes and post matric scholarships in the form of cash are given to the college students.

During 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 4,25,24 lakhs was spent. The number of students benefited was 70,000.

Midday Meals (CMMP) :

Children in the age-group of 5 to 15 studying in 278 Denotified Community schools run by Department are fed under Nutritious Meal Programme scheme. A sum of Rs. 40.94 lakhs was spent on this scheme benefiting 44,680 students during 1988-89.

Hostels :

671 hostels are maintained for the welfare of Backward Classes / Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. The students from IV standards are given admission. The annual income prescribed for admission is Rs. 6,000. Free boarding and lodging facilities are made available. A sum of Rs. 607.41 lakhs has been spent benefitting 38,449 students.

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 schools college ITI's students. Boys within a distance of 5 kms. 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.

Rates of food charges allowed are as follows :

	In City.	In Mofussil
	(RUPEES).	
College hostels	140	135
I.T.I. hostels	140	135
High School	85	85

Of these, 671,90 hostels are for Denotified Communities and 581 are for Backward Classes. Of these 671 hostels 32 for college and I.T.I. Boys and 23 for college girls and 596 for High School children. These hostels were maintained at a total expenditure of Rs. 6,07.41 lakhs benefiting 38,449 students.

Boarding Grants:

2,019 students staying in 38 private boarding houses were given boarding grant at Rs. 70 per month per boarder. A sum of Rs. 11.83 lakhs was spent on this during the year 1988-89.

Clothing:

The students staying in Backward Classes Department hostels and backward classes department schools were given two sets of free dresses. A sum of Rs. 46.95 lakhs was spent for this scheme during 1988-89 benefiting 47,000 students.

Schools:

278 schools for denotified communities were maintained during 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 28.33 lakhs was spent during 1988-89 for running these schools. The number benefited was 73,959.

Supply of books and slates :

Free text books were supplied to all the pupils taking from meals studying upto VIII standards in the denotified communities schools. Slates were also supplied to denotified communities pupils of standards from I to III and note books were supplied to pupils upto X standard. During 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 14.75 lakhs have been spent benefiting 47,000 students.

Award of prizes to pupils:

State Level and District Level prizes were awarded to backward classes ; denotified community students who secure the highest percentage of marks in 2 S.S.L.C and VIII standard.

244 prizes were awarded at a cost of Rs. 1.58 lakhs

Perarignar Anna Memorial Award Thanthai Periyar Memorail Award:

These awards at Rs. 1,000 were awarded to best and next best boys ; girls in 2 and S.S.L.C. pursuing professional courses and polytechnics respectively.

Supply of tools and implements;

The dhoby, barbers and boyars were granted Iron Boxes (3,530, barber kits (500) and boyar tools (350) respectively to take out their livelihood. A sum of Rs. 26.43 lakhs was spent.

Training to Denotified Communities:

Three General purposes Engineering Workshops (ITI's) run for denotified communities. A sum of Rs. 17.69 lakhs was spent.

7. Tailoring Centres were run through the Director of Social Welfare. A sum of Rs. 0.54 lakh was spent.

Construction of Dhobikanas:

Seven dhobikanas were sanctioned during 1988-89. An expenditure of Rs. 0.04 lakhs was incurred.

Provision of House Sites:

Lands are acquired and house site pattas distributed to Oddars, Vannars, Navithar and Narikoravars. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was spent.

Job Oriented Hostels:

The Backward Classes/Most Backward Classes/Denotified communities are given training in job oriented courses. 100 boys and 50 girls were given computer training. Two hostels were maintained. Rs. 4.24 lakhs was spent.

Training of Law Graduates:

20 Law Graduates belonging to backward Classes/Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities were selected to undergo training, under senior lawyers. Law Graduate were given stipend of Rs. 500 per month and honorarium to senior lawyers at Rs. 5,001 per annum. A sum of Rs. 0.56 lakh was spent.

Entrance Test:

Special coaching classes were conducted to students belonging to backward classes/most backward classes/denotified communities appearing for entrance examination for admission into professional courses. 4 Centres were run at a cost of Rs. 57,000, 217 students were benefited.

Setting up of Saloons and Laundries:

The Dhobies and Barbers are assisted in setting up laundries, mobile laundries and saloons at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. The assistance is by way of Government subsidy and bank loan. A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was spent to benefit 400 individuals.

Tubcedco:

Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited, functions under the control of an IAS Officer. This Corporation extends margin money to the Backward Classes/Most Backward Classes/denotified communities intend to establish industries by co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 16.65 lakhs was spent during 1988-89.

Chapter XXVIII
TAMIL DEVELOPMENT CULTURE DEPARTMENT
ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Epigraphy :

Epigraphists have undertaken a survey of Tanjore, Chengai—Anna, Madurai and Coimbatore districts and covered 256 villages and taken estampages of more than 256 inscriptions, in this year about 125 inscriptions have been eye copied in site. 225 inscriptions have been given a first reading and texts of about 125 inscriptions have been given a revised second reading.

Text of about 23 Palm leaf manuscripts have been prepared. Notable among them are the titles Kuluva Natakam, Thayumanavar Padal, Muthu Veerappa Mannar Ponnaiasamy Padal, Nandantha Kummi Padal and Muthu Thandavar Padhumam.

About 8 Copper Plate characters have been examined and texts prepared that include Pannattar Cheppu Pattayam and Veerappa Naicker Cheppu Pattayam.

Research Papers in history numbering more than ten have been prepared. Four Research Articles were presented in Historical and Numismatics Seminar.

Work is in progress in the preparation of Archaeological guide in respect of Thanjavur, Chengai—Anna and Madurai districts.

The students of the Institute of Epigraphy in Madurai were trained in Vatteluthu, Sculptures, Agamas, Sanskrit etc., and they are taken around historical monuments and practical training imparted.

“World Heritage Week” as observed throughout the State and many monuments were cleaned of shrubs and other unwanted vegetations. The students evinced keen interest and were impressed upon preserving our cultural heritage. As a mark of appreciation of their work, the participants were given certificates of merit.

Research students aspiring for M.Phil and Ph.D. Qualifications were guided in history and Epigraphy.

2. Pre Historic Archaeology :

Fifteen sites in Dharmapuri District were explored. The explorations have brought to light megalithic burials and other Archaeological vestiges. The book of Prof. Robert Bruce Foot, Pre Historic and Proto historic of India was studied and notes prepared for research.

Detailed notes about pre-historic sites in Chengai—Anna District have been prepared. Surface collections were made in the exploration in the sites at Athirampakkam, Nambakkam, Vadamadurai, Krishnapuram, Rangapuram, Erumai Vettipattayam, Nambakkam Kunir Palayam, Place Palayam and Periyapalayam and the collected antiquities were kept in Poondi Museum for public view.

Paleolithic and microlithic sites in Nellore Kattabomman and Chidambaranar districts were explored. The sites covered include Vazhuthiar Nariyuthu, Vallavanakottai, Tulakkapatti, Inamkoil Themalai, Kuthampuli, Nazarath Sayarpuram, Kattalankulam Maignanapuram and Kuthiraimozhiteri.

3. Archaeological Officers' Section.—

In 1988-89 about 500 villages were surveyed and ancient coins belonging to the dynasties of Chola, Pandya, Arcot Navab and Maratta kings, Megalithic pots, heads, Paleolithic stone tools etc., were collected and the collected antiquities have been kept for public view in the Department Museums.

Another important task is the collection of Palm Leaf manuscripts and preparation of texts. About 20 non-Plan leaf manuscripts have added variety to the collection. Of these mention may be made of the titles under Medicine, Ramayana, Krishna Natakam, Asthagam, Pazhamoli, Muthurai Muppathu.

A detailed study of temples was made and some loose sculptures located and also hitherto uncopied inscriptions notified.

The Archaeological officers have furnished 25 research papers based on their fields survey and new findings.

4. Museums :

This department has been maintaining 15 Museums in various districts spread over the state. About 29 Terracotta figurines, stucco figures, earthen vessels, 70 coins, 7 sculptures, Palm leaf manuscripts, stone implements, Pottery pieces, Maratta period paintings, a 100 years old clock have been collected for display in the museums. About 73,780 visitors have so far visited the various museums of this department.

5. Publications :

The following Tamil Books have published :—

1. Kalvettu No. 22 and 23 Quarterly Journal
2. Guide of Raja Raja Museum, Thanjavur
3. Historic monuments of Tamil Nadu
4. Arunmozhi
5. Ramalingavilasam—Museum Guide.

6. Conservation :

Historical monuments like Tirumalai Naicker Mahal Tanjavur Palace Buildings, Danishburgh fort at Tranquebar Ramalingavilas portion of the Ramanad Palace are maintained. Necessary G. O. Gazette notification regarding the declaration of protected monuments have been obtained for British tomb at Ottapidaram in Chidambaranar District, Chinmayan Tank in Thiruvannamalai—Sambuvaraya District, Tirumalai Naicker Mandapam at Alagarkoil in Madurai district and Thanjavur Palace in Tanjore etc. In respect of monuments like Pulavudaiyar inscription, giant rice granery in Palaiyana Nather temple, Thirupalaithurai; Alambadi rock paintings, Pachur Siva temple in Tiruchirappalli district, Maruthu Perdiar fort in Pasumpon district, Kanchipuram Chokkeswarar temple in Kancheepuram, Kuram Siva temple, Manora in

Tanjore District, Kulampandal in North Arcot District, Chandraprabha temple in Thiruparuthikundram, Siva temple in Alagiamangalam in Trichy district, Theerthankara sculptures in Anaimalai, Brahami inscriptions at Anaimalai, Ladentemple at Anaimalai in Madurai district. Preliminary gazette notification have since been published. Historical details have been collected for Chithaian kottai in Qaid-E-milleth District, Siva temple at serappanancheri in Chengai Anna District and the tombs of Marudu Brothers in Kalayar koil. Proposal for preliminary Notifications have been submitted and further action initiated in respect of monuments like Palayavananathar temple at Thiruppalathuria, Jain temple at Thirupparuthikundram, Sivaganga palace repairs were carried out in Thanjavur palace. Draining work in Ramaswamy Mahal Pillai Chatram, Siva temples at Idyarpakkam, Siva temple and the Swastic well at Tiruvellarai. An estimate of 2.3 lakhs to conserve the Nilak mandapam in Alagarkoil has been submitted to Government for approval and sanction. Further the rest of 55 monuments are being conserved throughout.

7. Photograph :

Adequate number of photographs have been taken on the excavation conducted at Gangaikondapuram and Poluvampatti.

Bronzes, Paintings and other antiquities have been photographed during camps undertaken to Tanjore, Chengam, Tirunindravur, Madurai, Kambam, Esalam-Salem, Namakkal, Tirunelveli, Tiruvudai Maruthur, Kanchipuram, Tharangampadi kottai, Arcot, Mahimandalam, Poodi Pathur, Uttiramerur, Navalpakkam, Vanda vasi, Karur, Manimangalam, Serappanancheri, Tiruvettiyur, Thirumullaivayil, Thiruverkadu, Thirusoolam Thiruthani, Mangadu, Villakanampoondi,

Prints for the photographs taken on camps have been prepared. Among them mention may be made of Porur Milestone inscription, Kalyanasundaram images of Tiruverkadu, Vedakkalathur and Sembianmadevi, sculpture of Kumarasavalli, Melaperumpallam, Thiruvadamruthur, Thanjore bronzes, Korkai, Alangankulam excavation, Srirangam paintings, Bhuthagana Frize prints of Pallava Art were prepared for sale.

Prints in large size have been prepared for Pre-historic paintings, stone age tools to be exhibited in Poondi Museum and prints of Islamic Architecture for Arcot Museum for Madurai Chithrai exhibition and prints for recent findings like Dharmapuri coins, Karur coins, Kanchi Inscription, Tanjore Arunmozhi inscription, Dhanthivarma inscription, gold coin and Antiquities collected in Kurinjipadi.

Totally 560 photographs prints were taken.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

The details of broad categories of collections available in this Museum and name of some rare notable among them and also the details of additions made during the year.

Categories of collection are as follows;

Government Museum, Madras is a multi Purpose. Museum containing a varieties of objects pertaining to Archaeological, Anthropological Numistics, Zoological, Botanical theological and contemporary art.

Archaeology objects consist of sculptures, world famous bronzes, wood-carvings, copper plates, metal-ware, etc.

Anthropology objects consist of prehistoric, arms, leathershadow, play figures, glove puppets, tribal materials, jewels, Kathakali figures, musical instruments, etc.

Numismatics objects consist of coins, stamps medals, manuscripts, etc.

Zoology objects consist of invertebrates, vertebrates, land and sea animals, insects, birds, mammals, etc.

Botany objects consist of various plants, medical plants, economic products, beverages, cosmetics, perfumes, etc.

Geology objects consist of rocks, minerals, precious stones, fossils, ores, etc.

Contemporary Art objects consist of a variety of art objects, paintings, bronze, sculpture, etc.

Rare and notable objects.

The Srinivasan bronze from Thiruvadana Taluk, Ramanathapuram District and stone sculpture—Vishnu purchased from the Incometax Department, Madurai-2 are the best ones in the collection.

ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

Additions made during the year :—

Through treasure trove : One Crawling Krishna one hand lamp and nine objects from Avvaiyarpalli village, Kulathur Taluk, Pudukkottai District, two bronze images of Balakrishna, one Sri Devi bronze from Udayarpalayam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District six miscellaneous objects from Sattankulam Taluk, Tirunelveli District three bronzes from Madhurantakam Taluk, Chengalpattu District one Vishnu, one Sri Devi and one Bhudevi; one bronze namely Devi from Kudavasal Taluk, Thanjavur District; two bronzes—Crawling Krishna and Devi, one Devi (Kali) seven miscellaneous objects from Mannargudi Taluk, Thanjavur District—one lamp, one Dhupakkal, five tripods; five miscellaneous objects—one bell and three containers and one cup; twenty-three objects from Sirkali Taluk, Thanjavur District—one Santanagopala, two Crawling Krishna and five hand lamps, three containers, three cups, two rattles, three brass Karandi, one tripod, fragments of a Kuthuvilakku, chain of a balance, lids 3 Numbers—seven objects from Tiruvadana Taluk, Ramanathapuram District bronzes Vishnu, two Sri Devi, two Bhudevi, Srinivasa and a container; one Crawling Krishna bronze from Tiruvallur Taluk, Chengalpattu District one Rama bronze from Kanchipuram Taluk, Chengalpattu District.

Through confiscation :

Thirteen objects—mutilated figures of a Deity and a female deity, fragments of a pedestal, a Prabhavali, one red, two pedestals, two bronzes of Vishnu, one Sudarsana, one Tirumalaivai Alvar, two Kali bronzes from City Judicial Magistrate, Court, Sivaganga.

Through purchase :

One bronze Lakshmi, one Kanchipuram Silk Saree with animal motifs; one copper plate with engraving, one Pashina Jamavar, twenty five sets of palm leaf manuscript with Telugu letters, Mahalakshmi seated, Venugopala, conch, chakra through Art Purchase Committee; sculptures of Subrahmanya and a Devi from Tahsildar, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Chengalpattu District nine objects—three photo prints—war Lord Cornwallis, Military incidents, sculpture of Vishnu, five metal objects, viz.—one Vishnu with Sridevi and Bhudevi, one ornamental plate, one incense burner, one ornamental Mandapa and one Devi standing from the Income Tax Department, Madurai-2.

ANTHROPOLOGY SECTION.—**Through treasure trove :**

Ninety-two items of gold and brass from Aandipatty Taluk, Madurai District, twenty-two items of gold bits from Kundrathur Taluk, Pudukkottai District; a pair of gold earrings, one stone nose ring from Thirupathur Taluk, North Arcot District; two damaged gold crowns, eight broken silver anklets, twenty-seven aluminium anklets from Lalgudi Taluk Tiruchirappalli District; twenty-six small gold bits from Palani Taluk, Anna District a pair of gold ear rings, a pair of golden bits and a metal container from Kallakurichi Taluk, South Arcot District; a pair of goldnose-rings, a pair of earrings; and a ring from Manapparai Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District; fourteen silver bits, two bronze bits, a mud pot, etc. from Sivagangai Taluk, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District.

Through collection :

One dozen stone implements from Sholavaram Taluk, Chengalpattu District.

Through purchase :

Dresses of sixteen Therukkuthu characters.

ZOOLOGY SECTION.—**Through purchase :**

Six ordinary shells and one shell from Fisheries Department.

BOTANY SECTION.—**Through preparation :**

Fifteen colour drawings, twenty-one sketches of fungi oil mural painting of "Rain Forest" on Canvas of size 10' x 8' and translide of "Rosewood Forest" of size 4' x 1 1/2'.

Through collection :

Thirty dicotyledons.

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CHILDREN'S MUSEUM.—**Through gift :**

Sixteen dolls of different parts of India from Thirumathi Indirani Venkateraman.

CONTEMPORARY ART GALLERY.—**Through purchase :**

One hundred and two art pieces. (i.e.) paintings and sculptures.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TAMIL STUDIES.

During the year 1988-89 eleven students from abroad from Canada, one each from Denmark, Thailand, Israel Switzerland, America, Germany and Belgium have learned Tamil through this Institute. Thirteen monthly Seminars on *The Problems of the Tamil Research* were conducted during this period apart from 36 articles read, in the Research Forum of this Institute during the same period. A well organised seminar on 'the contribution of Tamil writers to the Tamil Development and Research' was held on 30th November 1988. Centenary Celebration Seminars on the departed leaders Dr. Radhakrishnan and Pandit Nehru were held at this Institute.

The research scholars and staff read 52 research articles in the weekend seminars at this Institute. An endowment lecture under the auspices of *Devaneyapaavanar* was also held at this Institute.

A National Seminar on 'The Contribution of the Tamils to the Indian Culture' was conducted at this Institute chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Education Dr. K. Anbalagan and honoured by Hon'ble Legislative Assembly Speaker Dr. M. Tamil Kudimagan.

Dr. Vacezk from the Charles University of Prague who was here under the Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange Programme during this period prepared the *Tamil Reader* Vol. I and II—Introducing Sangam Literature. The book is published by this Institute.

Four research students have obtained their Ph.D. degree during this period. Public Viva-voce Examination for 12 research students of this Institute were held during the currency of this period. Six students have obtained their Diploma in Translation and Manuscriptology conducted by this Institute during this period. An addition of 1000 volumes of books are included to the Library of this Institute during this period.

Hand-Book—Tamil An Auto Instructional Course, *Ajivikas* in Tamil Nadu, *Ecchaviyal-Tolkappiam*, various editions are the three other books published by this Institute.

Tamil Scholars from Singapore, Malaysia, Russia and United States were invited and delivered Guest Lecture at this Institute.

Work book for the Tamil course, History of 19th Century Tamil Literature, Sociology in Tamil, Grammar for Non-Tamils, Hand book on Translation, A comparative study of Akanaanooru and Hale Saha Sati of prakrit, An Introduction to Translation, Translation of Thiruvasegam Place Names Study, Folk Dances of Tamil Nadu, Therukkoothu, 18th century Tamil Literature, Vacation of Ancient Tamils are some of the project works in progress.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The Primary function of this Department is to safeguard the dignity, importance and purity of Tamil Language and Literature and to take such action as to implement the free and proper use of Tamil in the Administration of Government and other fields such as Education and Science.

1. Implementation of the Official Language Scheme in Government Offices :

The Director of Tamil Development inspects all Offices of the Heads of Department and Collectorates. The Assistant Director of Tamil Development in the districts are inspecting all the District Level Offices and Subordinate Offices in the districts to implement effectively the Official Language of Tamil Nadu.

During the year under report, the Director of Tamil Development inspected Offices of the Heads of Departments (including Corporation and Board Offices) and 7 Collectorates. The Assistant Directors in various districts inspected 1020 Offices in the districts.

2. Translation Work.

(a) 3809 Pages of Forms and Codes, Manual etc. pertaining to various departments have been translated from English into Tamil and scrutinise.

(b) Five Scrutiny Superintendents have translated 2188 Pages and scrutinised 7535 pages of translation during the year 1988-89.

3. Tamil Training Classes :

Tamil Training Classes were conducted for the Staff of the Rural Development Department, Commercial Taxes Department, Public Works Department, Local Administration Department, Forest Department, Fisheries Department Police Department and Agricultural Department by the Assistant Directorate of Tamil Development. At the Civil Services Training Institute at Bhavanisagar Junior Assistants were given training in writing drafts and notes in Tamil by the Assistant Directorates of this Department.

4. Schemes 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 21 Tamil Scholars during 1988-89. The Tamil Scholars selected for financial assistance were honoured in the Thiruvalluvar Day Celebration held at Valluvar Kottam, Madras on 15th January 1989. So far 322 Tamil Scholars have been benefited under this scheme.

5. Scheme of providing financial assistance to the Authors for the Publication of best Tamil Books.

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. For the books selected by the Expert Committee,

a sum of Rs. 8,000 (or) 50 per cent of the total estimated expenditure whichever is less will be given as financial assistance.

Under this scheme, the Government sanctions financial assistance for 35 books during this year.

6. Grants to Universities and Institutions situated in other States to promote Tamil Research and Learning :

		Rs.]
1	Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.	For conducting Diploma Classes in Tamil. 15,000
2	National High School, Calcutta.	For conducting Tamil Classes. 15,000
3	International Institute of Dravidian linguistics, Trivandrum.	Grants for Tamil research and for-construction of building for the Institution. 2,87,000

7. Thiru Vi-Ka.- Award. :

The award was instituted in the year 1979 in memory of the late Tamil Scholar Thiru VI. Kalyanasundaranar. The Thiru vi-Ka Award for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 is to be presented Thiruvalluvar Ka. Mu. Sheriff, Dr. Na. Subba Reddiar and Thiru Manavai Mustafa.

8. Preparation of Bibliography for printed Tamil Books :

This scheme was implemented in the year 1960. So far 8 volumes in 23 parts have been brought out for the books printed during 1868 to 1935. Tamil books published during the period from 1936 to 1940 are under progress.

9. Translation of Classics :

Tamil Development-Culture Department is implementing the scheme of translation of Classics. Kambaramayanam Balakandam and Natrinai have been translated into English and released during January 1989.

10. 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. 37 books were selected for 1987 and prizes have also been distributed to the authors in the Valluvar Day celebrations held at Valluvar Kottam on 15th January 1989.

11. Memorials for Sangam Poets :

The scheme to erect memorial stones and celebrating memorial functions for Sangam Poets is undertaken by this department. Steps are being taken to erect Memorial Pillars to Mangudi Maruthanar, Edaikazhuinattu Nallar Nathathanar, ten Sangam poets lived in Karur, an Okkur Masathiar and Okkayur Masathanar. Their poems will be depicted in the memorial Pillars.

12. Geographical Names

Tamil spelling for geographical names is given by this department. The Government have instituted a state Place Name Authority. Action is being taken to correct the defective spellings at the defective place names.

13. Rectification of defects in Street names :

Consequent on the issue of the Government order deleting the caste suffixes in Street names, most of the street names in various Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats need corrections. Action is being taken to rectify the defects reported to us.

14. Financial Assistance to Protagonists of Tamil Languages and Culture.:

The scheme provides monthly assistance of Rs. 250 to those who have exhibited courage in their zeal to preserve the glory of Tamil Language and Tamil Culture. Special grants and incentive amounts are also paid to encourage those contributing their might to the preservation and enrichment of the heritage of Tamil Language, Culture and History. The Department of Tamil Development is in-charge of implementing this scheme. So far, 379 persons were selected under this scheme for financial assistance.

TAMIL NADU EYAL ISAI NATAKA MANRAM

The Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram, an apex autonomous cultural institution was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu to carry out the objectives of the Central Sangeet Natak Academy, New Delhi and also for fostering and developing the Tamil tradition in the disciplines of Eyal (Tamil Literature) Isai (Music) Nadagam (Drama) and Dance (Natyam) films and folk arts etc.

The main activities of the Manram consists of Exchanging Cultural Troupes between the States of our Indian Continent, sanctioning of monthly financial assistance to the indigent artistes, sanctioning of family maintenance grant to the families of deceased famous artistes, encouraging talented budding artistes by means of providing opportunities for their performances through the various cultural organisations of Tamil Nadu conferring the state award of "Kalaimamani" on the artistes for their yeoman service in the various-categories of performing arts, extending grants to professional drama troupes for the production and staging of Tamil Dramas depicting the scenes of Tamil Literature, sanctioning grants for the publication of rare book in the field of Tamil arts and culture. Realising of grants to voluntary cultural institutions towards the commemorative festival of savants in the field of Tamil arts, documentation and preservation of existing rare forms of traditional arts, tape recording of the rare aspects of music through accredited artistes, encouraging Tamil Scholars in their research work on traditional folk arts, conducting folk arts festivals in all districts in a grand manner with a view to provide opportunities to folk artistes. The above important schemes are being operated by the Manram for more than thirty four years, regularly and also in good manner.

Inter state cultural exchanges programme ;

Creating opportunities, by which the people from different parts of Indian continent, to know each other about the cultural heritage of our country and also to catalysing the emotional feelings on national integration, the Manram is operating the scheme of Inter-state Cultural Exchange Programme for the past 20 years, with the co-ordination of the Sangeet Natak Academy, New Delhi. Under the above scheme various Tamil Nadu Cultural troupes have enjoyed the benefit of visiting other states. Every year the Manram is sponsoring cultural troupes to three states and an reciprocally by the Manram received the cultural troupes from three other States and making arrangements to perform their programmes at the District headquarters with the co-ordination of the District Collector's concerned.

In the year under report the Manram had sponsored two cultural troupes consisting of 27 and 30 members each to visit Assam and Mizoram in one troupe and a another one in Uttar Pradesh troupe separately and also Manram had received one cultural troupe from Mizoram to visit and give their cultural programmes in Tamil Nadu.

CELEBRATIONS OF THE BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMINENT ARTISTS.

Mandram celebrates the birth anniversaries of the eminent music composers and servants in drama. This year the birth anniversaries of Kalai vanar N.S. Krishnan, Papanasam, Sivan, T.N. Rajarathinam and Sankaradcs Swamigal are celebrated under the co-ordination of Nellai Sangha Sabha, Thiruvaiyaru Thamizhisai Manram, Karur Nadha Gnana Sabha and Pollachi Thamizhisai Sangam respectively. Pammal Sambhandha Mudaliar birthday was celebrated at Madras. 30 artistes in indigent circumstances were each disturbed. with a cash award of Rs. 1,200 for rehabilitation and purchase of musical instruments at these functions.

INDIGENT ARTISTS SCHEME

Under the scheme of monthly financial assistance of Rs. 150 for helping indigent and aged artistes so far 2,167 artists have been benefited, a unique and most beneficial scheme so far have operated by any other State Government on a large scale.

GRANTS TO PROFESSIONAL DRAMA TROUPES FOR THE PRODUCTION AND STAGING OF TAMIL DRAMAS

The Mandram extended grants upto Rs.10,000 to the Professional drama troupes for the production and staging of Tamil Dramas. Under this scheme Manram has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 to Madras Gopi Theatres for the production of new Tamil Drama 'Vella! Pura'. The Manram has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Kalaimamani M. K. Saroja's Dance Drama.

TRAINING IN YOUNG ARTISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS :

The mandram has a strong scheme with approval of the Government to under take a project of the Training in

young artists in the manufacturing of Musical Instruments and extended a sum of Rs. 200 as stipend to them per month. The teachers who trained them were given a sum of Rs. 600 per month as salary. A sum of Rs. 26,820 have been spent under the scheme during the training under the report.

BOOK PUBLICATION GRANT

The Manram is extending grants to the publication of the books on rare forms of art and aculture of Tamil Nadu in every year. Under this head a sum of Rs. 3,217 was incurred.

SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS :

Another Important field of activity that the Manram engaged is in regard to payment of scholarship stipend to eligible students pursuing training in film direction, sound engineering and acting. During the year 1988-89, 3 students have benefitted under the scheme. A total sum of Rs. 1003.40 has been disbursed as Scholarship.

Grant to Music Academy :

As a sum of Rs. 5000 has been given as grant to Music Academy as maintenance grant to the Musical Training School run by the Academy.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Celebration :

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been spent by the Manram for the conduct of the Children's programme in connection with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Year.

Group Veena Music Competition :

Manram has conducted a group Veena competition during the period under the report a sum of Rs. 6507-70 has been spent on the account.

Spiritual Dances of India ::

A sum of Rs. 25,906-30 was spent in connection with the participation of the students from the Tamil Nadu Government Music College to the spiritual dances of India Festival held at New Delhi.

Compilation of the book 'Who is Who' of artistes :

The Manram has proposed to bring out biographical details of the eminent artistes of Tamil Nadu in the various performing arts. At the initial stage, the Manram is preparing to bring out "Who is Who" of the artistes in the discipline of Karnatic Music including instruments and also the eminent artistes of Bharathanatyam. A sum of Rs. 11,076 has been spent by the Manram under this scheme.

Grant in aid to Sabhas for encouragement of artistes in Music and Dance :

During 1988-89, 35 artistes were selected from various categories and each artiste was allotted 4 performances in the various sabhas. 16 each such sabhas selected under the above scheme during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,36,707-75 was incurred under the above scheme. The scheme which has been in operation from 1962 has been attracting a lot of budding artistes.

Compassionate Grants to dependants of Deceased Artistes :

Manram implemented the scheme of financial assistance to meet the funeral expenses of the deceased artistes to a sum of Rs. 300 each. A sum of Rs. 2400 spent during the report under the Account.

Maintenance Grants to families of the Deceased Famous Artistes :

The Manram is operating the scheme of extending grants of Rs. 2000 to the families of the deceased famous artistes towards family maintenance. By this scheme in the year under report 3 families of deceased artistes have been benefited.

Establishment of Folk Arts training centre :

The Manram has proposed the establishment of Folk Art Training Centres in certain districts for giving training to the young aspirants who are interested in learning various folk arts. Syllabus for the folk arts training has also been drawn with the help of eminent artistes and sent to Government for approval. The Scheme is under consideration of the Government. A sum of Rs. 7706-45 was spent during the period under the account.

Grant to professional Tamil Drama Troupe for production and staging Tamil Dramas under Part-II Scheme :

Under the scheme Manram has selected Tamil Drama depicting scenes of Tamil Literature. This year Manram has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Tamil Drama "Theeran Chinnamalai" produced by Heron Theatres, Madras.

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, implement the following programmes for development of art in the State.

Conduct of Annual Exhibition of Art ; Honouring eminent artistes of Tamil Nadu ; conduct of Orientation training courses for art masters in District of Tamil Nadu ; conduct of Lecture cum demonstration in Art in districts of Tamil Nadu ; Sanctioning annual grant to art organisations in Tamil Nadu ; Sanction of financial assistance to artists for conduct of their one man show purchase of art works for collections of the Kuzhu conduct of Artists' Camp ; conduct of Inter State exchange of art exhibition ; Award of scholarships to young artists ; publishing by annual, art magazine Nunkalai etc.,

Art Activities during 1988-89 :

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu jointly with Government Museum, Periyar District, organised an Art Exhibition at Erode, for a period of one week, from 23rd

June 1988. This exhibition was inaugurated by District Collector, Periyar District. during the period of the Exhibition, art competition for children was conducted and prizes awarded. Films on art and slides were also screened during the period of the exhibition.

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu jointly with Government Museum, Madurai District, organised an Art Exhibition at Madurai, for a period of one week, from 23rd July, 1988. This exhibition was inaugurated by Additional Secretary to Government, Tamil Development Culture Department. During the period of the exhibition, art competition for children was conducted and prizes awarded. It was also arranged to conduct Seminar on the subjects "folk art", "Contemporary Art", "Tribal Art" and "Traditional Art".

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu organised its Annual Exhibition of Art during August, 1988. It was inaugurated by Additional Secretary to Government, The Development-Culture Department. 5 awards of Rs. 5,000 each to senior artists under Senior Category and 5 awards of Rs. 2,000 each to young artists under Junior Category were given. At the same function, Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu honoured Thiru S. Kannappan and Thiru M. Raddeppa Naidu, eminent artists of Tamil Nadu by giving cash award of Rs. 8,000 each and with conferring the title "Kalaichemmal" for their outstanding contribution in the field of art.

"NUNKALAI"—a bi-annual art magazine—was brought out in August 1988 and March 1989.

The Orientation training course for the art masters of Ramnathapuram District was conducted at Ramnathapuram for 21 days from 6th September 1988 and for the art masters of Nilgiris District was conducted at Udhamandalam for 21 days from 6th March 1989, in collaboration with the SCERT.

The Artists' Camp of Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu was held for a period of 10 days from 26th October 1988, at Hozanekal, in Dharmapuri District. 12 artists of Tamil Nadu participated in the Camp. The art works created in this Camp were displayed in an Exhibition of Art held at Dharmapuri for a period of one week from 10th November, 1988.

Under the programme "Inter-State Exchange of Art Exhibitions", Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu jointly with Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi organised an Exhibition of art of Tamil Nadu artists at Jaipur, for a period of one week from 27th December 1988. This exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor of Rajasthan, Secretary to Government, Tamil Development-Culture Department participated in the inaugural function of the exhibition.

During the year 1988—89, Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu acquired art works of 26 artists of Tamil Nadu for the collection.

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu awarded scholarship to 22 young artists during the year 1988—89.

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu jointly with Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Madras, organised a "Young Artists' Camp" for the benefit of children studying in schools of South Arcot District. About 100 children participated in the Camp, which was held for a period of one week from 28th January 1989.

During the year 1988—89, Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu brought out the second edition of its publication—Artists' Directory - "Who-is-Who of Artists, Art Critics, Art Organisations and Galleries in Tamil Nadu". For documentation purpose the Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu video-filmed the life and achievement of the eminent artist of Tamil Nadu Thiru S. Dhanapal.

TRANSLATIONS.

In spite of vigorous implementation of official language policy by all the departments within and outside the Secretariat, Tamil Translations were being furnished by this section on the following during the year 1988—89:—

Reports of Public Accounts Committee and Public undertakings committee and Departmental Notes thereon, Circulation Notes, Detention Order with Voluminous Grounds of Detention Parawise Remarks Mercy petitions etc. under 'COFEPOSA' are important among them. In fact there was a spate of highly confidential files from the Public (SC.) and Public (L. & O), Forests and Fisheries and Finance (T & A) departments during the year under report, which was unprecedented. Confidential Notes for the consideration of the Cabinet sent by the planning and Development Department, Voluminous Public Accounts Committee and Public Undertakings Committee Reports from Legislative Assembly Department, which were time-bound were translated in record time and this work has become the mainstay throughout.

Translation of Notifications, Rules and Regulations By-laws and Legislative Assembly Questions continued to be the routine work of this wing. During Budget Session translation of Policy Notes of various departments and scrutiny of Tamil Translation furnished by other departments formed the main work of urgent nature. This department has attended to the 7th Plan and Sarkaria Commission Report on Central-State Relations, Vigilance Commission Report, Police citations, important files from the Advisors to the Governor and the files regarding detention under N.S.A. were received in this section for translation and the Department attended to it and finished the work in time.

As usual, members of staff of this section were deputed to Finance Department to translate the Budget Documents and Supplementary Estimates, etc. So also, during the Assembly Session one Translator is being deputed to attend to the urgent work there itself.

There is a Malayalam Part-time translator who attends Malayalam translations of Notification, intended to be published in Tirunelveli, Nilgiris and Kanyakumara District Gazettes and also for translating Malayalam petitions into English.

There is one Hindi Translator in the wing to attend to Hindi translations.

Telugu, Kannada and Urdu translations are being done by experts.

**CHAPTER XXIX
TRANSPORTS DEPARTMENT
THE INSTITUTE OF ROAD TRANSPORT**

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. Research :

During the year 31 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, spares part usage etc., and Road Safety performance of State Transport Undertakings for analysing the accidents in all the State Transport Undertakings for 1988.

Special Training Programme 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 32 Automobile components were received from the State Transport Undertaking and tested during the year. Some private Automobile spare parts manufacturers are also getting their materials tested in our Laboratory.

C. Training (01-04.-1988 to 16-02-1989)

During the 1988-89 programmes have been conducted by the Institute of Road Transport. Totally 595 participants from various State Transport Undertakings participated in the above programme.

D. Driver Training Wing :

The Driver Training Wing of the Institute function at Gummidipoondi offers "Induction Training Course" for heavy passengers Transport Vehicles Drivers.

During the year 600 candidates have been admitted in 4 Batches for the Driver Training Course as on 31st March 1989. 307 candidates are undergoing training in two batches.

E. Computer software 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.

2.1. Data processing to State Transport Undertakings like ABC analysis, Tyre Performance, Physical and Financial performance, Tyre and Battery performance of all State Transport Undertakings.

2.2. Company system of accounts Examination Commercial Apprentice (NAC Pattern) Examination Supervisory Examination, Personnel Management, Financial Accounting, Admission to Medical/Engineering College, Admission to Driver Training Course at Gummidipundi, Accident Analysis of all State Transport Undertakings National Highways Accident Analysis selection of Assistant Engineer Trainees to all State Transport Undertakings etc.,

III. Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Tamil Nadu at Erode :

An Automobile Research Oriented Engineering College had been started under the Management of Institute of Road Transport with the following Branches during the year 1984-89.-

- (i) Automobile Engineering.
- (ii) Mechanical Engineering.
- (iii) Transportation Engineering.
- (iv) Computer Technology and Information.
- (v) Electronics and Communication Engineering.

First batch of students have completed this course and now 654 students are studying in this Research Oriented Engineering College. This infrastructure facilities are being developed in this college for taking up further Research.

IV. Perundurai Medical College.:

As per the orders of Government of Tamil Nadu, a Medical College is proposed to be set up at Perundurai in Periyar district, Ramalingam Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai as a nucleus. Pending Building up of infrastructure facilities at Perundurai Campus. 180 students in three (03) Batches earmarked for this college are provisionally admitted in three various Medical Colleges namely:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Madras Medical College | 60 |
| 2. Madurai Medical College | 60 |
| 3. Kilpauk Medical College | 60 |

**HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS AND
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.**

Highways and Rural Works :

The Highways and Rural Works Department is in charge of planning, design, construction and maintenance of Government roads and bridges in Tamil Nadu and offers technical guidance to Panchayat Unions in respect of Rural Works Programme.

The total length of various categories of roads maintained by this department as on 31st March 1989 is 46,313 Kms. as detailed below :

	Length in kms.
State Highways	1,885
Major District Roads	14,008
Other District Roads	30,420
Total length	46,313

(2) *Other Roads Programme :*

In Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads, work 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 this scheme under part-2 scheme. In order to give relief to Panchayat and Panchayat Unions in the maintenance of roads and bridges, the Government have ordered that road and bridges costing Rs. 50,000 and above should, after completion of these works, be maintained by Highways and Rural Works Department with Government Funds.

(3) *Construction of over/under bridges in lieu of existing level crossings etc.,*

The State Government and the railways share the cost of new construction of Railways Over/Under bridges including approaches on 50:50 basis. The Government of India, Ministry of Railways have constituted a fund known as "The Railways 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 existing level

crossings. 80 per cent of the above fund is earmarked to be given to the State Government for replacing the level crossings by over/under bridges.

Avenues :

Planting of avenue trees on road margins on a large scale has been taken up for maintaining the ecological balance and affording shade for the road users. The trees also provides a source of revenue to the Government from its source. It generates potential for rural employment and growth of rural industries. At present action is being taken for planting several trees of timber fuel, oil fruits and floral values. Group plantationss technic has been adopted to have proper supervision and to ensure increased survival rate.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme :

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from February 1984 with 300 per cent central Assistance. The aim of the programme is to guarantee employment opportunities to atleast one member of every landless labour household to rural areas up to 100 days in a year Programme, projects relevant to Twenty Point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme are taken up for implementation Construction of Rural link roads hie also executed by Highways and Rural Works Department- Under this programme the labour component of the works shall be about 50 per cent of the cost of the works.

Under this scheme 1419 works covering a formation of 4917 Kms. of length of roads at a cost of Rs. 61.03 crores have been sanctioned from the inception.

1305 works covering a length of formation of 3356 Kms. at a cost of Rs. 52.36 crores have been completed upto March 1989. The remaining works are under various stages of implementations. From the inception to the end of March 1989, 287-25 lakhs of man days have been generated, 40315 tonnes of food grains supplied and 3178 villages have been benefited under this scheme.

4. *Progress in works target and achievement both physical and financial under all heads; schemes separately.*

Plan Schemes (State Fund)	Category.	Physical.		Financial.	
		Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Rupees in Lakhs.)					
State Highways	1. Widening; Strengthening of Roads Works : Nos	2	2	426.55	426.55
	Roads Length :	5 KM	5 KM		
	2. Reconstruction of bridges-Nos.	4	4		
Major Distri. Road	1. Widening/ Strengthening of roads works Nos.	7	7	408.93	408.93
		32 m	32 m		

3	Other District Roads	1. Widening/Strengthening of Road Works No.	29	29		
		Roads-Length	130KM	130KM	341.65	341.65
		2. Reconstruction of bridges-Nos.	10	70		
4	Other Roads	1. Widening/Strengthening of Road Works No.	17	17		
		Road-Length	47KM	47KM	182.22	182.22
5	Tools & Plant				43.51	43.51
6	Avenues	1. Planation of Palmyrah Trees (Nos.)	1,44,92,100	1,44,92,100		
		2. Other Trees (Nos.)	54,700	54,700	39.58	39.58
7	Over/under bridges in lieu of existing level crossings.	3 Nos.		Works are in Progress.	130.15	130.15
B. Central Scheme :						
			Physical (Achievements)			
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.			157 Nos.	444 KM.	692.76	688.01
Value of Food grains					97.38	112.89

(C) Non Plan Schemes : 1988-89 Maintenance of Government Roads (State Fund)

							FINANCIAL	
							Target. (In Lakhs)	Achievements. (In Lakhs)
1.	State Government Road							
a.	State Highways						350.00	350.00
b.	Avenues						7.00	7.00
c.	Major District Roads						2,250.00	2,250.00
d.	Avenues						33.00	333.00
e.	Other District Roads						2,100.00	2,100.00
f.	City Roads						92.00	92.00
Total						4,832.00	4,832.00	

2. *Tools and Plant :*

a. Motor Vehicles maintenance	150.00	150.00
b. Fuel consumption	50.00	50.00
c. Other maintenance	250.00	250.00
d. New Supply	5.00	5.00
Total	455.00	455.00

3. *Buildings :*

a. Rates & Taxes	13.00	13.00
b. Maintenance	75.00	75.00
Total	88.00	88.00

Conclusion :

The Union Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 130.00 crores for roads and bridges of State Sector Schemes in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. The total expenditure during the four years (i.e.) Rs. 149.29 crores upto 1988-89 itself has exceeded the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 130 crores. The probable total expenditure during the 7th Plan period (i.e.) upto 31st March 1990 will be about 196.79 crores.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

National Highways, one of the wings of Highways Department, created in 1971 is functioning Highways under the control of Chief Engineer (NH). At present the schemes attended to by this wing are as follows:—

I. National Highways (Central Sector Scheme) :

The National Highways are the properties of the Government of India. The maintenance and improvement works on National Highways are wholly financed by the Government of India from their own funds. The N.H. wing of the Highways Department is the executive agency of the Government of India, for carrying out the works in National Highways, for which the Government of India is paying agency charges, at 9 percent on the value of works done. The length of the National Highways in Tamil Nadu is 1882 KM including 125.86 KM length of National Highways Urban links. The total length comprises of—

Double lane width ..	1,843 KM.
Single lane width ..	40 KM.
Total ..	1,883 KM.

The following categories of original works are taken up for execution apart from maintenance of National Highways :

- (1) Widening two lanes
- (2) Strengthening the weak two lane stretches.
- (3) Widening and strengthening single lane into two lanes.
- (4) Improvements to geometrics and junction improvements.
- (5) Construction of over under bridges.
- (6) Construction of bypasses.
- (7) Construction of major and minor bridges.
- (8) Construction of culverts.
- (9) Avenue plantations.

II. Central Road Fund Scheme (State Sector) :

Central Road Fund is a non lapsing fund. As per the resolution passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 13th May 1988, governing the central Road Fund, there shall continue to be set apart an amount not less than 5 percent of the basic price cut of the duty of customs and of excise levied on motor spirit and diesel and the proceeds thereof shall be applied for the purposes of development and maintenance of roads.

III. National Highways Urban links, (Original Works) (State Sector Scheme).

The stretches of National Highways lying in municipal limits with a population of 20,000 and above are classified as 'National Highways Urban Links'. The total length of NH urban links is 125.85 K. M. The fund assistance from COI for maintenance of these

National Highways stretches is given at the rate—Rs. 16,000 per K.M. per year. Over and above this central assistance the State Government provides additional funds for maintaining the NH urban links. In order to maintain these stretches to standards the improvement works on these stretches are taken up in a phased programme under state plan "Part II Scheme."

IV. Tribal area Development Programme (State sector).

Tribal areas were identified under tribal sub-plan and specific programme chalked out to provide basic infrastructure facilities to these areas. Chief among them is providing communication facilities to the tribal habitations situated in totally inaccessible areas and open up entry to these places. Construction of roads therefore plays a vital role. Under this scheme road works were taken up in identified tribal pockets in Salem district.

(1) Yercaud Hills.

(2) Kolli Hills.

(3) Kalrayan Hills.

(4) Aranathumalai.

(5) Pachamalai

(6) Jawadhu hills of North Arcot district.

(7) Kalrayan hills of South Arcot District

(8) Sitheri hills of Dharmapuri district and

(9) Pachamalai hills of Tiruchirapalli district.

This scheme is operated since 1976-77 and is being continued further.

V. Hill area Development Programme in the Nilgiris district (Centrally sponsored scheme).

The Hill Area Development programme is confined to Nilgiris district alone. The objectives are to improve socio-economic conditions of the mountainous villages to give access to all places contemplated to be improved under various sections like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Industries, Tourism, etc., and to link Tribal Adi-Dravidar Villages with centres of economic social activities. This scheme was introduced in the year 1975 and is being continued.

VI. Western Ghat Development Programme (Centrally sponsored scheme).

The object of the scheme is to develop Communication facilities in the region of Western Ghat in TamilNadu for the uplift of the people living in hilly region and for the transport of hill products to plains for marketing. This programme is in operation in Coimbatore, Madurai, Dindigul Quiad-E-Milleth, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and Kanniykaumari districts.

4. Progress of work Target and Achievements both Physical and Financial.—

I. National Highways.—

(i) (Original Works.)

Physical Activity.

	Target for 1988-89.	Achievement for 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Semi dense carpart and premix carpet (Blank toping).	68.00 K.M.	4.65 K.m
2 Culverts (Numbers)	90 Nos.	68 Nos.
3 Bridges (Numbers) ..	4 Nos.	..

Financial.

	Allotment for 1988-89.	Expenditure during 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
N.H. (Original Works)	1,571.00 lakhs.	1,600.66 lakhs.

(ii) N.H. Maintenance.—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Ordinary repairs	170.00	171.92
Periodical Renewals	417.57	418.28
Flood damages repairs (continuing).	19.73	19.68
Flood damage repairs (New).	37.41	37.41
Special repairs (New)	1.52	1.72

II. Central Road Fund Scheme.—

Physical activity.

	Target for 1988-89.	Achievement for 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 B. T. (Kms.) .. ..	..	..
2 Culverts (Numbers)	67	..
3 Bridges (Numbers) .. ..	..	1

Financial.

	Allotment for 1988-89.	Expenditure during 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Central Road Fund	14.79	4.36

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Central Road Fund 14.79 4.36

III. N.H. Urpan Links (Original Works) :

Physical Activity.	Target for 1988-89.	Achievement for 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. B.T. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2. Bridges .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<i>Financial.</i>	<i>Allotment of 1988-89.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1988-89.</i>
N.H. Urban (Original Works) Part II.	15.00 Lakhs.	15.09 Lakhs.
N.H. Urban links (Maintenance) (GOI share 19.47 lakhs.)	41.50	41.96

IV. Tribal Area Development Programme :

Physical Activity.	Target for 1988-89.	Achievement for 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Road B.T. (Kms.) ..	19.30 Km.	24.35 Km.
2. Culverts (Nos.) ..	80 Nos.	48 (No
3. Bridges (Nos.) ..	2 Nos.	6 Nos. (including causeways).
<i>Financial.</i>	<i>Allotment for 1988-89.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1988-89.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tribal Area Development programme.	110.10 lakhs.	110.47 lakhs.

V. Hill Area Development Programme :

Physical Activity.	Target for 1988-89.	Achievement for 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Road— B.T. (Kms.)	89.96 Km.	31.16 Kms.
2. Culverts (Nos.) ..	88 Nos.	88 Nos.
<i>Financial.</i>	<i>Allotment for 1988-89.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1988-89.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hill Area Development Programme.	65.00 lakhs.	65.00 lakhs.

VI. Western Ghat Development Programme :

Physical Activity.	Target for 1988-89.	Achievement for 1988-89.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Road B.T. (Kms.) ..	12.20 Km.	9.40 Km.
2. Culverts (Nos.) ..	18 Nos.	10 Nos.
3. Bridges (Nos.) ..	6 Nos.	1 No.
<i>Financial.</i>	<i>Allotment for 1988-89.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1988-89.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Western Ghat Development Programme.	25.36 lakhs.	25.53 lakhs.

VI. (a) Forest Department Funds :
(Executed by Western Ghat Development Division)—

Physical.	Total Achievement.
Forming a road in the existing cart track from Kadamalai gundu Villimalai road Km. 0/0-41/0-Est. 260 lakhs.	Road works completed. C.D. works 185 Nos., 6 Nos. of minor bridges completed. Major bridge work at Km.0/2 is in progress.
<i>Financial.</i>	<i>Allotment for 1988-89.</i>
(1)	(2)
	27.00 lakhs.
	<i>Expenditure during 1988-89.</i>
	(3)
	27.08 lakhs.

Avenue Plantation :

Government of India have sanctioned in Annual Plan 1988-89 Rs. 42.305 lakhs for Avenue Plantation of Trees and for their maintenance for 2 years along National Highways for a stretch of 94.2 kms. During 1988-89 palmyras and other trees numbering 10,20,896 have been planted.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

In order to give relief to the urban problems, the Tamil Nadu Government have been implementing various schemes in Madras city with World Bank assistance since 1971. The first project, Madras Urban Development Project I was implemented between 1977 and 1980 and its second project, MUDP II is being implemented from 1981. The implementation of the Projects have helped to alleviate the problems in Madras city.

Based on the experience of these Projects in Madras, the Tamil Nadu Government decided to implement the scheme in Madras city and other 9 major cities and towns. The scheme is called Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project. The project is aided by the world Bank.

The Project covers the city of Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Salem, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Erode, Tiruppur and Vellore. The Project has thus statewide benefits and would assist the State Government in the urbanisation policies for balanced urban development.

The Project will be implemented over a period of 5-6 years commencing from 1988.

The project comprises of five main components. One of the component is traffic management. This component is to be executed by the Highways and Rural Works Department. The Project estimate is Rs. 100.30 crores. 75 per cent of the cost on civil works will be reimbursed by the World Bank. Improvement to roads, formation of ring roads, bypass and construction of bridges are taken up under this project.

The works are selected with the following objectives :—

1. to improve the capacity of urban and net work in close correlation with the priority road user needs.
2. to improve the enforcement of traffic regulations and
3. to improve travel and safety conditions particularly pedestrian and slow moving vehicles.

Functions :

The TNUDP wing is incharge of execution of works under TNUDP and the balance work under MUDP I and II and ICDP.

Progress of works, target and achievements :

I. Physical TNUDP :

1. Administrative approval was obtained for 14 works costing Rs. 52.20 crores.
2. Technical sanction for 4 works costing Rs.12,46.30 lakhs have been accorded.
3. Tenders for 3 works have been settled and one work is taken up for execution during 1988-89.
4. Estimates for other works are in various stages of preparation.

MUDP I and II :

1. All the works in the reaches Km 0/0-17/450 of IRR completed except in small portion where land acquisition is pending and in 2 minor bridges are progress.
2. The major works of construction of R.O.B. in Vaidyanatha Mudali street was taken up for execution and is in good progress.

Financial :

Scheme. (1)	Allotment. (2) (Rupees in lakhs).	Expenditure. (3)
TNUDP	1,84.03	1.86.33
TUDP	13.10	13.10
MUDP I	39.22	39.19
MUDP II	2.66	2.74

New Schemes implemented in the reporting year.

TNUDP is the new scheme taken up during 1988-89.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project Wing of the Highways and Rural Works Department was formed to execute the works under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project and the residual works under Madras Urban Development Projects I and II and Integrated City Development Project.

TNUDP is a World Bank aided Project and 75 per cent of the cost of the Project is reimbursible by the World Bank.

The Project Covers Madras City, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Salem, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Erode, Tiruppur and Vellore.

Objectives.—The works are selected with the following objectives :—

1. to minimise capital investment in roads by promoting low and least cost solutions to traffic and transport problems and through traffic management.
2. to improve transport efficiency and the standard of service of public transport, particularly for the urban poor.
3. to increase the capacity of the urban road net-work in close correlation with priority road user needs.
4. to improve the enforcement of traffic regulation.
5. to improve travel and safety conditions particularly for pedestrians and slow moving vehicles.
6. to exploit the potential of road schemes to achieve city land use environmental and urban development objectives.

Scheme selection and scope :

The Scheme Selection under this project is based on Traffic and Economic appraisal besides social benefits. Economic appraisal is done for various options for a Scheme and the one which gives atleast 12 per cent of Internal Rate of Return is selected. Transport and Traffic Management Programme (TRAMP) is one of five main components of TNUDP. The Project cost for TRAMP Component is Rs. 100.30 crores. The Project has been commenced in 1988 and is programmed to be completed

by 1984. This component is executed by TNUDP Wing of the Highways and Rural Works Department.

Formation of Ring Road, Bye-passes, construction of Bridges, Replacement of level crossings with Road Over Bridges or Road under Bridges, Improvements to existing roads and bridges are taken up under this project.

Sanction of work :

The Government have sanctioned 16 works costing Rs. 55.01 crores during 1988-89 (List of work in

Statement-I). Out of this, 14 works costing Rs. 52.23 crores are to be executed by the TNUDP Wing of the H&RW Department and the balance 2 works costing Rs. 2.78 crores are to be executed by the Madras Corporation.

Out of the 14 works one work commenced during 1988-89.

The expenditure during 1988-89 (i.e.) the first year of the Project is Rs. 1.66 crores.

STATEMENT-I.

Work sanctioned in TNUDP—TRAMP—Implementation for 1988—89.

	Circle.	City.	Name of work.	Cost in lakhs.
1	Madras	Madras	Improvements to Coovum Bridge	255.00
2	Do.	Do.	Widening to Four lanes the I.R.R. Km. 0/0-4/475	400.00
3	Do.	Do.	Widening to Four lanes the I.R.R. Km. 4/475-8/615	300.00
4	Do.	Do.	Widening to Four lanes the I.R.R. Km. 8/615-11/720	258.00
5	Do.	Do.	Forming the Northern extension of I.R.R. from Km. 17/5-25/6 meet T.P.P. road from Km. 5/2-4/16 in Madras City	640.00
6	Do.	Do.	Widening including strengthening the M.O.R. Road connecting Km. 4/6 of T.P.P. Road and Km. 13/0 of Express way in Madras City	250.00
7	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Improvements to Cross cut road from Km. 0/6-1/6 and 100 feet road Km. 0/0-1/2 including East and West Power House Road in Coimbatore City	140.00
8	Do.	Do.	Reconstruction of the Railway underpass and improvement to the junction of Big Bazar Street, State Bank Road and Hospital Road in Coimbatore City	150.00
9	Do.	Do.	Construction of a Road Over Bridge at Km. 0/2 of Cross Cut Road in Coimbatore City	800.00
10	Madurai	Madurai	Providing cycle track and service road on either side of Madurai bye-pass road from Km. 436/85 to 440/730 Salem-Madurai Section of NH-7 in Madurai City	175.00
11	Do.	Do.	Construction of Road Over Bridge in Dindigul road near Madurai Junction connecting Ellis Nagar and Madurai Bye-pass Road in Madurai City	525.00
12	Do.	Do.	Construction of a High level bridge across Vaigai river connecting Anna Nagar 80 feet Road and Kamaraj Road in Madurai City	370.00
13	Trichy	Trichy	Improvements to Pudukkottai Road in Km. 50/6-52/2 including Reconstruction of 3 Road over bridges in Trichy City	610.00
14	Do.	Do.	Forming a link road connecting Salai Road and Karur bye-pass road in Trichy City	350.00
<i>Works to be executed by Madras Corporation</i>				
15	Madras Corporation		Development of Kilpauk section of Inner Orbital Road	224.00
16	Do.		Nungambakkam High Road Traffic Management Scheme (No Land Acquisition)	54.00
Total				5,501.00

Madras Urban Development Project I and II.

The World Bank Scheme was introduced to get funds for the improvement in Madras Metropolitan area. The International Development Authority came forward to assist Government of Tamil Nadu by financing loan on long term return basis for the improvements of several sectors in Madras Metropolitan areas. One of the Sectors is Road Sector. Under this, construction of inner Ring Road, providing foot path and cycle track, carriage-way, pedestrian subway, bridges and improvements to inter-section are taken up.

The Scheme was taken up in the stages as Madras Urban Development Project I & II.

The Project period for Madras Urban Development Project I was from 1980—1985.

The rate of Reimbursement for Madras Urban Development Project I was 45 percent of expenditure on Civil Works. The rate of Reimbursement for Madras Urban Development Project II was 55 per cent for Civil Works.

List of work completed and in progress are furnished in Statement II.

Expenditure for 1988—89 :

M.U.D.P.—I	..	39.19 lakhs
M.U.D.P.—II	..	2.70 lakhs

Integrated City Development Project :

The Scheme provides for the Development of Selected Road which are vested with Highways and Rural Works Department and Madras Corporation within Madras Metropolitan area.

List of works completed and in progress are furnished in Statement III.

The expenditure for 1988—89 :

I.U.D.P. Works	..	13.10 lakhs
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STATEMENT II.**M.U.D.P.—I.****Works completed in 1988—89 :**

1. Construction of Inner Ring Road at KM. 0/0. 11/7 connecting 3 NH including construction of Bridge across Cooum (Phase I). Rs. 333.186 lakhs

All works completed except for a length of 56.00 metre where three L.A. cases are under Court Stay.

Work in Progress :

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| Rail/Road Grade separation at V.M. street near Tondiarpet Railway Station. | Rs. 434.50 lakhs |
|--|------------------|

M.U.D.P.—II :

1. Construction Inner Ring Road at Km. 11/7 to 17/4—55
- All works completed except construction of Two Minor Bridges at KM. 13/727 and 13/759—770 } Rs. 381.00 lakhs

STATEMENT III.**I.C.D.P.:****Work completed in 1988-89 :**

1. Construction of a Bridge across River Adyar connecting Turn Bulls Road and Engineering College near Kotturpuram. Rs. 176.00 lakhs

Work in Progress :

1. Improvements to P.H. Road from the junction of New Avadi Road to Vaishnava College KM. 5/4-7/6. Rs. 100.00 lakhs

All the reaches except the Ch. 1490-1690 M and Ch. 2010-2323 the works completed. In the above chainages L.A. is in progress.

2. Forming and Improving a Link Road between Km. 5/0 of M.B.I. Road and Km. 13/4 of M.M. Road and Tharamani and formation of Bypass road to Velachery. Rs. 60.00 lakhs

Velachery Bypass : In Km. 0/0-0/0325 No work for want of land.

Taramani Link Road : All works completed except a hut portion which has been covered under Writ.

3. Construction of Bridge at Km. 5/2 of T.P.P. Road :— Rs. 30.00 lakhs

Bridge work completed and formation approaches in progress.

MINOR PORTS

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 and Transport:**CUDDALORE :**

The weather was seasonal throughout the year and there was no very serious disturbances of weather during the year.

In 1988-89, 19 ships entered and 16 ships cleared in this Port as against 9 ships and 10 ships respectively during 1987-88.

The total cargo handled at this Port was 165,324 M.T., as against 34,660 O.M.T., in the last year. The cargo imported was 162,132 M. T. and exported was 3,192 M.T. The main commodity imported was wheat.

The cargo exported was, 3,192 M. T. of feldspar, as against 9,151 M.T. of cargo exported in 1987-88.

NAGAPATTINAM :

The weather was fair throughout the year except some seasonal changes during the months of December 1988 and January 1989.

Under the period of this report, 23 ships entered and 24 ships left this Port, as against 38 ships and 36 ships respectively during last year. The total cargo handled by this Port was 60,682 M.T., as against 24,276.5 M. T. in 1987-88.

The cargo imported was 44,915 M.T., and exported was 15,767 M.T., The captive cargo was wheat.

The cargo exported this year was 15,767 M. T., as against 12,946.5 M. T. loaded during 1987-88.

Passenger traffic to Singapore and Malaysia was stopped from 12-2-1985 after the passenger ship "M.V. Chidambaram" met with a fire accident.

RAMESWARAM :

The weather was fair throughout the year except seasonal changes of North-East Monsoon during November 1988 and December 1988.

The passenger ferry 'M. V. Ramarajam, is at present totally engaged for transporting the refugees from India to Sri Lanka. 17,226 refugees left Rameswaram for Sri Lanka by the ferry during this year.

PAMBAN :

The weather was generally normal throughout the year except seasonal changes during November 1988 to January 1989 due to North East Monsoon.

Eighty three Vessels were piloted during 1988-89 through Pambanchannel. There is no cargo and traffic at this Port.

COLACHEL :

The weather was normal and no seasonal changes during the period under report.

During this year, two ships entered this port and two ships left.

25,200 M. T. of illuminite sand loaded this year.

OTHER PORTS (Viz., Kanniyakumari, Kilakarai and Valinokkam.

The weather was normal.

VALINOKKAM PORT:

This is a Minor Port in Pudukkottai district. Ships are arriving here for trading purposes. Some ships have arrived for trading purposes.

KANNIYAKUMARI PORT:

This port is mainly functioning for the control and supervision of boat traffic and passenger traffic (i.e.) the ferry service from shore to Vivekananda Rock Memorial and vice versa run by the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited Madras.

MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation was formed 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 1 service station in the department, to repair and maintain about 7000 vehicles of the departments of Government of Tamil Nadu.

There are 10 consumer banks, 2 at Madras one each at Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri and Nagercoil for supplying fuel to the departmental vehicles.

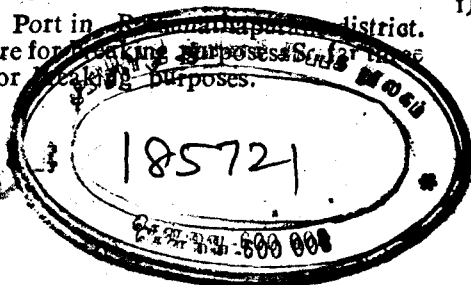
A scheme for checking the accounts and registers of departmental vehicles by audit parties has been put into preparation to detect the misuse of fuel and improper maintenance of vehicles, with a view to improve usage of vehicles and maintenance system.

The Government have sanctioned 'In-Service Training' for drivers. Departmental Drivers are being trained in the 'In-Service Training Centres'. On completion of the training the drivers are awarded a certificate. The training imparted to the departmental drivers facilitates them to retread the tyres at appropriate time and mileage, avoid premature replacement of battery, economy in fuel consumption proper maintenance of vehicles, attend emergency break-down repairs on the spot etc. which ultimately brings down the cost of maintenance of the vehicles apart from increasing the life and performance of the vehicles.

From 1st April 1983, 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 have hitherto monitored by the respective vehicles using officers.

Unit Replacement System has been introduced to tone-up the efficiency of the department and to improve the maintenance system through 'CPM'. Under this system the following benefits are derived.

- Down time of vehicle is reduced.
- Defective units are taken and examined thoroughly for needed repairs.
- Overhaul of assemblies are undertaken by using sophisticated instrument by specially trained men, thereby ensuring perfection in the repairs of overhaul.
- Because of perfection of unit overhaul system, break down while the vehicle is in operation is eliminated.
- As the vehicles are repaired quickly "Vehicle on Road Days" are increased.
- Since the "On road Days" are increased, it has facilitated speedy implementation of projects by various departments by making the vehicles available for more number of days in a year.



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தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
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30/11/98			
31/12/2000			

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