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TAMIL NADU STATE

ADMINISTRATION

REPORT

1985-86 ✓

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Tamil Nadu State

Administration Report

1985-86

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**TAMIL NADU STATE  
ADMINISTRATION REPORT**

**1985-86**

*From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986*

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
1988

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PRINTING, MADRAS, ON BEHALF OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
1988



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## PREFACE

This report on the administration of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1985-86 gives a comprehensive picture of the functioning of various Departments of the State Government, Public Sector Under takings and the Autonomous Bodies under the control of the State Government.

The seasonal conditions prevailed during the year 1985-86 was a mixed one, with some parts of the State suffering from the flood havoc caused by cyclonic storm in November 1985 while the interior parts were under the grip of drought. Due to poor inflow, the Mettur Reservoir which is the mainstay for Kuruvai paddy in the Cauvery Delta was thrown open with a delay of one month. This resulted in reduction of Kuruvai area by about 32 percent. The position improved with the rains received at the fag end of the South West Monsoon which helped to bring normal coverage of rainfed crops and also to some extent in Samba and Thaladi paddy cultivation in the State. Due to the North-East Monsoon heavy downpour in the month of November, 1985 caused flood situation in the coastal districts of Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and part of North Arcot, while the interior districts and the Southern districts received scanty rain leading to almost drought situation. Confronted with the problem of salvaging the flood havoc and drought, the State was however, forced to depend heavily on the Karnataka State for release of water to save the Samba paddy crops in the delta. Due to the non-seasonal rains received in January and February, 1986, the standing crops were saved to some extent. Despite the sub-normal and less favourable season with sustained efforts of the Agriculture Department, the State could reach a satisfactory level of production of 55.99 lakh Metric Tonnes in terms of rice. A record high production of 514 Metric Tonnes of Micro-nutrient had been produced for distribution and a record high production of 8,50,753 bacterial culture packets had been reached. The Agriculture Department strived hard to alleviate the sufferings of the farmers who were affected by floods during November, 1985 by implementing flood relief measures worth Rs. 1.17 crores.

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

Education continued to be a priority sector. During 1985-86, 38,932 schools were functioning and 109.25 lakhs of pupils were studying in these schools. The enrolment in schools in the age group of 6-11 and 11-14 had been very encouraging during this year due to the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme and also due to an enrolment drive launched and intensified by the Directorate of School Education. As against the target of 2.25 lakh children for enrolment in 1985-86 the number actually enrolled was 2.97 lakhs. The State had been a pace setter to other States to the field of vocational Education at Higher Secondary level. Out of 3.49 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in 1985-86, 67,765 (i.e., about 17 per cent) were studying in vocational courses.

The Family Welfare Programme was implemented most vigorously as a totally voluntary programme. As against the target of 4,75,000 cases of sterilisation fixed for the year 1985-86 the State Government achieved 5,13,990 (108.2 per cent). The Government of Tamil Nadu was awarded a prize of Rs. 2.5 crores for its excellent performance under this programme.

On the power front, about 4.38 lakhs of new consumers were given power supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1985-86 to 61.43 lakhs which includes 6.61 lakhs of service connections of huts. Both the Tuticorin and Ennore Thermal Stations had done well and this had resulted in higher power availability.

The housing schemes of the State Government are implemented primarily by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The programme of slum improvement with the World Bank aid continued to be implemented benefiting 1,438 families

at a cost of Rs. 3.57 crores during 1985-86. 25,146 families availed of loans amounting to Rs. 477.16 lakhs for constructions and improvement of their houses. During 1985-86, 3,835 families executed Agreements and 3,007 families availed Home Improvement Loan.

Tamil Nadu is fully covered by a comprehensive network of Public Distribution System through which, essential commodities are supplied to the public. There were 20,723 Fair Price Shops in the State during 1985-86. Of these 17,419 shops were in rural areas and 3,304 shops in the urban areas. 119.43 lakh family cards were in circulation throughout the State. Essential commodities such as rice, wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, palmolein oil, Soyabean oil, coconut oil, controlled cloth etc., are supplied to the card holder at reasonable prices through the Fair Price Shops. The State Government are subsidising the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation for the loss involved in the supply of rice to the family card holders at Rs. 1.75 per Kg. 10 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed to the card holders through the public distribution system in 1985-86 and the Government subsidy involved in the distribution amounted to Rs. 6-75 crores.

During the year an extent of 5,896.87 acres (2,386.46 hectares) of cultivable lands were assigned to 5,066 landless poor persons and 1,79,400 house site pattas were issued.

Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements 1964 and 1974; up to 31st March 1986, 1,15,441 families consisting of 4,59,416 repatriates had arrived to India from Sri Lanka.

Due to ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, a large number of refugees started arriving on an unprecedented scale from 24th July 1983. 1,25,835 refugees had arrived in India from Sri Lanka upto 31st March 1986. Among 1,25,835 persons 94,135 persons are non-destitute refugees and 31,700 persons are destitute refugees. The destitutes among the refugees were admitted in the refugee camps in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except Madras, the Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari districts in addition to the existing transit camps at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district and Kottapattu in Tiruchirappalli district and given cash doles, subsidised rice, clothes utensils, blankets, etc., New camps have been opened at Vilangudi in Madurai district with 792 houses and at Mappillai Oorani village in Chidambaranar district with 100 tenements. In all, there are 174 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu wherein 27,352 refugees from Sri Lanka are accommodated.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is operating thirteen State owned Transport Corporations for the benefit of the travelling public during the year 1985-86 and new Transport Corporation, viz., Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation started functioning independently from 1st April 1985. 93.821 lakh commuters from the mofussil, cities and towns are benefitted everyday.

Under the new 20 point Programme, 18,059 biogas plants were installed in Tamil Nadu during the year as against the annual target of 13,000 plants.

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

Fort St. George, Madras-9,  
26th October 1987.

A. PADMANABHAN, I.A.S.,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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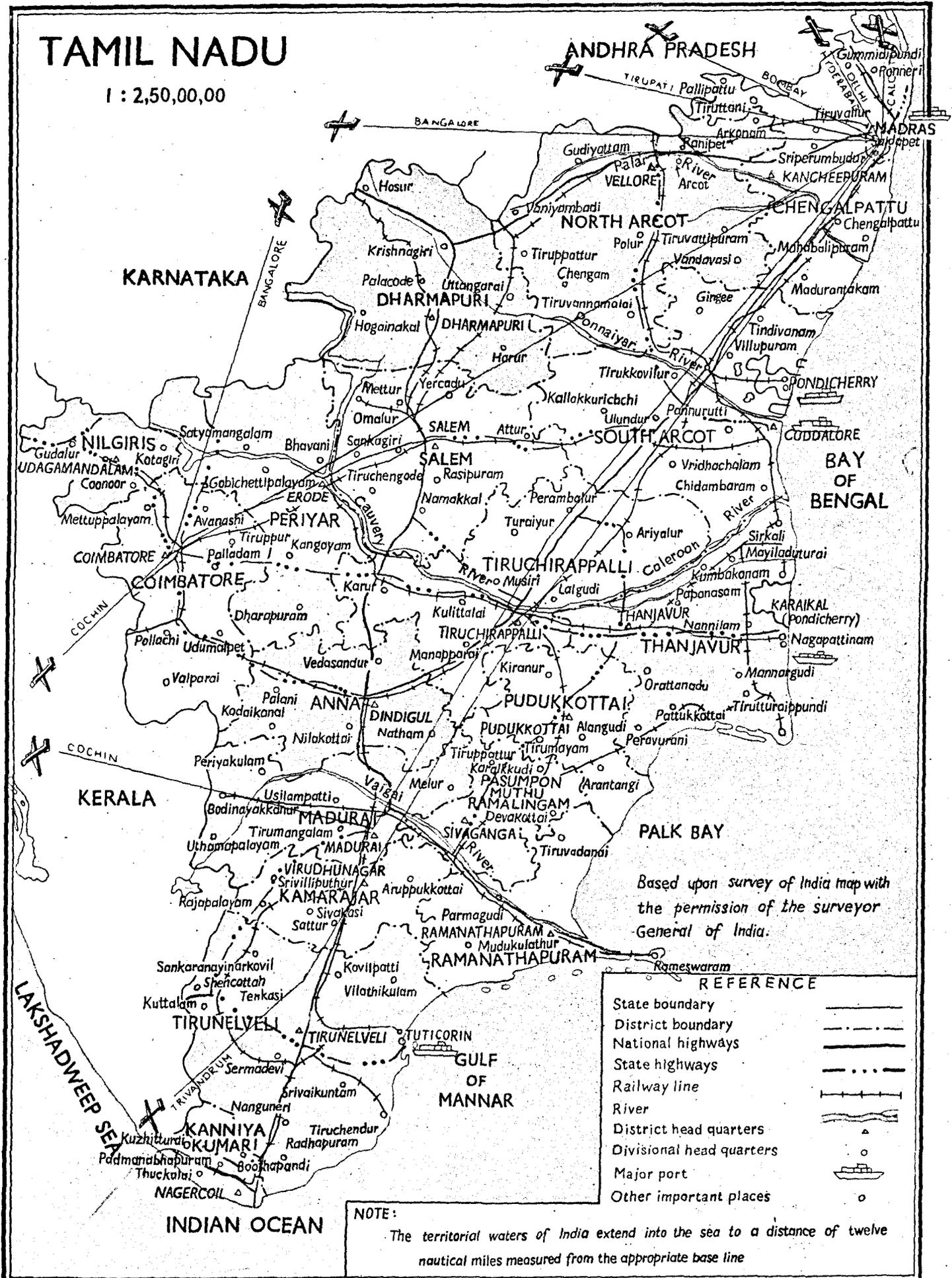
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# TAMIL NADU

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Based upon survey of India map with the permission of the surveyor General of India.

REFERENCE	
State boundary	— — — — —
District boundary	- . - . - .
National highways	— — — — —
State highways	- . - . - .
Railway line	— + — + — + —
River	~~~~~
District head quarters	▲
Divisional head quarters	○
Major port	⚓
Other important places	○

**NOTE:**  
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line



# Chapter I

## GENERAL.

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

(FROM 1ST APRIL 1985 TO 31ST MARCH 1986)

Serial number.	Name and designation.	Days	place(s)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thiru R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India .. ..	From 13th April 1985 to 15th April 1985 .. ..	Madras and Tirupattur.
2	Mr. Umar Zahir, Maldivian Minister of Home Affairs and Social Services.	15th April 1985 and 20th April 1985.	.. Madras.
3	Mr. S. Thondaman, Sri Lankan Minister of Rural Industrial Development with his party.	From 25th April 1985 to 30th April 1985.	.. Trichy.
4	H. E. I. Divanliogu, Ambassador of Turkey in India .. ..	26th April 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.
5	Mr. M. C. Anremoussa, Ambassador of Egypt in India ..	From 26th April 1985 to 28th April 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.
6	Thiru R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India .. ..	5th May 1985 .. ..	.. Madurai.
7	Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Maldivian Foreign Minister accompanied by Mr. Ibrahim Hussain Zaki and others.	10th May 1985 and 11th May 1985 15th May 1985 and 16th May 1985.	Madras.
8	Mr. S. J. S. Chatwal, High Commissioner of India at Colombo with his wife.	From 18th May 1985 to 21st May 1985.	.. Madras.
9	Hon'ble William George Hyden, M.P. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth of Australia and Mrs. Hyden.	19th May 1985 and 20th May 1985 .. ..	.. Madurai.
10	Mr. B. D. Hawkin, Dy. High Commissioner of Australia at New Delhi.	21st May 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.
11	Mr. P. C. Alexander, Indian High Commissioner to London ..	23rd May 1985 and 24th May 1985 .. ..	.. Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur.
12	Mr. A. J. Jayakody, Dy. High Commissioner of Sri Lanka in Madras.	21st May 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.
13	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Ambassador, High Commissioner of India at Sri Lanka.	From 24th May 1985 to 26th May 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.
14	Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, IMF E. B. .. ..	From 24th May 1985 to 26th May 1985.	.. Madras.
15	Thiru R. Venkataraman, Vice President of India .. ..	From 30th June 1985 to 2nd June 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.
16	Mr. J. N. Dixit, High Commissioner of India at Sri Lanka ..	31st May 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.
17	U.S.S.R. Delegation (visit postponed) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
18	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Sri Lanka ..	6th June 1986 .. ..	.. Madras.
19	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development at Sri Lanka to India.	6th July 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.
20	Mr. R. M. Dharmadas Banda, Sri Lanka Deputy Minister for Textile Industries	11th July 1985 and 12th July 1985 and 16th July 1985.	Madras.
21	Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India .. ..	15th July 1985 .. ..	.. Madras
22	Thiru R. Venkataraman, Vice President of India .. ..	21st July 1985 .. ..	.. Madras
23	Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister of Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	From 18th July 1985 to 22nd July 1985 .. ..	.. Trichy.
24	Mr. W. Laxman P. Demel, Secretary and Kanagaratna, Director Department of Camera of Sri Lanka.	20th July 1985 and 21st July 1985 .. ..	.. Madras.

Serial number. (1)	Name and designation. (2)	Days. (3)	Place(s). (4)
25	Four member delegation from U.S.S.R. headed by Mr. M. V. Gramov.	20th July 1985 and 21st July 1985 .. ..	Madras.
26	The President of India .. .. .	From 26th July 1985 to 29th July 1985 ..	Madras.
27	Mr. K. R. S. Rana, High Commissioner of India at Nairobi ..	1st August 1985 .. .. .	Madras.
27A.	A. Sri Lankan delegation headed by the Chairman of the Sri Lankan Atomic Energy Commission.	3rd August 1985 and 4th August 1985 ..	Madras.
28	A. Muslim Delegation from Sri Lanka .. .. .	2nd August 1985 .. .. .	Madras.
29	Mr. L. L. Mehrotra, Ambassador designate of India to Yugoslavia.	From 6th August 1985 to 8th August 1985...	Madras.
30	H. E. Mr. Li Dongye, Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry accompanied by eight others.	8th August 1985 and 9th August 1985 ..	Madras.
31	Thiru R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India .. ..	10th August 1985 and 11th August 1985 ..	Madras.
32	Mr. Ibrahim Hussain Sahib, Speaker of Maldivian Citizens Majlis.	11th August 1985 .. .. .	Madras.
33	Mrs. Vijaya Dixit, w/o Mr. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	16th August 1985 .. .. .	Madras.
34	Mr. Krishnasamy Rao Sahib, Executive Director of India in the World Bank.	21st August 1985 and 22nd August 1985 ..	Madras.
35	Mr. S. Thondaman, Sri Lanka Minister of Rural Industrial Development accompanied by three others.	From 1st September 1985 to 14th September 1985	Madras.
36	Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India .. .. .	6th September 1985 .. .. .	Gudalur.
37	Mr. R. M. Dharinadasabanda, Sri Lankan Deputy Minister for Textiles Industries.	From 10th September 1985 to 12th September 1985	Madras.
38	The President of India .. .. .	From 9th September 1985 to 14th September 1985	Ooty.
39	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo (visit cancelled).		
40	H. E. Mr. Armoorgum Parsuraman, Mauritius Minister of Education Arts and Culture accompanied by his wife and a Liaison Officer.	From 21st September 1985 to 25th September 1985	Madras.
41	Mr. Ranganathan, Adviser to President Kannada of Zambia ..	From 21st September 1985 to 25th September 1985	Madras.
42	H. E. Sir Robert Wade Grey, the British High Commissioner in New Delhi.	28th September 1985 and 29th September 1985	Madras.
43	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian Ambassador at Colombo .. ..	26th September 1985 and 27th September 1985	Madras.
44	H. E. Dr. M. Humayun Khan, Ambassador of Pakistan in New Delhi.	1st October 1985 and 2nd October 1985 ..	Madras.
45	H. E. Mr. George High Governor Oklahoma, USA and the Trade Delegation from USA.	2nd October 1985 and 3rd October 1985 ..	Madras.
46	Thiru S. Thondaman, Rural Development Minister, Government of Sri Lanka.	3rd October 1985 .. .. .	Madras.
47	Thiru R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India .. ..	From 3rd October 1985 to 6th October 1985..	Madras and Madurai.
48	H. E. Mr. Merinnee, Ambassador of France in India ..	9th October 1985 and 10th October 1985 ..	Madras.
49	H. E. Mr. Sheikh Ronad S. Monfti, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia in India	From 20th October 1985 to 22nd October 1985	Madras.
50	A high level GDR delegation consisting of 7 members led by H. E. Mr. W. Keil, Deputy Minister.	1st November 1985 and 2nd November 1985	Do.
51	Dr. H. Mahler, Director General of World Health Organisation and Dr. U. Ko, Ko, Regional Director in South East Asia Regional Office.	3rd November 1985 and 4th November 1985	Do.
52	Mr. Lyonpo Sangye Penjor, Minister of Social Services of Bhutan accompanied by his wife Mrs. Rinchen Penjor and Secretary Mr. Dophu Duka.	3rd November 1985 and 4th November 1985 9th November 1985 and 10th November 1985	Do.
	H. E. Mr. Yusuf Ahmed, Minister of Transport and Communications, Government of Ethiopia accompanied by Mr. Mezgeb, Project Director, Ethiopia.	6th November 1985 and 7th November 1985	Do.

Serial number (1)	Name and Designation (2)	Days (3)	Place(s) (4)
54	Mr. Geoffrey Pattiz, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, Britain.	11th November 1985 and 12th November 1985	Madras.
55	Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India .. .. .	15th November 1985 .. .. .	Flood affected areas.
56	Dr. Frank Keil, Ambassador of FRG in-charge of Asian Affairs in Bonn.	21st November 1985 and 22nd November 1985	Madras.
57	Five member FRG Parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Dieter Julius Cronenberg, Vice-President of Bundestag.	22nd November 1985 and 23rd November 1985	Do.
58	Mr. Tengku Razalieg Hanzah, Malaysian Minister of Trade and Industries and 35 members delegation.	From 24th November 1985 to 26th November 1985	Do.
59	Maldivian Cultural Troupe consisting of 28 members .. .. .	26th November 1985 and 27th November 1985 and 10th December 1985.	Do.
60	Five member Chinese deiegation headed by Mr. Lu Zuejian, Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade accompanied by three others.	27th November 1985 .. .. .	Do.
61	Mr. Dean, Ambassador of USA in India accompanied by his wife	From 30th November 1985 to 4th December 1985	Do.
62	H.E. Mr. G. Schodel, Ambassador of FRG in India .. .. .	From 14th December 1985 to 18th December 1985	Do.
63	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka.	14th December 1985 .. .. .	Do.
64	Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India .. .. .	16th December 1985 .. .. .	Kalpakkam, Manali and Madras.
65	Mrs. Neesiesmit Kroes, Dutch Minister for Transport and Waterstat, accompanied by party.	20th December 1985 and 21st December 1985	Madras
66	Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister for Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	From 21st December 1985 to 5th January 1986	Trichy and Madras.
67	Thiru R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India .. .. .	29th December 1985 .. .. .	Kamayagounder patti, Madurai Madras and Kancheepuram.
68	Mr. J.A.B. Stewart, British High Commissioner at Colombo with his wife.	5th January 1986 .. .. . From 15th January 1986 to 17th January 1986	Ooty, Madras.
69	Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India .. .. .	6th January 1986 and 7th January 1986	Kavalur and Madras.
70	Indian Ambassador at Kuala Lumpur .. .. .	6th January 1986 .. .. .	Madras.
71	A high level Maldivian delegation .. .. .	12th January 1986, 18th January 1986 and 19th January 1986.	Do.
72	A delegation from Ministry of Food and Industry of Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by HE Vee Tuan, Minister from Vietnam.	21st January 1986 .. .. .	Madras.
73	Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India .. .. .	31st January 1986 .. .. .	Trichy, Thanjavur and Thiruvaiyaru.
74	H.H. The Pope John Paul II .. .. .	5th February 1985 .. .. .	Madras.
75	Mr. Jan Groop, Ambassador of Finland in India .. .. .	10th February 1986 .. .. .	Do.
76	Mr. U.C. Soni, Indian Ambassador at Czechoslovakia .. .. .	From 13th February 1986 to 16th February 1986	Do.
77	Most Rev. Dr. Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury accompanied by Mrs. Rosalind Runcie.	From 14th February 1986 to 16th February 1986	Madras and Vellore.
78	H.E. Dr. Nick G.G. Makura, High Commissioner of Zimbabwe in India accompanied by his wife and a Counsellor.	From 16th February 1986 to 22nd February 1986	Madras.
79	Kampuchean team led by their Vice - Minister .. .. .	17th February 1986 and 18th February 1986, 19th February 1986 and 20th February 1986.	Madras and Madurai.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name and Designation.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Place(s).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
80	Mr. J.N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo .. ..	25th February 1986 and 26th February 1986	Madras
81	Private visit of Queen Sophia of Spain .. .. .	From 4th March 1986 to 7th March 1986 ..	Do.
82	Mr. P.K. Budhwar, Ambassador designate to GDR accom- panied by his wife.	13th March 1986 and 14th March 1986 ..	Do.
83	Mr. P.N. Demichev, Minister for Culture of USSR accompanied by 11 others.	14th March 1986 .. .. .	Do.
84	Thiru R. Venkataraman, Vice President of India .. .. .	15th March 1986 .. .. .	Gandhigram
85	Mr. Sankaran Nair, India's High Commissioner designate to Singapore accompanied by his wife.	26th March 1986 .. .. .	Madras.
86	Mr. Atli P. Dam, Prime Minister for Faroe Islands .. .. .	27th March 1986 .. .. .	Do.

## ADMINISTRATION.

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

2. The Cabinet headed by Dr. M. G. Ramachandran with the following Ministers continued in the office upto 8th April 1986 :—

1. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
2. Thiru S. Ramachandran
3. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy
4. Thiru R. M. Veerappan
5. Thiru K. Rajaram
6. Thiru P. U. Shanmugam
7. Thiru C. Aranganayagam
8. Dr. K. Kalimuthu
9. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan
10. Dr. H. V. Hande
11. Thiru S. Muthusamy
12. Thiru S. Thirunavukarasu
13. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan
14. Thiru R. Soundararajan
15. Thiru T. Veerasamy
16. Thiru N. Nallusamy
17. Thiru Anoor P. G. Jagadeesan
18. Thiru T. Ramasamy
19. Thiru A. Arunachalam
20. Thiru M. R. Govendhan
21. Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan —
22. Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy —
23. Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf
24. Thiru K. K. S. S. R. Ramachandran

The Government have accepted the resignation of Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, from the Council of Ministers with effect from 9th April, 1986. After his resignation, the Cabinet headed by the Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, with the following Ministers continues in the office :—

1. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
2. Thiru S. Ramachandran
3. Thiru R. M. Veerappan
4. Thiru K. Rajaram
5. Thiru P. U. Shanmugam
6. Thiru C. Aranganayagam
7. Dr. K. Kalimuthu
8. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan

9. Dr. H. V. Hande
10. Thiru S. Muthusamy
11. Thiru S. Thirunavukarasu
12. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan
13. Thiru R. Soundararajan
14. Thiru T. Veerasamy
15. Thiru N. Nallusamy
16. Thiru Anoor P. G. Jagadeesan
17. Thiru T. Ramasamy
18. Thiru A. Arunachalam
19. Thiru M. R. Govendhan
20. Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan
21. Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy
22. Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf
23. Thiru K. K. S. S. R. Ramachandran

Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Industries was permitted to attend the Hannover Fair-1985, from 15th April 1985 to 27th April 1985.

The Government have also permitted the following Ministers to visit Japan for the period from 26th July 1985 to 15th August 1985 to attend a formal function arranged by the Hitachi Shipping Yard Authorities, Japan, for handing over a ship purchased by the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited :—

1. Dr. M. G. Ramachandran,  
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
2. Thiru S. Ramachandran,  
Minister for Electricity.
3. Thiru S. Muthusamy,  
Minister for Transport.

The Government have also permitted Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to visit United States of America for the period from 15th August 1985 to 30th August 1985 to enable him to have a review of his health at the Brooklyn Hospital, New York. The following Ministers also accompanied the Chief Minister to United States of America :—

1. Thiru S. Ramachandran,  
Minister for Electricity.
2. Thiru S. Muthusamy,  
Minister for Transport.

## GOVERNOR'S TOUR

## I. WITHIN THE STATE :

April 1985.—The Governor visited Salem on 17th April 1985 and delivered Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial lecture.

May and June.—The Governor was in Ooctacamund during the last week of May and the first week of June. He held discussions with district officials and emphasised upon them the need to adopt protect the environment of the Nilgiris. He reviewed the policy of afforestation

and suggested strict enforcement of the existing laws to prevent the deforestation of private lands.

The Governor also discussed the delay in implementation of the Parsons Valley Water augmentation scheme for Ootacamund town with the Chairman, Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chief Engineer and other officers along with the Conservator of Forests. He had indicated that the hitch regarding forest clearance should be settled immediately. Following this, action was taken by the Government to sort out the problem and implement the project expeditiously.

On the 25th of June, the Governor presided over the annual convocation of Bharathidasan University at Tiruchirappalli.

*July.*—The Governor laid the foundation stone for the inauguration of Adhi Parasakthi Hospital at Melmaruvathur village (Chingleput district).

*September.*—The Governor was with the President of India at Ootacamund between 9th and 14th September. He accompanied the President and participated in the functions attended by the latter in and around Ootacamund.

*October.*—The Governor presided over the XI annual convocation of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University on the 7th and also attended the wild life week celebrations at Coimbatore.

*January 1986.*—On the 31st January the Governor received the Prime Minister of India at Tiruchirappalli and accompanied him to Tiruvaiyaru, where the latter inaugurated the South Zone Cultural Centre.

*February.*—The Governor presided over the Annual Convocation of the Madurai-Kamraj University at Madurai on the 10th.

*March.*—On the 8th March, the Governor visited Coimbatore and commissioned the 'Toshiba Total body scan' equipment and attend as Chief guest the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Medical Associations.

On the 18th he inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Association of Engineers at Madurai. He was in Kodaikanal on the 19th and 20th, where he laid the foundation stone for the Ex-servicemen's guest house and also distributed house site pattas and IRDP loans.

On the 28th March, he inaugurated the Massive Polio Immunisation programme organized by the Rotary Club of Nagercoil and attended as chief guest the National Integration camp at Nagercoil (Kanyakumari District)

On the 31st March, he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Annamalai University and in the evening he inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Muthiah

Polytechnic at Annamalai Nagar. On his way back a Pondicherry, he discussed with the Lt. Governor and Chief Minister of Pondicherry matters relating to the South Zone Cultural Centre on the 1st of April.

## II. Outside the State.

*May 1985.*—The Governor was in Delhi between 3rd and 6th May and attended the meeting of the Executive Council of the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

*July.*—During the first week of July, the Governor was in Delhi and attended the conference of Governors.

*September.*—The Governor was in Delhi on the 3rd and 4th to attend the Seminar on Administrative Reforms and to attend the Executive Council meeting of the IIP A.

*October.*—The Governor was in Delhi between 12th and 15th of October to attend the Annual conference and the Annual General body meeting of the IIP A.

*November.*—The Governor was in Jaipur (Rajasthan State) on the 20th November and delivered the B. Mehta Memorial lecture on 'Indian Administration Challenges of the next decade' at the Centre for Administratives change.

## III. Governor's important engagements in the City.

*April 1985.*—The Governor inaugurated Shri Venkateswara College of Engineering at Poonamallee (Madras suburban) on the 8th of April. He presided over a function at Lakshmiapuram Young Men Association, where the Vice-President of India unveiled the portrait of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi on the 13th. On the 25th, he presided over the inaugural function of 16th All India Conference of Social Health at Guild of Service. He attended as chief guest the 14th anniversary celebrations of National Institution of Quality Assurance, on the 29th April.

*June.*—The Governor presided over the annual General body meeting of the Tamil Nadu Educational Trust on 27th June 1985. On the 29th, he presided over the annual general meeting of the Tamil Nadu Legal Aid and Advice Board

*July.*—The Governor presented the National award for 1985 to Kumari Sarojini Fernando for her outstanding service to the handicapped on the 1st of July. On the 10th he declared open a new building of the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's welfare. He received the Prime Minister on his arrival and saw him off on the 15th. On the 16th, the Governor hosted a reception to members of the State Legislature attended by the Chief Minister, Chairman of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. On the 21st July, he received

the Vice-President of India and saw him off. On the 26th of July the Governor received the President of India and presided over the function of Anna Adarsh Girls School and laying the foundation stone for Anna Adarsh college for women which were inaugurated by the President. On the 28th the Governor presided over the function of unveiling the portrait of former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi by the President of India. He also presided over the function of the inauguration of Guru Nanak Educational Society Matriculation and Higher Secondary school by the President.

*August.*—The Governor inaugurated a seminar on packaging of Engineering goods on 2nd August under the auspices of Engineering Export Promotion Council. He inaugurated the centenary celebrations of Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children on the 9th. He received the Vice-President on 10th and presided over the function of youth festival at Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan which was inaugurated by the Vice-President. On the 13th he delivered the valedictory address at the All India Forensic Sciences Conference. On the 31st August, the Governor inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Co-optex and declared open the exhibition.

*September.*—On the 21st September, the Governor inaugurated the conference of Headmasters on 'Challenge of Education; New policy'. He delivered the inaugural address at the annual conference of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Tamil Nadu Regional Branch on the 28th and on the same evening, he inaugurated the 150th year celebrations of Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He inaugurated National Seminar on "Policy issues on Technician Education" under the auspices of Technical Teachers Training Institute on the 29th.

*October.*—On the 3rd, the Governor presided over Diamond Jubilee celebrations of Gujarat Mand.l, inaugurated by the Vice-President of India and presided over the function at the Appollo Hospital when the Vice-President inaugurated the Diabetes Education and Research Foundation. He inaugurated the 150th year celebrations of the Madras Christian College Higher Secondary school on the 5th October. On the 10th October, he inaugurated the 26th Annual Conference of the Association of Microbiologists of India. He inaugurated the Regional Seminar on "Challenge of Education—A policy perspective" on the 11th October. He presided over the annual conference of the Music Academy on the 20th. On the 24th the Governor attended as chief guest in the United Nations Day celebrations at Indian Council for Cultural Relations. He presided over the State level commemoration meeting in honour of late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi on the 31st October.

*November.*—The Governor inaugurated the annual conference of Indian Society of Gastro-enterology on the 1st. On the 15th November, he accompanied the Prime Minister to the flood affected areas. He inaugurated the Regional Philatelic exhibition on the 16th. On the 25th he attended as chief guest the Law Day celebrations of the Advocates Association. On the 30th he participated in the meeting of the All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation.

*December.*—On the 12th the Governor inaugurated a workshop under the auspices of the Madras Printers and Lithographers Association. On the 16th, he received the Prime Minister on his arrival, accompanied him to Kalpakkam where the latter inaugurated the Fast Breeder Test Reactor; attended along with the Prime Minister other functions at Manali, Madras Christian college Higher Secondary school, Balamandir and Kalakshetra and saw him off to Delhi in the night.

On the 21st December, the Governor inaugurated a seminar on 'prevention of Road hazards' under the auspices of Public Relation Society of India. He took the salute and presented the annual Police medals to Police officers on 23rd December 1985. On the 26th he presided over the 44th annual conference of the Indian Political Science Association. On the 27th December, he presided over the Centenary celebrations of Adyar Library and Research Centre at Theosophical Society. On the 31st December, the Governor declared open Smt. Meenakshi Chattanathan Block and presided over the function at Spastic Society of Tamil Nadu.

*January 1986.*—The Governor inaugurated the State Conference of Small and Medium Newspapers, on the 1st of January. On the 2nd, he presided over the diamond jubilee function of Syndicate Bank which was inaugurated by the Vice-President. He inaugurated the Annual conference of Association of Otolaryngologists of India. On the 7th the Governor received the Prime Minister on his arrival from Kavalur where the latter inaugurated the Observatory of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics; and hosted a reception for ex-servicemen in the evening. On the 8th January, the Governor addressed the Joint Sessions of the State Legislature. He inaugurated the Seminar on Effluent Control in Leather Chemicals and Allied Industries under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Chemical Manufacturers' Association; and later the same day, he inaugurated the All India Trade Fair organized by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Corporation. The Governor administered the oath of office to the new Sheriff of Madras on the 13th. On the 17th, he inaugurated the 25th Conference of the All India Paper Traders. He inaugurated a Seminar on Education on Human values on the 20th. On the 25th, he inaugurated the second national symposium on Hepatitis B Virus Infection. On the 29th he attended as Chief guest the 30th Anniversary celebrations of LIC of India.

*February.*—On the 5th February, the Governor received His Holiness Pope John Paul II. The Governor inaugurated the Lok Adalat Session for victims of Motor Vehicle accidents. On the 17th he inaugurated the Institute of Criminological Research Education and services, and inaugurated the National Convention of Architects on 21st February.

*March.*—On the 13th, the Governor attended as Chief guest the inaugural function of Dr. Nayudamma Fellow-

ship. He inaugurated the cultural congregation of Assam people on the 30th March.

*IV Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan*

1. The President of India .
2. The Vice-President of India.
3. The Prime Minister of India.

## Chapter II

### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture sector plays a dominant role in the States economy providing livelihood to about 34th of the population and employment to about 56 per cent of the labour force. It contributes a share of about 37 per cent to the State's economy. Hence high priority has been assigned to the agricultural development in our State.

With a view to ensure the farmers for adopting modern methods of agricultural practices so as to pave way for increasing the production which will ultimately lead to the rural prosperity, Government have been designing and implementing various developmental activities like introduction of new varieties, supply of quality inputs, advocating improved practices, ensuring timely and adequate plant protection, enforcing quality control of inputs supplied by private trade, etc. These efforts were taken up during 1985-86, with great enthusiasm and missionary zeal.

The seasonal condition prevailed during 1985-86 in our State was a mixed one, with some parts of the State suffering from the flood havoc caused by cyclonic storm in November while the interior parts were under the grip of drought.

Poor storage in the reservoirs coupled with the delay in the outset of South West Monsoon affected the timely start of the agricultural operations. Due to poor inflow the Mettur reservoir which is the mainstay for Kuruvai paddy in the Cauvery Delta was thrown open with a delay of one month. This resulted in reduction of Kuruvai area by about 32 per cent. The sowing of dry crops like Millets, Pulses and Groundnut was also delayed. However the position improved with the rains received, at the fag end of the South West Monsoon which helped to bring normal coverage of rainfed crops and also to some extent in Samba and Thaladi paddy cultivation in the State.

The North-east Monsoon also did not favour the State uniformly. Heavy downpour in the month of November 1985, caused flood situation in the coastal districts of Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and part of North Arcot while the interior districts and the Southern

Districts received scanty rains leading to almost drought situation. Beside confronted with the problems of salvaging the flood havoc and drought conditions, the State was forced to depend heavily on the Karnataka State for release of water to save the Samba paddy crop in the Delta. Thanks to the unseasonal rains received in January and February 1986 the standing crops were saved to some extent.

Despite the sub-normal and less favourable season, with sustained efforts of the Department, the State could muster a satisfactory level of production in agricultural front as follows :

	Production in lakh tonnes
Paddy .. .. .	55.99
Millets .. .. .	16.09
Pulses .. .. .	3.67
Cotton .. .. .	6.06 (bales)
Sugarcane (Gur) .. .. .	22.75

A few notable achievements attained during 1985-86 are listed below :

1. An all time high record of productivity of 2,507 kgs per ha. of rice had been achieved.
2. Under Pulses maximum area coverage of 9.61 lakh ha. and maximum production of 3.67 lakh metric tonnes had been achieved surpassing the previous records.
3. In cotton, an all time high production of 6 lakh bales had been achieved.
4. In Sugarcane, all time high production of 22.75 lakh Metric Tonnes of gur had been achieved.
5. Under High Yielding Varieties of millets, all time high area coverage of 10.04 lakh hectares had been achieved.
6. A record high production of 514 metric tonnes of Micro-nutrient had been produced for distribution.
7. A record high production of 8,50,753 Numbers of bacterial culture packets have been reached.

Above all, the Department strived hard to alleviate the sufferings of the farmers who were affected by floods during November 1985 by implementing flood relief measures worth Rs. 1.17 crores.

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Agricultural Engineering applies the knowledge, techniques and disciplines of various fields of Engineering to find a solution for the problems arising in the field of Agriculture.

The Agricultural Engineering Department helps the farmers in developing their lands ; carrying out timely agricultural operations with improved implements ; stabilising, as well as extending irrigation facilities ; conserving and managing the soil and water resources ; providing employment opportunities to the rural people and rendering relief measures during natural calamities like flood and drought. The department has directed its recent efforts in conserving energy in agricultural pump-sets and utilisation of non-conventional energy source and in the introduction of improved irrigation methods like drip irrigation and Sprinkler irrigation system.

### *Land Development :*

Land Development is one of the basic requirements for Agricultural Development. The department helps the farmers in reclaiming their waste lands, undulating lands, etc., by Land Levelling and Land Shaping. Land Levelling is necessary for converting dry lands into irrigated lands and for efficiently using the irrigation water. Tractors with matched implements are provided to farmers for ploughing, harrowing, puddling and performing other agricultural operations. Thus the farm power requirements are supplemented by the Department to a great extent and the farmers are able to carryout agricultural operations in time. The department has 135 Bulldozers and 175 Tractors for carrying out the land development activities and they are hired to the farmers. During 1985-86, two new Bulldozers were purchased at a cost of Rs. 23.00 lakhs.

### *Achievement :*

During 1985-86, an area of 8,693 hectares have been levelled and mechanised cultivation operations have been carried out in 36,155 hectares.

### *Minor Irrigation :*

The Agricultural Engineering Department has been engaged in the task of Ground Water Development by Sinking Tubewells/Borewells, Filter point tubewells and deepening of open wells. The department helps the farmers in locating potential water bearing strata and assessing the quality and quantum of water that would be available by conducting geophysical surveys and electrical logging. The departmental machinery such as power drills, hand boring sets and air compressors are provided to farmers on hire. The Sinking of Tubewells, Filter

point Tubewells, revitalisation of the existing dried upwell either by putting side bores or by blasting as the case may be is carried out by the department. The department maintains a fleet of 176 power drills, 103 Rock Blasting units, 57 long hole equipments, 410 H.B. sets and 22 Air Compressors. The wells sunk by the department are tested developed and handed over to farmers. During 1985-86 a scheme for propagation of Drtp and Sprinkler Irrigation System was implemented. Farmers were given a subsidy of 50 per cent on cost of equipments. The departmental Engineers gave all technical guidance in the installation of the irrigation systems. An area of 294.45 ha. was covered, 196 farmers were benefitted 9.50 lakhs was given as subsidy.

### *Achivement :*

During 1985-86, 5,269 tubewells and 3,263 filter point tubewells have been sunk. Boring in wells have been undertaken in 3,702 wells and 3,471 wells have been deepened.

### *Soil and Water Conservation :*

The rapid increase in population has resulted in enormous pressure on land and water. In order to meet the food, fibre and firewood requirements of the growing population, it is imperative that the available land and water resources are put to maximum productive use.

### WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

Soil and water conservation works are carried out on watershed basis under Western Ghats Development in Madurai District. Through this programme, Eco-preservation and Eco-development are aimed at through scientific soil conservation measures.

In view of the expertise shown in Soil and Water conservation programme over the decades, the preparation of a status report on catchment are as of the major River Valley Hydro-Electric Project in Western Ghats region has been entrusted to the Agricultural Engineering Department, and sanction for Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been accorded. This report is being prepared using Remote Sensing techniques. This report will provide the status of land use, soil erosion and other related informations, based on which a methodology of integrated resource development of the catchment areas could be evolved in such a manner that short and long term goals of development are in harmony with each other.

The achievement under Soil conservation are :

(1)	Achievement 1985-86 In Ha. (2)	Cost (RUPEES IN LAKHS). (3)
1 Soil Conservation in Hills and Plains.	65,746 ha. }	432.09
2 Wind Swept Area in Madurai District.	1,208 ha. }	
3 Wind Erosion control in Tirunelveli District.	916 ha. }	
4 Revine Reclamation in South Arcot District.	1,070 ha.	17.45
5 Soil Conservation in the Tribal Areas.	380 ha.	20.04
6 Soil Conservation in the catchment areas of Kundah and Lower Bhavani River Valley Projects-Soil conservation works.		
Soil Conservation ..	3,295 ha. }	134.24
Revetment and retaining wall in metres.	30,928	
Construction of structure.	136 Nos. }	
7 Pilot project for Water Conservation and harvesting technology in Dry Farm Areas.	310 ha.	8.21
8 Soil Conservation in Amaravathi catchment areas under Western Ghat Development.	665 ha. Contour Stone Walls.	45.57
9 Soil Conservation in Vaigai catchment under Western Ghats Development.	346 ha. contour stone walls.	51.83
	4,007 ha contour-bunding.	

### COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT.

The achievements made in 1985-86 under Command Area Development Programme are as follows :

Projects.	Achievement 1985-86. in ha. (2)	Cost (RUPEES IN LAKHS). (3)
(1)		
1 Cauvery Command ..	26,879	283.51
2 Periyar Vaigai Command	13,378	202.05
3 Lower Bhavani Command	5,460	134.35
4 Sathanur Command ..	2,323	37.94
5 Introduction of Rotational Water Supply in—		
Cauvery Command ..	1,009 }	11.34
Periyar Vaigai Command	1,123 }	
Lower Bhavani Command	1,138 }	
6 Modernisation Tanks having an ayacut of less than 200 ha. on Farm Development Work.		
7 Command Area Development Programme in Parambikulam Aliyar Command.		

### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING TRAINING CENTRE.

To impart training on the ongoing development works as well to update with the latest technology, a Training Centre is functioning at Trichy headed by a Superintending Engineer (Agri. Engg.). This Training Centre imparts training on maintenance of machinery, Ground Water Development, Soil and Water Conservation, Water Management and Administration, Training is given to Department Engineers as well as field staff:—

During 1985-86, 324 technical personnel belonging to various categories of this department, have undergone training in this Training Centre as detailed below

Serial number (1)	Category. (2)	Number of staff trained. (3)
1	Assistant Executive Engineer (Agri. Engg)	86
2	Assistant Engineer/Jr. Engr. (A.E.)	152
3	Driller and Asst. Driller .. .. .	11
4	Asst. Soil Conservation Officer .. .. .	66
5	Agricultural Engineering Foreman	9
Total ..		324

## SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

*New 20 Point Programme.*—The objectives of the Prime Minister's New Twenty Point Programme are to eradicate poverty, raise productivity, reduce income inequalities and to remove Social and economic disparities and improve the quality of the economically down-trodden weaker section of the Nation.

Under the New 20 Point Programme contemplated Agricultural Engineering Department is executing the scheme works on points 1(A & B) and 7.

The achievements under the above programmes during 1985-86 are as follows :

*Point 1(A)*—Creation of additional irrigation potential.

<i>Are brought under new irrigation facilities.</i>	<i>Area Stabilised.</i>
13,860 ha.	15,235 ha.

*Point 1(B)*—Number of Mini Watersheds developed—120.

Area covered	Financial flow
65,746 ha.	Rs. 159.99 Lakhs (works only)

*Point 7—Special Component plant—*

		<i>Nos.</i>	<i>RUPFFS IN LAKHS</i>
SC,ST. farmers benefited.	Soil Conservation Scheme.	4,210	28.53
	Command Area Development Agency.	4,978	33.37
	Area covered SCS	5,066 ha.	
	CADA	4,183 ha.	

*Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme :*

To alluviate rural poverty, Government have launched number of programmes of which Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is an important one. The Agricultural Engineering Department has taken up construction of Percolation Ponds on a massive scale under RLEGP to provide Employment to the rural Landless Agricultural labourers to create production assets. Percolation ponds provide wide scope for ground water recharging, silt detention etc., when constructed at suitable locations. Besides, it provides employment to rural poor during lean agricultural seasons. The programme was completed in September 1985. Under this programme, 1,789 percolation ponds and check dams have been constructed at cost of Rs. 14.35 crores. This programme has generated employment opportunities for 89 lakh mandays.

*Reclamation of Sand Cast Lands :*

Consequent on the heavy floods that this certain parts of Tamil Nadu during November 1985 crop lands in South Arcot and Chingleput districts suffered heavy damages. Agricultural Engineering Department has taken up reclamation works on a warfooting to reclaim the sandcast lands and bring them under crop production. During 1985-86, reclamation of sand cast lands were taken up at a cost of Rs. 23.27 lakhs in an area of 554 ha. The reclamation was taken up free of cost in the lands of small and marginal farmers and at 50 per cent cost for other farmers subject to the condition that the maximum subsidy is not exceeding Rs. 1,500 acre. The cost of reclamation exceeding Rs. 1,500 was treated as loan to farmers under Soil Conservation.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry Department functions on regional basis and all the activities of the Department are co-ordinated at the Directorate which is headed by the Director. The State is divided into 13 regions out of which 1 region was formed during the year under report. Each Region is headed by a Regional Joint Director. Below the Regional level there are 63 Animal Husbandry Divisions. Each division is headed by an Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, who supervises all departmental activities at divisional level.

*I. Cattle Development :*

The genetic make up of the local cattle is improved by upgrading them with suitable exotic bulls to achieve increased milk production of cows and buffaloes in the State of Tamil Nadu by the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Project, Key Village Centres and

bull stations. These centres maintain high quality bulls from which semen is collected and diluted and this is used for Artificial Insemination.

*II. Livestock Farms :*

There are 9 Livestock farms functioning under this department and they serve as "Seed Farms". They supply high pedigreed bulls to the 59 bull stations maintained by the Department. The indigenous breeds of Sindhi Tharaparkar, Kankeyam, Umbachery and Murrah and the exotic breeds of Jersey and Holstein Frecision are maintained in these farms. Fodder Seed Production units are established in these farms at Tirunelveli, Pudukottai and Chettinad. Clinical laboratories are attached to the farms at Orathanad, Hosur and Pudukottai.

### III. Progency Testing Scheme :

The object of the Progency Testing Scheme functioning at the District Livestock Farm, Hosur is to evaluate the breeding efficiency of Sindhi breed. Six batches of six Sindhi bulls have been taken up for testing under this scheme so far. Semen collected from the proven bulls is frozen and distributed for carrying out insemination work. A similar scheme for Murrah breed of buffaloes is implemented in the District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.

### IV. Intensive Cattle Development Programmes :

The State has 11 Intensive Cattle Development Programme 600 Sub-centres functioning covering about 6 lakhs of breedable cows and buffaloes. The Project primarily aims at enhancing milk production by a planned cross breeding programme using superior exotic bulls of Jersey in plain and Freisian breeds in hilly areas and in Kanyakumari District. Murrah buffaloes are used for Black cattle throughout the State. Preventive vaccination, calf rearing, castration of scrub bulls and fodder development are also undertaken in the project areas.

### V. Key Village Blocks :

The Key Village Scheme has the main objective of qualitative improvement of indigenous Cattle by upgrading through Artificial Insemination using superior bulls of exotic breed. The scheme also aims to improve the milk potential of the local stock by crossing with superior milch breeds like Jersey Freisian, Sindhi, Murrah, etc.

In our state 62 Key Village Blocks are functioning with 620 sub-centres in the Districts of 1. Tiruchirappalli (2) Nagercoil, (3) Tirunelveli, (4) Dindigul, (5) Ramanathapuram, (6) Sivagangai, (7) Theni and (8) Mannar-gudi.

The other activities carried out in the scheme are verification of pregnancy of animals and calf birth, castration of scrub bulls, preventive vaccination, treatment of sick animals, fodder development, etc

### VI. Artificial Insemination Facilities :

Liquid Semen used for A.I. work is replaced by frozen semen. Frozen semen is being introduced in a phased manner through various schemes and is now used in 70 centres in the State.

	(LAKHS.)
1 Total number of A.I. Done (Liquid Semen).	15.21
2 Total number of A.I. Done (Frozen Semen).	5.78
Total ..	20.99

### VII. Milk Production :

The milk production in Tamil Nadu which was 1,680 thousand M.T. in the year 1977-78 has increased to 2,846 thousand M.T. in 1984-85. Consequently the per capita availability of the milk has raised from 98 gms. in 1977-78 to 161 gms. in 1984-85.

### VIII. Sheep and Goat Development :

There are 2 Government Sheep Farms one at Chinna-salem and the other at Sathur. Besides four sheep units are attached to the District Livestock Farms. Meacheri, Keelakaraisal, Ramanathapuram white, Vembur, Mandya are the main breeds maintained in these units. They supply recognised breeds to sheep farmers and for members of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies under various development schemes.

At present 1,376 sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies are functioning in the State under various Schemes.

### IX. Poultry Development :

There are 2 hatcheries and 29 Poultry Extension Centres functioning in this Department. During the year 1985-86. 1,08,765 birds and 13.92 lakhs eggs were supplied to the public from these centres. There are 18 Poultry Breeders Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. These societies provide credit facilities through Banks to the farmers to set up poultry units. A Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory has been established at Erode.

### X. Piggery Development :

In order to promote piggery Development 6 Piggery units are functioning in the state. Under various Animal Husbandry Development Schemes, 477 pigs have been sold for upgrading the local pigs during the year 1985-86. In order to meet the need for marketing in Madras City, a Meat shop is functioning at Saidapet.

### XI. Dog Breeding Unit :

A dog breeding unit is functioning in the Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet, So far 144 Rajapalayam pups and 48 Nombai pups totalling 192 have been sold to public from this unit.

### XII. Fodder Development :

There are 8 Fodder Seed Production Units located in the State, which supply fodder seeds and slips to farmers. During the year 1985-86 82.31 lakhs of fodder slips 1.79 lakhs of fodder seedlings and 14.84 M. tonnes of fodder seeds have been distributed to the farmers from these units. Minikits have also been distributed in the farm of maize, cholam, lucerns, sunhemp and coopea seeds.

### XIII. Veterinary Health Cover :

Veterinary aid to the ailing animals is rendered through the 782 Veterinary Institutions. Besides this 51 Mobile Veterinary Units, 11 Animal Disease Intelligen Units

and 2,226 sub-centres are functioning in the state. In the above institutions, castration of cattle, Sheep and Goats are being carried out. An X-Ray unit at Madurai is also functioning at an aid to diagnostics.

*Control of Livestock Disease of Nation Importance:*

Centrally sponsored scheme on systematic control of livestock disease of National Importance and other related aspects during 1985-86 has been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 24 lakhs.

*Special Livestock Production Programme:*

(a) *Sheep Production Programme.*—Under this programme 745 units have been established in three districts of Salem, North Arcot and Tirunelveli each, such unit as consisting of 20 ewes and one ram.

(b) *Piggery Production Programme.*—Under this programme assistance is given for the establishment of piggery unit at a capital cost of Rs. 5,000. Out of this a subsidy of Rs. 1,250 to the Small farmers and Rs. 1,665 to the Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers is given. 25 Units have been sanctioned during the year 1985-86 at Madurai.

(c) *Goat Rearing programmes.*—Under this programme the selected farmers are provided with necessary assistance by way of feed subsidy for rearing cross breed calves. During the year 1985-86, 2,854 calves have been included and a sum of Rs. 57.078 lakhs has been released as subsidy.

*Special Central Assistance Programme :*

Under this programme 1,216 sheep units have been established during the year 1985-86.

Under Fodder production Programme green fodder are produced and supplied to Adi Dravidar families at a cost of 10 Paise per kg.

*Integrated Rural Development Programme :*

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 4,768 Sheep Units, 1,823 Goat Units, 224 Poultry Units, 46 Duckery Units and 3 Piggery Units have been established during 1985-86. 39,897 Milch animals and 311 bullocks have been distributed to Small farmers and Marginal farmers, Agricultural Labourers under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programmes are being implemented through a network of milk co-operatives designed on the model existing in Gujarat State. The institutional frame has a three tier structure with the primary milk Producer's Societies at the base (Village), Union of Producers' Societies at the Middle (Dt. Level) and Federation of Unions at the top (State Level). Now, there are 5,536 milk producers' Co-operative Societies at village level, 16 Milk Producer's unions at Dt. level and one Federation at State level. About 10.56 lakhs lts. of milk is procured per day from the farmers, by the milk co-operatives. By assuring a regular and organised marketing support the Milk Co-operatives are able to generate gross annual income of Rs. 114 crores to the farmer members, who are engaged in Dairying.

### 2. Objectives :

The main objectives of the Dairy Development programme are :—

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

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

### 3. Activities:

With the above objectives in view, the following major activities are undertaken by the Dairy Development Department.

(1) 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. All these activities are aimed at upgrading the milch animals and thereby improving their productivity in the long run.

(2) 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 systems to take care of the needs of the consumers.

### Source of funds :

The major source of finance of the Development is Indian Dairy Corporation which has undertaken to finance all Dairy schemes in 14 out of 19 Districts in our State. It provides assistance in the form of loan and grant, the ratio being 70 : 30. In the first phase, it provided a sum of Rs. 15.62 crores, which covered the period from 1972 to March 1981. In the second phase, it agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 42.87 crores. Besides the above source, the Department utilises state funds drawn under various schemes such as I.R.D.P., H.A.D.P., D.P.A.P., etc., for Dairy Development activities in the remaining 5 districts. But the major source of funds of the Department is only Indian Dairy Corporation and this works out to nearly 80 per cent of the total investment in the Dairy Sector.

**Achievement during 1985-86 :**

(1) Milk Procurement rose from 8.83 lakhs lts./day to 10.75 lakhs lts./day.

(2) Milk marketing in Madras City increased from 4.13 lakh lts./day to 4.75 lakh lts./day.

(3) 44 A.V.M. Units were established in Madras City. On the date there are 70 A.V.M. Units in the City.

**(4) New Dairies and Expansion of existing Dairies :****(a) New Dairies constructed—**

1. Ooty .. 50,000 lts./day.
2. Tirunelveli .. 50,000 lts./day.

**(b) Expansion of existing dairies —**

1. Ambattur .. 2 lakhs lts./day to 3 lakhs lts./day.

**(c) Work in Progress :****Expansion :—**

1. Erode .. 1,50,000 Lits./day to 3,00,000 lts./day.
2. Salem .. 1,00,000 lts./day. to 2,00,000 lts./day.

**New—**

1. Coimbatore .. 1,00,000 lts./day.
2. Karaidkui .. 50,000 lts./day.

**(5) New Chilling Centres and Expansion of existing Chilling Centres :—****(a) New Chilling centres constructed—**

1. Anakavur .. 30,000 lts./day.
2. Kakkalur .. 50,000 lts./day.

**(b) Construction of new Chilling Centre and Expansion of existing Chilling Centre under progress :—**

- (1) Theni .. 10,000 to 20,000 lts./day.
- (2) Dindigul .. 20,000 to 40,000 lts./day..
- (3) Pattukkottai 10,000 lts./day.
- (4) Valliyur .. 20,000 lts./day.
- (5) Mayiladuthurai 10,000 lts./day.

**(6) Formation of new milk Producers' Co-operative Society .. .. . 568****Numbers.**

(7) (a) Conversion of active traditional societies into Milk Producers' Co-operative societies .. .. . 45

(b) Revival and conversion of dormant traditional societies into Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies .. .. . 150

**(8) Provision of subsidy to Adi-Dravidar members of Milk Co-operatives for purchase of milch animals :—**

Schemes.	Financial expenditure.		Number of beneficiaries.
	(1)	(2)	
		(RS. in Lakhs.)	
Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Scheme (Adi-Dravidar Welfare Budget) .. ..	30.00		3,634
Special Central Assistance (Subsidy released by THADCO) .. ..	78.30		9,431
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>108.30</b>		<b>13,065</b>

**AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.****Regulated Markets:**

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is enforcing the provision of Tamil Nadu Agricultural produce Market Act 1959 and the Rules 1962 in order to regulate buying and selling of agricultural produce in Regulated Markets, thereby helping the producers to get better prices for their produce. During the year 1985-86, 9 new Regulated markets including sub-markets was opened and at present 270 Regulated Markets and sub-markets were functioning under the control of 13 Market Committees in Tamil Nadu. A separate Market Committee for Periyar District is functioning with effect from 11th June 1986.

The arrivals and income of Market Committees during 1985-86 were as follows :—

- (1) Arrivals of Agricultural Produce 5,91,815 M.T.
- (2) Receipts of Market Committees Rs. 5.56

**Agmark Grading :**

The object of the scheme is to prevent adulteration of food stuffs and to make available to the consuming public, quality commodities with agmark label. At present 36 Agmark Laboratories were functioning in important towns of Tamil Nadu for grading centralised commodities like vegetables, oils, ghees, honey and ground spices

Decentralised commodities like rice, Pulses, Jaggery Coriander, turmeric, potato, eggs, fruits and arecanut were also graded under this scheme. There were over 900 authorised traders or manufacturers grading the above mentioned food products in the State under Agmark.

The quantities graded under centralised and non-centralised commodities during the year 1985-86 are given below :—

(i) Centralised Commodities	..	2,46,122 Qtls.
(ii) Decentralised Commodities	..	2,74,535 Qtls.
(iii) Fruits and eggs (Nos.)	..	36.44 lakhs.

#### Commercial Grading :

Commercial grading of agricultural produce was being done both at the assembling Centre viz., Regulated Market and at the villages. By grading the growers were able to know the quality of their produce and obtain better prices. There were 102 commercial grading centres in Tamil Nadu located in the Regulated Markets. The Commodities graded were paddy, millet, Groundnut, Chillies, Gingelly, turmeric, Cane Jaggery and Potato. The grading was done free of cost. The producers were able to gain Rs. 5 to 10 more per quintal by grading their produce before sale.

The quantity graded under this during the year 1985-86 was 38,95,680 Qtls.

#### Kapas grading :

Grading of cotton is extremely difficult and it required skill and experience, Cotton by being an important commercial commodity, grading had to be done with sophisti-

cated equipments to decide quality factors like fineness, colour, moisture, staple length, ginning percentage and presence of foreign matter. The Government of Tamil Nadu had established 11 Kapas grading centres in Regulated Markets with a view to help the growers to secure better prices commensurate with the quality of Kapas. The producer were able to gain Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 more per quintal by grading their kapas before sale.

The quantity graded during the year 1985-86 was 1,88,455 Qtls. of Kapas.

#### Cotton certification and enforcement scheme :

This scheme was implemented to maintain the purity of cotton and to prevent the admixture of different varieties of Kapas and lint in ginning and pressing factories and certain Acts and Rules were enforced under this Scheme to regulate movement and use of cotton within the State.

The revenue realised through issue of licences under this scheme during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 4.67 lakhs.

#### Training scheme :

The aim of the scheme was to impart training to the Assistant Agricultural Officers and employees of Market Committees on grading methods of agricultural commodities both under Agmark and Commercial grading and also to enable them to educate the farmers about the importance of quality for better marketing. A training of three months was being given to the above staff. During the year 1985-86, 60 Officers were trained under this scheme.

## HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

The natural resources for development of Horticulture-Crops are utilised to an optimum level to build up the economic status of the State. Thirty lakhs of quality planting materials of various crops were propagated and distributed from the 54 Horticulture Farms and Orchards during 1985-86 so as to meet the demands of the public. A total of 1.71 lakhs of mango grafts was distributed under different development schemes, during the year.

From the Elite Banana Gardens at Navlock, Mudali-patti and Chinnakalrayan Hills, 2.01 lakhs of disease free banana suckers were multiplied and supplied to the banana growers; besides, 2.80 lakhs of Pine-apple suckers of Kew variety from the two Pine-apple nurseries at Kolli Hills of Salem District and Pechipparai of Kanyakumari District. To revive the acid lime gardens devastated by the incidence

of "Quick Decline", disease, 0.53 lakhs of pre-immunised acid lime plants were distributed. Rooted cutting of Hybrid Panniyur-I and other high yielding indigenous black pepper types to the tune of 4.25 lakhs and 0.40 lakhs of seedlings of tree spices from the Nurseries at Pechipparai and Farms in Nilgiris District were distributed.

To ensure eco-preservation and eco-restoration and to diversify the cropping pattern besides bringing in the dry lands under permanent fruit tree-cover, drought-tolerant perennial fruit plants viz., Ber, Annona, Pomegranate, Wood-apple, Amla Elite amarind were also distributed. In the lower Palani Hills where the perennial banana had been wiped out by the Bunchy-top disease, 95 ha. were brought under mixed plantations through distribution of Mandarin Orange seedlings.

Plant protection campaign against hopper and stem-borer was carried out on Mango in Dharmapuri District on an extent of 300 ha. and 3130 ha. respectively. Under Drought Prone Area Programme in Dharmapuri District thirty thousand mango grafts were also distributed for gap filling.

With a view to diversify the cropping pattern and to bring fallow dry lands into the cultivation of perennial horticultural crops, seeds and planting materials to cover 8,979 ha. were distributed during 1985-86 in North Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram Districts. In the hilly tracts of the districts of Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai, 3217 ha. had been brought under diverse horticulture crops, through distribution of inputs at subsidised cost.

To cover 200 hectares under coffee and 15 hectares under Cardamom, 11.18 lakh Coffee seedlings and 1.50 lakh of Cardamom seedlings were distributed during this year. The productivity of cashew is very low in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, with a view to enhance the productivity through adoption of improved management practices, 350 demonstration plots were laid out. Budwood nursery of superior types was established on 3.20 ha. of area in departmental farms. Under mass scale plants protection measures against tea-mosquito bug and powdery mildew disease on cashew, a sum of Rs. 3.72 lakhs was spent as subsidy to cover 1,480 hectares in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Tiruchi, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Tirunelveli during the year.

In betelvine cultivation, wilt disease is a menace to the crop, as such, to combat the situation and to assist the betelvine growers for taking up periodical plant protection, plant protection chemicals were distributed at 50 per cent subsidised cost to cover 75 ha. besides laying out 19 Demonstration Plots in the ryot's holdings for adoption of all the improved agro-techniques.

The Integrated Tribal Development Programme is being implemented in the 15 selected tribal units of five Districts to benefit 3,000 tribal families. Seeds and fruit plants were supplied to cover 1,200 ha. in each at half cost besides the distribution of fertilizers and plant protection Chemicals. Demonstration Plots (45 Nos.) were laid out and 0.40 ha. size individual orchards had been established on 300 ha. Practical training on improved crop cultivation was given to 1,500 tribals besides taking them on tour to important Agricultural/Horticultural farms. The giant orchard in Karumanthurai of Chinakkalayan Hills of Salem District and at Tagarakuppam of North Arcot District had been under establishment with

a view to produce quality planting materials and provide employment opportunities all through the year to the tribals. Steps to establish a Horticulture farm for Pachamalai of Tiruchirappalli District are under way.

The Western Ghats Development Programme hitherto implemented in the Districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Anna and Kamarajar was extended to Coimbatore District for the first time during 1985-86. The quality planting materials and other inputs were distributed at subsidised cost with a view to bring more area under horticultural crops. Under the schemes for development of sub-tropical fruits and spices, 712 ha. had been covered through distribution of plants, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals in the hill slopes of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts. The Horticultural Development Programme for the Foot-hills of Madurai and Anna Districts, in Upper Arjuna River basin of Kamarajar District and in the Western Ghat hills of Coimbatore District was implemented to cover an extent of 656 ha. with different Horticultural Crops.

#### *Vegetable Crops :*

To meet out the demand for quality vegetable seeds, certified seeds were produced in two Vegetable Seed Production Centres. Seed Farms in the private growers holdings, were organised. During the year 83 M.T. of Vegetable seeds and 6.600 M.T. of micronutrients were distributed to the growers under the Vegetable Development Scheme.

#### *Floriculture :*

To exploit the potential for increasing the area under economic flowers crops, 32 ha. had additionally been covered under improved cultivators of commercial flowers like Jasmine, crossandra and Chrysanthemum. Fifty Demonstration Plots were laid out. Ornamental flower seed packets and ornamental plants were distributed to the public. Eight Horticulture Shows in important centres were also conducted.

#### *Miscellaneous :*

The Third Tamil Nadu Mango Show was conducted during June 1985 in Salem. A Seminar on Mango and Grapes was also organised during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 6.98 lakhs was utilised for distribution of minikit on pulses during the year 1985-86. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 5.33 lakhs was extended to the growers of banana, betelvine and vegetables in the Districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot and Kanyakumari, where the crops were badly affected due to floods and cyclone during the year

## OILSEEDS.

The Department of Oilseeds formed in 1980 exclusively for the Development of Oilseeds including coconut continued to strive for the increase in over all production and productivity of oilseeds/coconut, through increase in area and raising the productivity by supply of quality seeds/seedlings and by adoption of improved package of practices. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Oilseeds Development Project for the development of groundnut and sunflower was continued this year.

*Seasonal conditions :*

Rainfall was fairly well distributed except in certain districts in the state during the khariff season. Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar were the district which received insufficient rains. Unprecedented heavy rains were received in the coastal districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot and Thanjavur and parts of Tirunelveli during November 1985 which caused damage to groundnut crop which was at harvest stage and also coconut plantations. About 500 coconut palms were uprooted and nearly 2000 newly planted coconut seedlings were reported to have been washed away.

During Rabi season most of the districts received normal rains. The districts of Madurai, Anna, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthramalingam received belated and insufficient rains resulting in some set back in the area coverage particularly under sunflower in this districts.

*Production performance :*

Despite the seasonal conditions a total area of 14.24 lakhs ha. was brought under all oilseeds crops with an estimated production 15.52 lakh mts. exceeding the programme for 1985-86 the split up details are as follows :

Crops.	Area		Production.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(MTS. IN LAKHS.)			
1. Groundnut	.. 11.82	11.87	14.11	14.51
2. Gingelly ..	.. 1.60	1.42	0.68	0.58
3. Sunflower	.. 1.28	0.68	0.67	0.30
4. Castor ..	.. 0.19	0.25	0.09	0.12
5. Soyabean	.. 0.25	0.02	0.20	0.01
Total	.. 15.14	14.24	15.75	15.52

During 1985-86 an area of 1.62 lakh ha. had been estimated to be under coconut in this state and the production was of 164 crore nuts.

*Production of quality Seeds :*

The gradual increase of coverage of area through department seed distribution was to 5 per cent for groundnut, 15 per cent for gingelly, 50 per cent for sunflower and 30 per cent for castor of the total area respectively. The quantity of seeds distribution during 1985-86 was as follows :

	(1)	(2)	(3)
		(IN QUINTALS)	(MTS.)
Groundnut	.. ..	11,820	11,261
Gingelly	.. ..	120	110
Sunflower	.. ..	960	651
Castor	.. ..	57	45
Soyabean	.. ..	875	24

Cultivation of Soyabean is in the introduction stage in the State.

Besides the existing two foundation seed production Centres in the State located at Musaravakkam and Vellalaviduthi, during 1985-86 one more Foundation Seed Farm was established at Neyveli to increase the total seed production of Foundation Seed. A quantity of 28.5 mts. of foundation seeds was produced for further stages of multiplication at these farms.

A quantity of 4.261 nuts of seeds of the popular variety of groundnut 'JL' 24 which is drought resistant and high yielding had been distributed during 1985-86.

*Coconut seedlings :*

During 1985-86, 24.12 lakhs coconut seedlings, comprising of 19.68 lakhs of ordinary tall variety seedlings and 4.44 lakhs hybrid variety seedlings were distributed to farmers.

*Plant protection :*

(a) Control of pests and diseases on oil seed crops.— A scheme for the biological control of Red Hairy caterpillar and spodoptera caterpillar pests on groundnuts with polyhydrosis virus introduced during 1985-86 with four centres for production and release of this virus had also been continued during 1985-86. For undertaking mass scale plant protection measures, three tractor driven sprayers were also put into operation.

*b. Control of pests and disease on coconut :*

In addition to the existing 17 PBCs for biological control of Nephantis Serinopha attacking coconut two more PBCs started to function for production of the fungus, metaryizem anisoniae to control biologically the coconut pest rhinoceros beetle. A total of 1,788 lakhs of different parasites were released during 1985-86 covering an area of 5,213 ha.

## SEED CERTIFICATION

The department of Seed Certification is acting as an Agency in implementing the functions of the Seed Certification in Tamil Nadu, according to the provisions in the Seed Act, 1966 and Seed Rules, 1968 of Government of India.

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

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

Seed is the only medium by which varieties evolved by Plant Breeding Programmes spending considerable skill, time, energy and money, can be and repeatedly made available to the public in the original farm on a large scale and over a long period. Seed plays an important role in the Development of Agriculture in the country. Seed is the cheapest of all Agricultural inputs. It has been proved that by using good quality seeds alone crop yield can be increased by 20 per cent to 40 per cent.

If genetically, physically and physiologically good seed are to be made available for successful crop production an effective quality control mechanism is necessary, right from the choice of seed from raising the seed crop to the supply of seed so produced for subsequent crop production. Experience has shown that a sound Seed Certification system is the effective way for Seed quality control. It is thus an essential means to reap the benefits of crop. Hence Seed Certification forms a vital component of

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

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

(a) Receipt and scrutiny of application.

(b) Verification of Seed Source, class and other requirement of the seed used for raising the Seed crop.

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

(d) Supervision at various stages, especially during harvesting, transportation of harvested produce to the thrashing yard, thrashing, winnowing, ginning bagging of raw seed and its transportation and handling of raw seed, processing, treating and bagging.

(e) Seed Sampling/analysis, including genetic purity tests.

(f) Grant of Certificate and Certification Tags and Tagging and Sealing.

The Certification staff had performed the above stages of work based on the Minimum Seed Certification Standards and Seed Certification Procedures. Besides, this work, the Certification staff also attended reinspection, recleaning repacking blending and validation of seed lots.

*Educational Programmes :*

Government in G.O.Ms. No. 2155, Agriculture Department, dated 24th December 1985 had permitted to publish a monthly journal "NALVITHAI" for dissemination of information on the activities of the Director of Seed Certification to promote the uses of Certified seeds. The Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras printed 2,000 copies of "Nalvithai" journal every month and the journals were distributed to all Certification staff in the said Department, Officer in Agricultural Department in charge of Seed Production, Private Seed producers, Seed growers and Seed dealers.

*Video Films :*

A video film on seed inspection was taken during the year 1985-86, in which the importance of Seed, Seed Inspection duty, proper storage of Seeds were explained in detail. Each Deputy Director of Agriculture (Seed Certification) was provided with one copy of the Video film and the same was shown in Exhibition, Seed seminar and Seed Producers meetings.

*Cinema slides :*

Slides were prepared on importance and uses of Certified seeds and shown in Cinema Theatres.

*Leaflets and Pamphlet :*

The Certification procedures and latest Seed Production Techniques were published by means of Pamphlets and leaflets published by the Seed Certification Department.

The area registered under Certification, quantity of seeds processed and quantity of seeds tagged during 1985-86 are furnished below :—

PROGRAMME AND ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1985-86.

Serial number	Name of the Crop.	Programme.	1. Area	Unit in Hectares.	Quantity of Seeds Certified.	
			2. Quantity	Unit in M. Tonnes.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	Area Registered for Certification. (4)	Quantity of Seeds Processed. (5)	(6)	
1	Paddy	.. .. .	8,800	6,122	12,277	9,615
2	Hybrid Cholan	.. .. .		153	295	342
3	Hybrid Cumbu	.. .. .	3,200	462	639	558
4	Hybrid Maize	.. .. .		38	32	59
5	Variety Cholan	.. .. .		140	115	68
6	Variety Cumbu	.. .. .	750	733	782	625
7	Variety Maize	.. .. .		1	2	1
8	Ragi	.. .. .		203	194	207
9	Hybrid Cotton	.. .. .	325	412	343	337
10	Variety Cotton	.. .. .	2,300	3,266	2,653	2,233
11	Pulses	.. .. .	4,240	4,629	1,054	722
12	Oilseeds	.. .. .	650	692	338	242
13	Vegetables	.. .. .	475	221	22	30
14	Others (Jute)	.. .. .	..	95	7	..
Total			20,740	17,167	18,753	15,039

## II. SEED INSPECTION.

As the Seed Industry grows, there is every likelihood of increasing violations of Seed Laws by the dealers allowing entry of sub-standard and spurious seeds in the Seed Market. To have an effective check on such undesirable activities, the Seed Act, 1966 has paved the way for the regulatory control on the quality of seeds (Notified varieties only) to be sold to farmers. The Seed Inspection Wing plan and organise inspections and pursue legal action when seeds are found sub-standard.

The target and achievement for 1985-86 are furnished below :—

(Unit in number)			
Serial number	Items.	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Number of Inspection of sales point	5,400	6,931
2.	Number of samples taken	5,400	5,365

Two cases were filed against the producers and sellers for violation of seed Act. Both these ended in conviction.

## III. SEED TESTING.

There are three notified Seed Testing Laboratories functioning at Coimbatore, Madurai and Kudumiamalai and three different types of Seed Samples are tested in the laboratories as given below :—

1. Certification Samples.
2. Seed Inspection Samples and
3. Service Samples.

1. Certification Samples are the seed samples drawn by the Certification staff from the Seed Lots Registered for Certification and sent to Seed Testing Laboratory.

2. Seed Inspection Samples are the seed samples of Notified Varieties taken by the Seed Inspectors at the Seed Selling Points.

3. Service Samples are other than the Certification and Inspection seed samples sent by the Agricultural Department as well as by any private persons.

The Seed Testing Laboratories which were under the control of Director of Agriculture, Madras were transferred to the Seed Certification Department as per G.O. Ms. No. 2008, Agriculture Department, dated 21st November 1985 and functioning from 1st December 1985 onwards.

The Seed Samples tested during 1985-86 is furnished below :—

(unit in numbers.)					
Serial number	Name of the Laboratories.	Certified Samples.	Seed Inspection Samples.	Service Samples.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Coimbatore	7,630	2,506	4,573	14,709
2	Madurai	4,857	1,991	5,720	12,568
3	Kudumiamalai.	981	260	462	1,703
	Total ..	13,468	4,757	10,755	28,980

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

### INTRODUCTION :

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

### Organisational Set up :

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

this organisation is to provide a package of Agricultural Engineering and other services of 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 turn over.

(b) 220 Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres (65 under liquidation).

**Share Capital and Membership :**

The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rs. One crore. As on 31st March 1985, the membership was 310 with a share capital of Rs. 21.21 lakhs. The retirement of share capital during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 0.79 lakhs. The Federation's membership and share capital as on 31st March 1986 were 310 and Rs. 20.42 lakhs respectively, and 'B' class membership and share capital as on 31st March 1986 were 77 and Rs. 7,700 respectively.

**Commercial Activities of ENCOFED :****(i) Channelisation Scheme :**

The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 715, Co-operative Department, dated 12th October 1976, had given monopoly right to ENCOFED to Channelise the supply of Diesel Engine/Electric Motor pumps and the accessories to loanees of Primary Land Development Banks in recognition of Encofed's services in the field of supply of agricultural machinery. This Channelisation Scheme was continued to be implemented during this year. Despatch instructions for the supply of 676 Diesel engine pumpsets and 97 Electric Motor pumpsets were issued by the Encofed during the year 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 0.54 Lakhs was earned as service charges on this account.

**(ii) Massive Agricultural Production Programme :**

During February 1984, Massive Programme was launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu for supply of Diesel Engine/Electric Motor Pumpsets to small and marginal farmers. Despatch instructions for the supply of 57 diesel engine Pumpsets and 9 electric motor pumpsets were issued by the ENCOFED during the year 1985-86 and earned service charges of Rs. 4,635.00.

**(iii) Pumpsets :**

Pumpsets costing Rs. 9.48 lakhs were also supplied to the Government Departments. (Financial year 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986).

**(iv) Sprayers (Power and Hand Operated sprayers) :**

ENCOFED had arranged for the supply of power-operated and hand-operated sprayers valued Rs. 55.60 lakhs to the Government Department District and Block centres during the year 1985-86.

**(v) Fabrication and supply of truss materials :**

A. C. Sheets and steel structures worth Rs. 16.66 lakhs were supplied to District Societies / Block Centres for construction of sheds.

**(vi) Seeds Fertilisers and pesticides :**

During the year 1985-86 ENCOFED had procured and distributed pesticides and fertilisers through affiliates to the value of Rs. 46.49 lakhs, and seeds worth Rs. 4.42 lakhs.

**(vii) Other Activities :**

(a) Tyres and tubes worth Rs. 2.15 lakhs were distributed to affiliates and Government Departments.

(b) Pipes and accessories worth Rs. 2.88 lakhs had also been sold through the affiliates during the year.

(c) Batteries, tarpaulins and other materials worth Rs. 4.13 lakhs were distributed to the District/Block centres.

Due to prevalence of drought in the State during the year, under report, there was fall in the distribution of sprayers and pesticides.

**II. 1. Half a Million Jobs Programme and the Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres :**

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

Under this scheme, the State Bank of India had issued loans to the Block 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 1986, 185 centres had availed loan facilities to the extent of Rs. 162 lakhs and purchased 206 tractors and other allied implements for custom hiring activities. These centres had created employment potential during 1985-86 detailed below :—

	(1)	Employment provided as on 31st March 1986.
		(2)
1. Engineering Graduates .. ..	.. ..	6
2. Diploma Holders .. ..	.. ..	13
3. I.T.I. Hands .. ..	.. ..	23
4. Other (Educated and uneducated skilled and unskilled) .. ..	.. ..	412
	Total .. ..	<u>574</u>

The main stay of the Block level Agro. Engg. and Service Co-operative Centres was in the trading in agricultural inputs and in custom hiring services. During the year 1985-86, the Block level Centres had done trading of various agricultural inputs and the total turnover exceeded to Rs. 771 lakhs.

The total income by way of custom hiring of Agricultural machinery by the affiliated Block level Agro Service Centres was Rs. 55.74 lakhs.

As on 31st March 1986, 41 Block level centres were working on cumulative profit, 5 centres were on marginal loss of less than Rs. 5,000, 27 centres were on loss upto Rs. 60,000; and 144 centres on loss exceeding Rs. 60,000. The Government had ordered the winding up of 65 non-viable block centres and necessary action is taken up.

## 2. District Co-op. Agro Service Societies :

The 12 District Level Agro Engg. and Service Co-op. Centres affiliated to the Federation continued to serve the farming community with custom hiring, servicing of agricultural machinery, and trading of agricultural inputs, besides other services like, mass ground spraying, erection of noon-meal sheds, etc. The District Societies had a turnover of Rs. 412.13 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

During the year, 7 societies had worked on profit. 7 District Societies were working on cumulative profit as on 31st March 1986.

It is proposed to upgrade the existing block level Agro Service Centres at Coonoor, Erode and Nagercoil as District level Societies, to Cover Nilgiris, Periyar and Kanyakumari Districts respectively, and financial assistance is sought for from the National Co-op. Development Corporation.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS IN 1985-86.

(1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.)

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Societies.	Trade Turn over.			Number of Centre in Profit.
	Manufacturing activities and other works.	Custom Hiring.	Profit.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 District Societies (12).				(+)7, (DCA SS).
2 Block level centres (220).	1,171.13	67.74	42.32	147 AE Sec.
3 ENCOFED (1)	157.32	2.42	- 8.63	..
Total ..	1,328.45	70.16	+33.69	154

### 3. 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 rent. The network of the Agro Engineering and Service Co-operatives, Centres was at present in possession of 192 tractors, 85 Trailers, 126 oil engine pumpsets 310 power

sprayers and 8 Rock blasting units which are hired out to the farmers according to their need. Efforts to equip further more Block Centres with such machinery are also taken.

### 4. Manufacture and Sale of Grain Storage Bins :

1,021 Nos. of bins worth Rs. 3.65 lakhs were fabricated during the year 1985-86 and 1,316 numbers worth Rs. 5.52 lakhs were sold to the farmers.

The Government had sanctioned Rs. 6.25 lakhs to the Federation for providing subsidy to farmers at 25 per cent on the cost of bins.

### 5. Manufacture and Supply of Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills :

The affiliates of Encofed had undertaken the manufacture of Kovilpatti model seed-cum-fertilizer drills. 335 Nos. of such drills were manufactured and supplied by two affiliates at Kovil patti and Thirunelveli.

### 6. Road Rollers :

To improve roads for better accessibility to villages the Federation was in possession of six Road Rollers to be hired out to the Panchayat (Unions/Panchayats for laying of better roads, . The Road Rollers had earned an income of Rs. 2.94 lakhs upto 30th June 1986.

### 7. Other Activities :

For the benefit of the farmers, the affiliated units had continued to trade in farm fuels like diesel, kerosene and lubricants during this year also. The farm fuel outlets in Thanjavur and Cuddalore District Agro Service Societies

and the Farm fuel outlets at Peravurani and Madhanur block level Agro Service Centres had served to the requirements of farmers of the respective areas. Action had been taken to revive the fuel outlet at Manamelgudi, Pudukkottai district.

#### 8. Intensive Supervision Programme on Centres :

In order to have close watch over the activities and for effective supervision of Block centres, District Managers were posted in the Districts. Government were, therefore approached for sanction of Rs. 4.82 lakhs to meet the cost of establishment on the year 1980-81, but Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government and had been fully utilised. The subsidy amount was utilised in the succeeding years. Now, in the year 1985-86, Government had sanctioned Rs. 5.00 lakhs under this programme for continuing the post of District Managers in the year 1985-86.

#### 9. Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

ENCOFED had taken up the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up 72 farmers' Agro Service Centres in 36 blocks selected in the State and Government had sanctioned Rs. 41.46 lakhs in 1984-85 which Encofed has conducted 8,868 Demonstrations to popularise the improved Agricultural Implements and distributed to farmers 4,549 Improved Agricultural Implements and 11,237 hand tools, enable them to adopt new farm techniques with which more work could be done by the same animal and man power available with them. During the year 1985-86, Government had sanctioned Rs. 30.2 lakhs for this scheme and ENCOFED had conducted 2,800 Demonstrations, distributed to farmers, 9,788 Improved Agricultural Implement and 15,303 hand tools.

### TAMIL NADU MEAT CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation was formed by Government of Tamil Nadu with the view to construct a modern slaughter house providing efficient, clean and hygienic facilities to supply clean as well as whole some meat to the consumers in and around Madras City by processing the meat under hygienic conditions after ante-mortem inspection and post-mortem certification of meat. In the modern slaughter house which has been proposed, animals would be slaughtered in a human manner according to the custom laid.

#### Project Cost :

The estimated cost of the Project which was initially fixed at Rs. 375 lakhs had been revised after deep consideration and subsequently brought down to Rs. 345 lakhs by shelving the purchase of meat transport vans costing round about Rs. 30 lakhs.

The cost of the project would be met from the equity participation of Rs. 125 lakhs (i.e. Rs. 62.50 lakhs by the Corporation of Madras and Government of Tamil Nadu each) and the term loan of Rs. 220 lakhs agreed to be provided under Refinance Scheme of NABARD for which Government of Tamil Nadu has assured guarantee for the repayment of loan of Rs. 200 lakhs.

#### Technical Assistance :

With a view to secure technical guidelines for the implementation of this project, the Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation have executed an agreement with Messrs PHE Consultancy Services, Bombay who would prepare designs, drawings, estimates, etc. and shoulder full technical responsibility till the project is commissioned.

#### Project Construction Activity :

The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation had been permitted by Government of Tamil Nadu to take up the construction of modern slaughter house at Koduvalli 27 Km. from Madras City situated in Thiruvallur Taluk, Chengalpattu district in a total area of 82.42 acres.

The project construction had been split up into two convenient parts to facilitate efficient supervision and early completion of the work.

The estimated cost of Part I consisting of construction of sheep lairage, overhead tank, market complex, etc. had been fixed at Rs. 105 lakhs.

The Part II of the project comprises of construction of factory complex with installation of machinery and electrical equipment, construction of administrative block and erection of effluent-treatment, plant etc.

Writ petitions had been filed in the High Court, Madras by three individuals, challenging the site for the construction of the modern slaughter house at Koduvalli. Hence the progress of work was slowed down till the disposal of the Writ Petitions, based on the instructions of the Government. The Government have since dropped the construction of modern slaughter house at Koduvalli in G.O. Ms. No. 1644, Agriculture (A.H. IV) Department dated 18th August 1986 as the Tamil Nadu State Environmental Committee did not clear the Project.

**Other activities :**

**Management of existing slaughter houses in Madras City—**  
The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation had taken over the management of the existing four slaughter houses at Perambur, Saidapet, Villiyakkam and Basin Bridge in Madras City from the Corporation of Madras with effect from 1st April 1981. The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2.25 lakhs towards the improvement of the above slaughter houses. The revenue generated from the lease rights of these slaughter houses were being utilised for payment of salary and wages to the slaughter houses

staff and workers and for maintenance and improvement works of the slaughter houses.

**Retail sale of meat :**

The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation launched a scheme for retail sale of meat at the following two places in August 1985, with a view to supply hygienically prepared clean meat in polythene bags at fair price to the public:—

- (i) Anna Nagar (Chinthamani).
- (ii) Secretariat.

It had also increased its sales through outlets under the TAPCO from December 1985.

**TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION**

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

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

2. To encourage food processing industries.

The present authorised Capital is Rs. 400 lakhs. The subscribed and paid-up capital is Rs. 350 lakhs. Of this the Government of Tamil Nadu had contributed Rs. 195 lakhs and Government of India Rs. 165 lakhs.

The turnover of the Corporation for the year 1985-86 had risen to Rs. 2,500 lakhs from Rs. 2,000 lakhs in 1984-85 and Rs. 1,375 lakhs in 1983-84.

This Corporation was rendering service to the farmers by supplying quality fertilizers of all varieties manufactured by reputed companies through a net work of dealers. Timely availability and reasonable price were ensured in serving the farmers. During 1985-86, a quantity of 74,500 mts. of fertilizers to the value of Rs. 1,530 lakhs had been sold against 55,500 mts. to the value of Rs. 1,200 lakhs in 1984-85.

This corporation was manufacturing and marketing double refined Sunflower oil under the brand name of "SUNOLA". This had become popular as a healthy cooking medium. A quantity of 1,940 mts. of "SUNOLA" to the value of Rs. 340 lakhs had been sold during 1985-86 against 780 mts. to the value of Rs. 150 lakhs in 1984-85. In order to have direct support with the dealers and customer, this Corporation had undertaken direct distribution from 1st April 1985.

This Corporation had been formulating and distributing quality pesticides conforming to I.S.I. Standards,

which are very popular with the farmers for its quality. In addition to the conventional pesticides formulated and distributed so far, this Corporation was expanding its product range. Clearance from Central insecticides board had been obtained for eight new formulations. Additional facilities were being put up at the Ambattur Pesticides factory. With these expansion this Corporation hoped to achieve a turn over of Rs. 150 lakhs by selling 3,000 mts. of dust and 1,00,000 litres of liquid formulations.

This Corporation had taken up the distribution of all popular makes of Tractors and Power Tillers. This Corporation sold all these farm machines with quality agricultural implements like cage wheels, cultivators, etc. To enable the agriculturists to maintain their machines in good condition quality spare parts of reputed manufacturers were sold through a net work of sales depot throughout Tamil Nadu. During 1985-86, 464 numbers of Tractors and Power Tillers to the value of Rs. 210 lakhs and Spares and Implements to the value of Rs. 230 lakhs had been sold.

Growth of Pesticides Industry in South had not kept pace with the increase in the usage of the same. Appreciating this fact and the need to ensure timely availability of quality pesticides at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantities the Agro Industries Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in collaboration with Messrs. Hindustan Insecticides Limited, had formed a Company "Messrs. Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited". The first manufacturing facility was located at Kovur in Andhra Pradesh. To begin with this plant would manufacture BHC Technical with 26 per cent Gama Isomer. As an equity distribution, this Corporation had paid a sum of Rs. 39.76 lakhs to the above company.

The details of performance for 1985-86 are detailed below :

Serial number.	Details.	Quantity.	Value.	Serial number	Details.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
<b>1 Engineering—</b>				3	Fishnet Project .. ..	18.55 Mt.	20.51
(a)	Tractors and Power Tillers.	464 Nos.	210.89	4.	Alfalfa Meal Project .. ..	217 Mt.	2.64
(b)	Spares .. ..	.. ..	203.28	5.	Fertilizer Trading .. ..	74,528 Mts.	1,526.00
(c)	Implements .. ..	.. ..	13.69	6.	Pochampalli .. ..	.. ..	384.66
<b>2 Pesticides—</b>				7.	Namakkal .. ..	.. ..	42.46
(a)	Dust .. ..	1,723 Mt.	23.76	8.	Ponakulam .. ..	.. ..	55.76
(b)	Liquid .. ..	25,637 Lts.	15.29				
						Total ..	2,498.94

### TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATION.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation formed with effect from 1st February 1981, is the apex body in the Dairy Co-operative Sector in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Federation is engaged in the procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products. Taking an integrated approach to Dairy Development, a three tier Organisation Structure has been set up consisting of Rural Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies, District Unions and a State Federation.

The main objectives of the federations are.—

(i) To promote Dairy Development and Dairy farming to provide services for the purposes;

(ii) To organise and assist in collection and marketing of milk and milk products;

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

(iv) To make available quality milk and milk products to urban consumers at a reasonable price and providing remunerative price to milk producers year round.

#### Procurement of milk :

Milk is procured from 4,531 village Milk Producers Co-operative Societies, in the twelve Operation Flood II Districts spanning a membership of about 6.4 Lakh milk Producers. Milk is transported in cans from the Village Societies to the nearby Chilling Centre or as Pasteurising Plant. The needs of the District are met through local milk sales and the surplus milk is transported through insulated road tankers and rail tanker to the Metro Dairies at Ambattur and Madhavaram. The milk received at the Metro Dairies is pasteurised and standardised before reaching it to the consumers in Madras City. A portion of milk received is also converted into products.

The average daily procurement of milk during the year under report of all the districts has been 7.67 lakh litres as against 6.17 lakh litres a day in 1984, registering an increase of 24.3 per cent.

Similarly, the average arrival of milk at Metro Dairies has been 3.41 lakh litres as against the daily average of 2.47 lakh litres in 1984. The performance of the Federation has been good in the sale of milk in Madras City. The daily average sale of 4.12 Lakh litres in 1984 has gone upto 4.39 lakh litres in 1985, making a growth rate of 8 per cent. For the year 1986 a growth rate of 15 per cent is expected in the sale of milk in City. The Federation is also assisting the District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union in marketing the milk products manufactured by them both within and outside the State. A good quantum of quality Ghee was exported to Malaysia and Singapore.

#### Distribution of Milk Products :

Standardised Milk of 4.39 lakh litres per day is being distributed through 511 booths, 53 parlours, 26 Fibre Reinforced Plastic Tanks and 61 Automatic Vending Machine Units. Distribution of milk to the consumer will be stepped upto 5.00 lakh liters during 1986. The Automatic Vending Machine Units will be increased to 100 during next year to facilitate the needs of the consumer. 31 consumer Co-operative have been organised to increase the involvement of consumers in milk marketing besides improving the standard of services. Among the metropolitan cities of this country which are the major milk consumption centres, this concept of distribution of milk by consumer societies has been pioneered by the Federation.

*Projects completed :*

(1) A Buffalo Frozen Semen Station at Erode in Periyar District has been set up.

(2) A Liquid Nitrogen Plant with a capacity of 45 litres per hour has been set up at Salem.

(3) A new dairy with a capacity of 50,000 litres per Day at Thiruvallur in Chengalpattu District has been established.

*Technical input programme :*

85 Veterinary Units are in operation in various districts. Of these, 56 are working as mobile units and 29 function as emergency units. During the year, 7,02,933 animals have been brought under health cover provided by these Units. Genetic upgradation and cross breeding have been made cheaper and more easily available to the farmer. More than 3,49,672 animals have been covered as at end of the year.

*Cattle Feed :*

The Cattlefeed Plants at Madhavaram Milk Colony and Ambur are now producing on an average 1,640 tonnes per month. The cattlefeed produced is supplied to the members of the Milk Co-operatives, Beneficiaries under the Calf Rearing Schemes, Livestock Farms of the Animal Husbandry Department and to various local bodies including Corporation of Madras. During the year, local distributors were appointed to ensure an increase in the product availability. During the year 1985, a total quantity of 19,658 Metric Tonnes of cattle feed has been produced. A quantity of 19,575 Metric Tonnes of cattlefeed has been sold.

*Fodder cultivation :*

Apart from the cattle feed, the Federation has also taken steps for the cultivation of fodder effectively. During the year 1985, the fodder has been brought under cultivation in 979.6 hectares.

*Special Schemes :*

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation implements certain special schemes sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu such as

Hill Area Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme. The particulars of the scheme as on 31st December 1985, are as follows :—

Serial number	Name of the scheme.	Area of operation.	Number of societies organised.	Quantity of milk produced.	Number of farmers benefited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Hill Area Development Programme.	Nilgiris	118	31,500	23,513
2	Drought Prone Area Programme.	Ramanathapuram.	389	75,482	1,00,000
3	Do.	Dharmapuri.	433	67,900	32,290

2. *Special Animal Husbandry Programme (Calf Rearing Scheme).*—This scheme sponsored by Government of Tamil Nadu is in operation in the following five Districts (1) North Arcot, (2) South Arcot, (3) Coimbatore, (4) Salem and (5) Madurai. Up to 31st March 1986, 37,848 farmers were benefited by this scheme.

3. *Cheese Plant.*—At Ooty and introduction of Solar water heater system in dairies and chilling centres spreaded over in various districts are worthwhile to mention among the special schemes.

4. To improve the Milk Scheme all over Tamil Nadu Federation has also undertaken some of the projects on "Turnkey" basis. The projects currently handled are Dairy at Tirunelveli, Liquid Nitrogen Plant at Kamarajar District, various Chilling Centres such as Pudukkottai, Pattukkottai in Thanjavur, Paramakudi and Kamudi at Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District, Myladuthurai in Thanjavur District and Valliyur in Tirunelveli District.

*Price of Milk :*

From 1st April 1985 the Procurement Price, of milk has been increased to Rs. 44 per Kg. Fat from Rs. 42 per Kg. of Fat. In view of this increase and the increase in cost of other inputs, the selling price of milk in Madras City has also been increased from Rs. 3.15 to Rs. 3.80 per litre with effect from 1st April 1985.

**Performance of the Federation—**

The performance of the Federation for the year 1985, is as follows :

(1)	Quantity. (2)	Value. (3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Sale of Milk .. .. (Ltrs.)	1,601.34	5,895.03
Butter .. .. (Kgs.)	9.58	308.38
Ghee .. .. (Kgs.)	0.86	29.92
Milk Powder .. .. (Kgs.)	6.04	216.84
Kova .. .. (Kgs.)	1.15	28.52
Ice Cream .. .. (Kgs.)	1.23	34.07
Flavoured Milk .. (Bottles)	38.18	60.11
Yoghurt .. .. (Cups.)	3.38	4.48
Lassi .. .. (Bottles)	2.17	2.51
Cattle Feed .. .. (Kgs.)	195.75	303.06

**Financial Performance (Provisional).**

Details.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Turnover .. .. .	7,045.85
Net worth .. .. .	315.18
Fixed Assets (Net) .. .. .	1,507.84
Working Capital .. .. .	250.30
Capital employed .. .. .	1,757.84
Profit before interest and depreciation .. .. .	250.10
Net profit before taxation .. .. .	75.1

**TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE OIL SEEDS GROWERS FEDERATION (TANCOF)**

The important objective of TANCOF is to provide the grower members the necessary facilities to enhance production, arrange for procurement and processing of the Oil seeds and marketing of groundnut oil with a view to canalise a larger share of the consumer rupee to the Oil seeds Grower Members of the Federation. The project also aims to stabilise the oil prices and to ensure a steady supply of unadulterated oil to the consumers.

**Project Outlay :**

The total outlay for the project is estimated at Rs. 15.61 crores. It is funded by NDDB (OVOW) in the ratio of 54.46 on a 'loan cum grant basis'.

**Membership and Share Capital :**

The details of membership and share capital as on 30th June 1986, are given below:—

	Rs.
.D.B. .. .. .	90,00,000.00
Societies (177 societies) .. .. .	88,500.00
Total .. .. .	90,88,500.00

**Activities of TANCOF :**

(a) **Production Enhancement.**—TANCOF's activities were at present confined to 20 taluks in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot. One of the main activities of TANCOF was to enhance the production of oilseeds in the project districts as well as to increase the productivity. For achieving this objective, TANCOF had been organising the formation of village level Oil seeds Grower's Co-operative Societies (OGCS) through which the necessary tools for production enhancement like improved technology, improved seeds, supply and making available pesticides at

the appropriate time since all these components go a long way in improving the productivity. The details of work done under this programme till 30th June 1986, are enumerated below :

Number of societies organised 216 (each society consists of 3 to 4 villages in the unseed growing area).

Enrolment of Members .. 24,155.

Area covered under these societies. 47,047 hectares.

Distribution of quality seeds through societies. 374 mts.

Number of demonstrations laid out in the villages where the societies are located. 526 Nos.

(b) **Procurement.**—Groundnut was marketed in the project district generally in the form of kernels. The farmers carry the produce to the decortication centres, convert them into kernels and then take these kernels to Regulated Markets. The farmers were at the mercy of either decortication mill owners or unscrupulous traders TANCOF as an agency to ensure, a fair return to the farmers had organised procurement of groundnut at the village level itself. TANCOF had been procuring groundnut pods on 'outright basis' till 1984 and from December 1984 onwards it had introduced a system of operation known as 'pooling system' whereby the farmers were required to tender the produce to the societies and the societies in turn transfer the stock to the oil plants of TANCOF for further processing. The farmers received an advance towards the value of the produce tendered at a pooling price fixed for the season by TANCOF. The system ensured every farmer to get remunerative prices for his produce irrespective of his capacity to hold the

stocks for better prices during off season. The procurement done by TANCOF from 1st July 1985 to 30th June 1986 is as follows :

Pods procured .. 9394.231 mts.

Kernels procured .. 724.149 mts.

(c) *Processing.*—Two Groundnut Processing Plant with a total crushing capacity of 115 mts. of kernels per day had been acquired by TANCOF from Government on 12th September 1985 at a total cost of Rs. 304.80 lakhs for processing the groundnut pods procured from farmers. These two plants were earlier owned by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation. The details of the capacity and their locations are given below :

	Oil Mill.	Solvent Extraction Plant (in mts. per day.)	Refinery.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Groundnut Processing Complex, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District.	75 (kernels)	40 (cake)	10 (Groundnut oil).
2. Sunflower Seed/Groundnut Processing Plant, Virudhachalam, South Arcot District.	40	40	Nil

Plans are a foot to renovate these two plants to increase their capacity to cope up with the enhanced procurement programmed in the coming years. The details of oil produced in the two Groundnut Processing Plants from September 1985 to June 1986 are as follows :

	Tiruvannamalai.	Virudhachalam.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Groundnut kernels processed	3294 mts.	1997 mts.
Groundnut oil produced	1269 mts.	765 mts.
Oil Cake produced ..	1941 mts.	1189 ms.
Refined oil .. ..	93 mts.	

(d) *Marketing.*—NDDB with a view to strengthen the marketing network of the Oilseed Growers' Federation had been allotting donated imported oil to the Federations at concessional rates so that the Oilseed Federation could strengthen their marketing network and sell the oil produced by them when the processing of oilseeds from the member societies was taken up in full swing. The TANCOF has also been marketing refined soybean oil (RSO) and refined rapeseed oil (RRO) supplied by

NDDB in Tamil Nadu. The quantities of refined rapeseed oil and soybean oil marketed are given below :

	(in metric tonnes)	
	RRO	RSO
(1)	(2)	(3)
Upto June 1985 (MT)	1008.000	6867.150
July 1985 to June 1986 (MT)	779	823

From October 1985 onwards TANCOF had been marketing its own Expeller Oil under the brand name PURENUT and its own Refined Groundnut oil under the brand name WINNER, apart from selling the oil in bulk to consignment agents. The details of quantity sold are given below :

Expeller Groundnut Oil.	Qty.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(MTS).	(RS. IN LAHS)
Bulk sales .. ..	2,020.00	292.0
1 kg. pouches .. ..	37.750	6.42
15 kg. tins .. ..	100.245	19.38
Barrels .. ..	89.930	15.29
Refined Groundnut Oil.	Qty.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(MTS)	(RS. IN LAKHS)
1 kg. pouches .. ..	5.227	1.13
1 kg. bottles .. ..	2.968	0.70
5 kg. Cans .. ..	3.790	0.80
15 kg. tins .. ..	56.480	7.78

As part of inter Federation co-operation, TANCOF had been marketing its produce in Bombay through its counterpart, the Maharashtra State Co-op Oilseed's Growers' Federation. The details of oil sold under this arrangement are as follows :

Purenut tins sold till 30th June 1986. 6600 (15 kg. tins.)

A plan had been drawn up for bringing out consumer awareness of the above products by production of commercial two minute films to be exhibited in theatres by means of radio jingle, TV spots etc.

(e) *Area Agronomic Centre-cum-District Farm :* An area of 122 hectares of land at Neyveli has been taken over by TANCOF in April 1985 to locate an Area Agronomic Centre-cum-District Farm with the object of strengthening seed production, conducting trials, demonstrations and adaptive research for the support of oilseed farmers. The AAC would also serve as a centre for imparting training to the farmers and extension staff in the project.

**TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TAPCO)**

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation TAPCO was established on 12th July 1973 as a fully owned Government Company for the efficient implementation of various developmental and commercial activities relating to poultry development in Tamil Nadu. The main objectives of the company were as follows :—

1. To ensure production, processing, storage of poultry, eggs, meat and poultry feed and equipments required for the purpose ;
2. To provide all kinds of services and assistance for the above said purpose.
3. To organise and assist in the production, marketing, processing, transport, distribution, sale, import and export of poultry, poultry products, poultry feed equipments and towards overall poultry development.

**Activities :**

The Corporation was engaged in the production of commercial chicks, quality poultry feed, rearing of pullets and marketing of eggs, meat feed, etc.

**I. Hatcheries :**

The Corporation had two chick hatcheries, one at Arasur (Coimbatore District) and other at Kappalur (Madurai District) for the production of commercial chicks. It produced high yielding commercial egger and broiler chicks namely babcock (egger chicks) and Cobb (broiler chicks). The chicks produced in the two hatcheries were sold to farmers throughout the State. The total number of chicks produced in both the hatcheries of Arasur and Kappalur was 20.94 lakhs in 1985-86. The hatcheries had been running profitably over the year.

**Feed Mixing Units :**

TAPCO had three Feed Mixing Units in the following places :—

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

Balanced poultry feed was produced in the Feed Mixing Units by making use of the industrial and agricultural bye-products as far as possible. The feed formula was computerised, which helped to maintain quality of the feed.

**Marketing Units :**

The Marketing units were functioning in the following places.

Adayar (Madras), Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Vellore (North Arcot District), Namakkal (Salem), Salem and Thanjavur.

The particulars of eggs and meat sold by the Marketing Units during 1985-86 are as follows :

Serial number	Name of the Unit.	Eggs. (in lakhs)	Meat. (in Kgs.)	Livebirds. (in Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Madras ..	140.91	1,73,129	36,042
2	Chengalpattu..	19.20	2,107	27,814
3	Trichy and Thanjavur.	22.48	10,763	7,306
4	Madurai ..	14.45	3,995	14,459
5	Coimbatore ..	47.88	27,150	20,515
6	Salem ..	10.26	6,096	15,824
7	Tirunelveli ..	12.56	893	2,406
8	Vellore ..	26.24	10,470	32,161
	Total ..	293.98	2,34,603	1,56,527

**Grower Farms.—**

Four Grower Farms were functioning in the following places:—

Chengalpattu (Chengalpattu District)

Koittapattu (Trichy District)

Perundurai (Periyar District)]

Seshanchavadi (Salem District)

The Grower Farms were engaged in rearing broilers for supply to marketing units and egger chicks for supply to Government schemes at the stage of 16th week when they would be able to lay eggs. A total of 1.18 lakhs broiler chicks and egger chicks had been sold at the Grower Farms during 1985-86.

**Japanese Quails.—**

A project for Japanese Quails' rearing was taken up at the Grower Farm, Adayar which was continued during the year. About 10,000 quails were reared for meat and 13,000 eggs were sold to public during 1985-86.

**D.P.A.P.**

For the first time in 1985-86, TAPCO took up the implementation of poultry development schemes under Drought Prone Areas Programme in five districts, namely, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli and Dharmapuri Districts at a total cost of Rs. 48.13 lakhs.

TAPCO was establishing Poultry Demonstration Farms and Poultry Hamlets in drought prone areas to give training to farmers in poultry farming. TAPCO was also establishing retail outlets for sale of eggs and broilers

so as to sell eggs, etc. at reasonable prices to the consumers.

**Other Achievement.—**

As a result of the sustained interest and efforts taken by TAPCO, the Government had announced reduction of Sales Tax on poultry feed from 5 per cent to 2 per cent. In addition, the Director of Animal Husbandry had decided to supply of poultry vaccines free of cost for the benefit of poor poultry farmers. Thus the TAPCO continued its efforts towards overall poultry development in Tamil Nadu.

**TAMIL NADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION:**

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation was registered as a Private Limited Company on 22nd February 1974 with the object of managing the lands rendered surplus as a result of the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1951. The Corporation owns an extent of 4,051.74 acres of lands irrigated by the Vennar basin comprising 13 Farm Centres situated in the Needamangalam, Thiruthuraiipoondi and Thiruvarur Taluks of Thanjavur District.

2. The Corporation has been cultivating the lands with Sugarcane, Paddy, Pulses, Cotton, Coconut, etc.

3. The Corporation was formed with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 2 crores divided into 2 lakhs Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. Against this, the Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 27.50 lakhs as Share Capital. The share capital contribution has been utilised for sinking of borewells and purchase of essential capital items such as pumping machinery, tractors, agricultural implements and farm equipments, etc.

4. The Corporation is engaging 4,000 Agricultural labourers for crop cultivation. There are also at present 135 regular employees. The Corporation lands are situated at the tail end of Vennar river system. During summer season, the lands get affected by drought and during rainy season, by the cyclone, floods and inundation of rain water due to lack of drainage facilities. The Corporation has no infrastructural basic facilities, so as to manage the above two different categories of problems. Thus, the Corporation had no other choice but to restrict the cane area and to grow paddy and pulses in a larger extent compulsorily which has not speeded the anticipated dividend due to the prices offered commensurate with the efforts.

5. Eversince its inception, the Corporation is facing problems like heavy floods and drought, devastating cyclone and labour problems, besides financial difficulties

to meet the increased cost of cultivation expenses. The recommendations of the Audit Review Committee and the Expert Committee with regard to financial assistance have not been complied with by the Government. However, the Corporation has taken action to reduce the Overheads by reduction of nearly 52 staff members and curtailing of expenditure in several ways. The Cropping pattern has been revised and diversification of crops by taking up Agro forestry has been approved. In spite of its best efforts, the credibility of the Corporation has been affected due to continued bad seasons, fund constraint, uncertainty in running over irrigation system and power cut during last summer.

6. The 1985-86 season witnessed an unusual bad start for the Corporation. The conversion of Over-draft to avail cash facilities was not complied with and the Government's release of ways and means advance of Rs. 20 lakhs in two instalments was done belatedly by middle of August and middle of October 1985 by which time the Corporation has been forced to face problems beyond the normal comprehension. The late release of water in the irrigation system had rendered the tail-end areas to receive water only third week of August 1985 and so the area under Kuruvaj had to be cut-down to the minimum of 580 acres as against a programmed area of 1125 acres. The efforts to compensate it during Medium Samba Season was again belied due to non availability of funds. The labour have drifted to harvest in private holdings. The incessant due to non-payment of wages, rains and consequent floods and inundation from 25th October 1985 to 15th November 1985 had rendered the planting of Samba impossible. The Samba could be planted only in 1420 acres as against 1982 acres. Thus, an area of 1389 acres had to be left fallow which had affected the resource position of the Corporation. The follow-up operations of early planting also could not be carried out as per Schedule. Due to fund constraint

essential inputs like manures could not be purchased and applied in time. The Sugarcane crop also suffered the same fate as manuring and follow-up action could not be carried from May 1985 for reasons highlighted earlier.

7. The December 1985 again witnessed a dry spell at critical stage of the Medium paddy crop resulting in yield loss due to non-availability of water to irrigate in the river system. The loss of area due to inundation is 420.95 acres. The loss to the tune of Rs. 5.82 lakhs sustained by the Corporation was reported to the Collector of Thanjavur and Government but remains uncompensated. Pulses had been raised in 1027 acres and the yield was estimated 195 tonnes. The Corporation had taken several stringent measures like retrenchment of 52 staff members and non-filling of posts, by strict economy in other spheres and by tailoring the cropping pattern to less cost intensive and high productive crops has shown some progress from the initial difficulties. In the circumstances the Corporation had cultivated the following crops ;

Crop details.	Area (1)	Yield		Balance yield expected. (4)
		obtained so far (3)		
		A.C.	M.T.	M.T.
Sugarcane Plant and Ration.	291.38	2,001	165	
<i>Paddy—</i>				
Kuruvai ..	579.55	602.7	..	
Samba and Thalady	1,419.41	916.1	40	
Pulses ..	1,027.00	35	60	

The Corporation which had been dependent on State Bank of India for its working capital on hypothecation, is already running into red as the Over-draft had risen to Rs. 45 lakhs due to the payment of nearly Rs. 57 lakhs interest alone and that there is no scope for revival. Without clearance of earlier debt burden, provision of sizeable working capital and a long term loan for providing basic minimum infrastructural facilities, the productivity and profitability would be a far cry. The programme for the year 1986-87 would depend on the policy of the Government with regard to these aspects.

## Chapter III

### COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

#### COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year 1985-86.

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 Act, 1983.

*Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.*

Registration of dealers is the first step in the scheme of the Act. The turnover limit for general goods coming under multipoint levy for the purpose of registration was Rs. 50,000.

The number of Registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax for 1985-86 is 2,38,407 as against 2,37,411 for the year 1984-85. The number of assessees for 1985-86 was 1,17,127 as against 1,01,117 for the year 1985-86.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act is the major enactment administered by this department yielding the bulk of the tax revenue to the State. The total revenue realised under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act for 1985-86 was Rs. 82,341.38 lakhs as against Rs. 71,943 lakhs for 1984-85 and miscellaneous revenue under this Act was Rs. 495.44 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

*Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970:*  
(From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986).

The Additional Sales Tax under this Act was leviable at 0.5 percent 0.7 per cent 1.1 percent 1.25 percent on taxable turnover ranging between 3 to 5 lakhs, 5 to 7 lakhs 7 to 10 lakhs and above 10 lakhs respectively.

*Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.*

This Act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 percent on the sales tax payable in Madras city and its sub-urban area within 32 Kms. of the Madras City, the City of Madurai and the Municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli Coimbatore and Salem. This levy is intended for the development of the area to which the act applies. By the Act of 1981 an additional surcharge of 5 per cent on tax and 10

brought into force with effect from 10th June 1981 in the City limit of Madras and its sub-urban area within 32 kms of Madras City.

*Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.*

Of the Acts administered by Commercial Taxes Department the second most important is the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The Act provides for the levy of tax on the sales which take place in the course of Inter-State trade or commerce. The number of Registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act for the year 1985-86 was 1,33,701 as against 1,09,887, during the year 1984-85. The number of assessees under the Act for the year 1985-86 was 32,224 as against 28,583 during the year 1984-85. The total revenue for 1985-86 was 14,986.81 lakhs as against Rs. 13,388 lakhs for 1984-85 showing an increase of Rs. 1,598.81 lakhs.

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

These two enactments govern the levy of taxes on admission to cinematographic exhibitions to which persons are admitted on payment and also to horse races. The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 empowers the local Authorities (Corporation, Municipality, Panchayat Union etc.) to levy a surcharge on the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.

There were, 2,364 theatres in the State as indicated below :—

(1) Air Conditioned—105, (2) Others 416, (3) Open Air Theatres 3, (4) Semi Permanent 166, (5) Touring 772, (6) Permanent 907. The special squads appointed for this purpose detected, 13,530 offences and a sum of Rs. 12.60 lakhs was realised during the period under the report, as against Rs. 10.43 lakhs for the year 1984-85. Total revenue realised under Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, during this year was Rs. 5,333.81 lakhs as against Rs. 4,344.00 lakhs in the year 1984-85 showing an increase of Rs. 989.81 lakhs.

*Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.*

Horse races were held at Madras (Guindy) and Ootacamund. For the races at Guindy and Ootacamund the

rate of tax is 20 per cent plus 5 per cent surcharge and 15 per cent plus 5 per cent surcharge respectively. Inter venue betting was permitted at Guindy on the races held at Ooty, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta and tax was levied at 15 per cent plus 5 per cent surcharge from 2nd April 1981. The revenue under the Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act was as below :—

	1984-85		1985-86	
	Madras.	Ooty.	Madras.	Ooty.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
(a) Totalizators ..	168.71	11.46	188.47	10.95
(b) Book Makers ..	179.82	24.11	213.07	36.17
Total ..	348.53	35.57	401.49	47.07
Grand Total ..	384.10			448.56

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

A new enactment called Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries on Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1980 had been introduced to levy tax on luxuries provided in hotels and

lodging houses where the rate of charges for air condition Television, radio music, extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food drink and telephone calls, was twenty rupees per day.

The receipts under this Act for 1985-86 was Rs. 272.52 lakhs as against Rs. 185.56 lakhs in 1984-85.

*Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983 :*

With effect from 5th December 1983 the Government introduced a new enactment called Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983 for levying tax on slides and films in respect of exhibition in the Cinema houses. The revenue from implementation of this Act during 1985-86 was Rs. 4.49 lakhs.

*Checkposts :*

There were 63 Checkposts which were under the control of Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement), Madras and Madurai During the year 1985-86. 48,90,147 vehicles passed through these checkposts and the number of offences booked at the checkposts in the year was 54,414, as against 50,403 in 1984-85. Advance tax of Rs. 84.39 lakhs and compounding fee of Rs. 136.66 lakhs, totalling to Rs. 221.05 lakhs was collected by the Checkpost officers in 1985-86 as against a total collection of Rs. 257.47 lakhs in 1984-85.

### HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

The details of religious institutions under the control of this Department are as follows :

1 Temples .. .. .	32,302
2 Maths .. .. .	56
3 Math Temples .. .. .	55
4 Specific Endowments .. .. .	1,721
5 Charitable Endowments .. .. .	189
6 Jain Temples .. .. .	17
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>34,340</b>

Of these religious institutions, 8,325 institutions whose annual income is below Rs. 200 each, are not assessed for the purpose of levy of contribution. Each religious institution is a separate unit of administration with separate accounts of receipts and charges. Scale of Expenditure (Dhittams) Budget and Schedule of Establishment are sanctioned to each one of the religious institutions.

*Repairs and Renovation of Religious Institutions :*

Special attention continue to be paid towards repairs and renovation of Temple. The total number of works

administratively sanctioned during the year is 501 valued at Rs. 8.12 Crores. Of these, 331 works valued at Rs. 1,74,44,373 were completed during the year. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for renovations of Temples including Temple Tanks during 1985-86 in G.O. Ms. No. 994, C.T. and R.E. Department, dated 29th October 1985.

The Temples where major renovation and other works have been taken up are as detailed below :

Serial number.	Name of the Temples.	Estimate Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1	Arulmigu Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli district.	1,00,00,000
2	Arulmigu Kasi Viswanathaswamy Temple, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli District.	90,00,000
3	Arulmigu Arthanareeswarar Temple, Tiruchengodu, Salem district.	55,00,000
4	Arulmigu Sabanayagar Temple, Chidambaram, South Arcot district.	19,20,000
5	Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Temple, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli district.	8,30,000

Serial number.	Name of the Temple.	Estimated amount.
6	Arulmigu Kottai mariamman Temple, Salem.	17,00,000
7	Arulmigu Thyagarajaswamy Temple, Thiruvarur, Thanjavur district.	11,57,000
8	Arulmigu Amarapaleeswarar Temple, Periyar, Periyar district.	11,25,000
9	Arulmigu Mangalanathaswamy Temple, Utharakosamangai, Ramanathapuram district.	9,50,000
10	Arulmigu Balasubramaniaswamy Temple Teynampet, Madras-18.	9,00,000
11	Arulmigu Kolanjiappar Temple Manavalanallur, South Arcot district	8,80,000
12	Arulmigu Kamathiamman Temple Mangadu, Madras-56	8,80,000
13	Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Temple, Sivanmalai, Periyar District.	7,50,000
14	Arulmigu Arunachaleswarar Temple, Thiruvannamalai, North Arcot district.	7,00,000
15	Arulmigu Ekambaranathar Temple, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu District.	6,00,000

*Special Activities in the Year,*  
Kumbabishegams were performed in 128 Temples during the year.

**TAMIL NADU TEMPLE SERVICE MAINTENANCE FUND—7 CRORE SCHEME.**

The Honourable Minister for Religious Endowments during the course of the debate on the Budget for the year 1984-85 in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has announced schemes for the uplift of the Temple benefits and the betterment of Thirukkcoil servants and suggested for the constitution of 3 separate corpus funds. Under this laudable scheme, there are three kinds of funds as detailed below :—

1. The Tamil Nadu Temple Maintenance fund scheme—5 Crores.
2. The Tamil Nadu Temple Servants benefit fund Scheme—1 Crore.
3. The Tamil Nadu Temple Thiruppani Fund Assistance Scheme—1 Crore.

**(A) THE TAMIL NADU TEMPLE MAINTENANCE FUND SCHEME Rs. 5 CRORES**

In G.O. Ms. No. 437, C.T. and R.E. Department dated 21st April 1984, the Government have ordered for the maintenance of a Corpus Fund for Rs. 5 Crores to arrange for the performance of Oru kala pooja for a day in the poor and needy temples in Tamil Nadu where it is not possible to do at least Oru kala pooja in a day. A sum of Rs. 5,06,47,061.63 has been diverted from the temple in Tamil Nadu where surplus funds are available, to the Commissioner H.R. and C.E. Administration Department, Madras under this scheme. The expenditure

in connection with the Tamil Nadu Temple maintenance funds scheme is being incurred from the interest accrued on the above Corpus Fund. The Government in the G.O. Ms. No. 638, C.T. and R.E. dated 19th July 1985 sanctioned for the payment of Rs. 1,60,000 to 32 temples for the performance of Oru kala pooja in a day at the rate of Rs. 5,000 to each. The above sum of Rs. 1,60,000 has been given by the Honourable Minister for Religious Endowments in the function held at Thanjavur on 20th July 1985.

The Tamil Nadu Temple servants Benefits Fund—Rs. 1 crore. In G.O. Ms. No. 852 C.T. & R.E. Department dated 4th August 1984, the Government have ordered for the maintenance of a corpus fund by the Commissioner, H.R. & C.E. Administrative Department, Madras from the surplus funds of Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani Swamy Temple, Palani, Anna District and to incur expenditure from the interest accrued on the above corpus fund for the purpose of giving assistance such as loans, educational assistance and medical assistance to the Temple servants and their families who are getting very meagre income from the Thirukkcoil.

In G. O. Ms. No. 638, C. T. & R. E. Department, dated 19th July 1985, Government have sanctioned the release of a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 from the interest accrued on the above corpus funds towards the payment of Educational assistance and Medical Assistance to the Thirukkcoil servants and their families who are getting very meagre income. Honourable Minister for Religious Endowments, in the function held at Thanjavur on 20th July 1985 has given Rs. 2,000 to 20 Temple Servants by way of Educational and Medical Assistance.

**(C) TAMIL NADU TEMPLE THIRUPPANI FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME.**

Many temples in the villages of Tamil Nadu are in a dilapidated condition without any renovation work due to shortage of funds. In order to carry out renovation of such temples, a corpus fund of Rs. 1 crore is maintained from the surplus funds of the Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Temple, Palani, Anna District. Financial Assistance to carry out renovation work is given from the interest accrued from the Corpus Fund. Under this scheme as many as 85 village Temples have been selected in the year 1985. Again 65 temples have also been selected and a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been paid for renovation purposes in respect of 150 temples at a public function held on 19th March 1986 at Arulmigu Vadapalanianduvar Temple, Vadapalani, Madras-26.

**GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME FOR TEMPLE SERVANT**

This scheme has been implemented with effect from 1st July 1982.

Under this scheme, there is no need for the Temple employees to pay premium amount if they are getting salary below Rs. 100 per month. The family members of the deceased employees are eligible to get a sum of Rs. 5,000. Since this scheme came into force, 122 cases

have been recommended to Life Insurance Corporations of India out of which payments have so far been made in 120 cases

**Exhibitions :**

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department put up a pavilion depicting the Hindu Religion, ancient Civilisation, art and culture at the District Exhibitions held at Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and prizes have also been awarded.

**Measures to Ensure Safety of Idols :**

The registration and preparation of Albums and photographs of icons are being pursued vigorously. Upto 31st December 1986, 30,163 ancient icons belonging to 6,306 Temples have been registered and albums of 4,532 Temples have been got prepared. Upto 31st March

1986, 2,028 icons belonging to 315 temples have been kept under safe custody in the nearby temple with safety arrangements.

To enable prevention of theft of idols etc., the question of fitting Burglar Alarms in important Temples is under active consideration. Training is being given to the watchman on duty in religious institutions in the use of Fire Arms and also in dealing with the thieves in a scientific way. To prevent theft of idols from the Temples, in villages, Vigilance Committees are also being formed.

**Thirukkcoil Journal :**

This Department is publishing a monthly Tamil Journal called "Thirukkcoil". This Tamil monthly journal is distributed to the subscribers both in India and abroad. Articles written by eminent scholars are published in this Journal. It deals with the propagation of Hindu Philosophy and the tenets of Hindu Religion.

## REGISTRATION.

**Chief Controlling Revenue Authority (Stamps).**

On the abolition of Board of Revenue with effect from 30th November 1980, the Inspector-General of Registration was made the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Stamp Act and all the functions performed by the erstwhile Board of Revenue as such authority, prior to its abolition were transferred to the Inspector-General of Registration.

As the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, the Inspector General had disposed 54 appeals and during the year ending 31st March 1986 and passed orders on 22 cases referred to him by the Collectors under section 56 (2) of the Stamp Act. No cases were referred to the High Court under section 57 (1) of the Stamp Act.

**Field Officers :**

Four Deputy Inspector-Generals are working with Headquarters at Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

**District Registrars and Sub-Registrars :**

(i) No bifurcation of heavy registration districts was made during the year under report.

The number of Registration Districts in 1985-86 is 46.

(ii) **Sub-Registry Offices:**—Only one new Sub-Registry Office was opened during the period for the convenience of the registering public as detailed below.—

Sub-Registry Office Timiri in Arakonam Registration District from 4th December 1985

(G.O. Ms. No. 1008, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments department, dated 1st November 1985.)

There were 514 Sub-Registry offices at the beginning of the year, and with the formation of one New Sub-Registry Office in 1985-86 the Department had 515 Sub-Registry Offices at the end of 1985-86.

**Stamp Revenue :**

The Stamp duty paid on documents registered (including transfer duty payable to the Local Bodies) during the period under report increased from 91.22 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 93.98 Crores in 1985-86. This was largely due to strict instructions given by the Inspector-General of Registration to the Deputy Inspectors General and District Registrars fixing targets for achievement. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 31.53 crores had been collected as Transfer Duty.

**Statistics.**

Total number of documents registered in 1984-85 was 10,76,874 whereas in 1985-86 it had increased to 12,15,970.

**Classes of documents :**

Number of documents requiring compulsory registration decreased from 9,90,568 to 9,36,422 in this year. No report regarding registration of remarkable or curious documents had been received during the period under report.

**Wills and Authorities to adopt :**

1. Number of wills registered during 1985-86 was 21,363 while the figure for the previous year was 20,249.

2. Number of authorities to adopt registered during the period under report was 50 and it was 13 during the previous period.

3. Eighty eight sealed covers containing Wills were deposited as against 91 in the previous year.

*Value of Registered transactions:*

1. The aggregate value of registered documents during the period under report was Rs. 1,545.75 crores as against Rs. 937.55 crores in the previous year.

2. The average value of documents registered during the period under report increased to Rs. 9,422 from Rs. 8,706 in the previous year.

3. The average registration fee for a document registered during the period under report was Rs. 116.25 while it was Rs. 92.95 during the previous period.

*Searches and copies :*

1. The number of applications for encumbrance certificates during the period under report was 5,17,571 as against 5,17,963 in the previous period.

2. Number of applications for single searches received during the year under report was 1,63,402 as against 1,69,879 in the previous year.

3. Number of applications for Miscellaneous Searches received during the year under report was 26,495 as against 16,336 in the previous year.

4. Number of Certified copies granted during the year under report was 1,53,071 as against 1,64,567 in the previous year.

5. Number of Miscellaneous copies granted during the year under report was 19,054 as against 14,700 in the previous year.

1. *Work done for Co-operative Credit Societies and Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks.*—A sum of Rs. 15.72 lakhs was adjusted to this department for work done for Co-operative Credit Society and Land Development Banks during the year under report as against a sum of Rs. 23.70 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

2. *Work done for Commercial Banks.*—A sum of Rs. 0.99 lakhs was adjusted to this department for the work done for Commercial Banks during the period under report as against Rs. 0.31 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

*Income.—*

1. The income from fees for registration of documents during the period under report was Rs. 1,159.65 lakhs as against Rs. 1,001.07 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the Revision of Guidelines (Market) value of properties and the consequent increase in the aggregate value of documents registered.

2. Search fees collected during the period under report was Rs. 108.17 lakhs as against Rs. 91.83 lakhs during the previous period.

3. Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 16.79 lakhs as against Rs. 14.55 lakhs in the previous year.

4. Income under other items under the Registration Act during the year was Rs. 85.59 lakhs as against Rs. 49.76 lakhs in the previous year.

5. The Gross income during the period under report was Rs. 14.19 crores as against Rs. 11.40 crores in the previous period.

*Expenditure :*

The expenditure during the period under report was Rs. 5.92 crores.

## SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES

**PRELIMINARY :**

There are one Settlement Officer in I.A.S. Cadre at Thanjavur, 5 Assistant Settlement Officers one each at Thanjavur, Thiruvannamalai, Dharapuram, Coonoor and Madurai working under the control of the Director of Survey and Settlement for settlement matters.

**2. SETTLEMENT WORK :**

*Act XXVI/48:—*

No area is available for Settlement under the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1948—Act XXVI/48 free from impediments. No area is settled during this year.

*Act 26/1963 :*

33 inam Estates having the area of 68-66 Sq. K.M. is available for settlement under the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1963—Act 26/63 Settlement stages of work for one village viz., Pattamangalam is in progress as per the approved programme. No area is settled during the financial year. The rest of the villages are covered by stay orders of the High Court, Supreme Court of India, etc.

*Act 30/1963 :*

One village having the area of 0-13 Sq. K.M. was settled during the financial year, under the Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 63 Act 30/63. There is still one village having the area of

0.47 Sq. K.M. is pending introduction as it is covered by certain impediments.

Act 311 1973 :

17 villages with an area of 26-54 sq.K.M. was settled under the Tamil Nadu Freeholds Act, 31/73, during the

financial year. There are still 16 villages having the area of 17-05 Sq. K.M. pending introduction.

Revenue follow up work.—

27 villages having the area of 533-39 Sq. K. M. were settled during the financial year.

### STAMPS-(NON-POSTAL).

#### GENERAL :

The Stamp Administration involves two major activities :

1. General Control of Stamp Revenue.
2. Supply and Distribution of Stamps.

*Item No. (1).*—General Control of Stamp Revenue is exercised by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration in the case of Judicial Stamps and by the Inspector General of Registration in the case of Non-Judicial Stamps as Chief Revenue Controlling Authorities. Functions incidental to the implementation of the Stamp Act are also attended to by the Collectore Special Deputy Collector for stamps and the Tahsildars.

*Item No. (2).*—i.e. Supply and Distribution 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. Supply of Stamps is obtained from the Central Stamp Store Nasik and stocked in the District Treasuries (called local depots) and Sub Treasuries (called branch depots). The functions of the Superintendent of Stamps in connection with the supply are—

- (i) placing of indents to the India Security Press for the supply of stamps to all the District Treasuries.
- (ii) Watching the movement of stamps from the India Security Press to all the District Treasuries in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Settlement of cost of stamp manufactured by the Controller of Stamps and supplied to the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) Preparing Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate Final Modification proposals and final surrender statements under '030' Stamps and '230' Stamps.
- (v) Reconciliation of departmental figures with that of Accountant General and furnishing reconciliation certificate.
- (vi) Reviewing the Stock position critically and, arranging internal transfer within the Districts.
- (vii) For the detection and prevention of under valuation of property and insufficiently stamped documents the Government have also sanctioned Special staff in 14 District Collectors Offices to determine the market value of the

property involved under Section 47-A of the Indian Stamp Act in order to resist the tendency to evade Stamp Duty.

#### CYCLE OF OPERATIONS :

To enable the General Manager India Security Press for arranging the procurement of raw materials for the manufacture of stamps and stamp papers etc. a statement of forecast is sent to him on 15th June every year, covering the details of actual sales during the proceeding three years, the estimated sales for the current financial year and forecast of stamps which the central stamp store is required to supply during the ensuing year. After submission of this forecast the indent for the actual supply of all denominations of stamps is sent to the Central Stamp Store, Nasik Road 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.

#### 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 from the Sub-Treasury upto the monetary limit of Rs. 6,000 and Non-Judicial Stamp papers 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. 2,000 upto Rs. 5,000 are issued without discount.
2. Now, due to the Non-receipt of the supply of Non-Postal Stamps from Nasik Press, scarcity of Non Judicial Stamps under lower denominations is being felt in the State of Tamil Nadu. This matter had been referred to the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government deputed the Personnel Assistant (Treasury control) to the Director of Treasuries and Accounts and Treasury Officer, Madras on two occasions to Nasik Press to explain the scarcity position and to get immediate supply. All efforts are being taken by the Department of Treasuries and Accounts to get full supply.

3. The supply of stamps from Nasik for every quarter is reviewed by the Government, Inspector-General of Registration, and the Assistant Superintendent, of Stamp Madras.

4. All the Sub-Treasury Officers have been appointed as ex-officio stamp vendors to sell all kinds of stamps to the General Public on remittance directly when they need high value of stamps.

5. Sub-Registrars are permitted to receive cash in lieu of Stamp papers upto Rs. 1,000.

6. Supply of Stamps has been made to all the Taluk office and Sub-Registrars upto the monetary limit of Rs. 10,000 for Non-Judicial and Rs. 1,000 for Judicial Stamps for sale to the public to meet the urgent demands.

7. 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.

8. Under Rule 9 (1) of the India Stamp Rules 1925, proper officers have been appointed to affix and impress or perforate labels on all instruments. All the Treasury Officers, Sub-Treasury Officers and the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps are the officials declared as proper officers.

9. For the detection and prevention of under value of property and insufficiently stamped documents, the Government have also sanctioned special staff in 14 District Collectors' Offices to determine the market value of property involved under 47A of the Indian Stamp Act in order to resist the tendency to evade stamp duty.

10. For the sale of stamps to the licensed Stamp Vendors discount is allowed at the rates mentioned in the stamp manual.

#### Accounting to 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 impounded for under value of property, the market value is ascertained and the difference in the value of stamp duty is collected in cash by the Collector. These receipts are reported to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps for the preparation of consolidated statements of receipts under Stamps for the State. The consolidated statements are reconciled with the Treasuries and Accountant-General Books. Due to the Non-receipt of supply of Non Judicial Stamps from Nasik under lower denominations scarcity of these stamps is felt in the State. All sincere efforts are being taken to get the immediate full supply from Nasik. Whenever necessary, internal transfers were arranged from the surplus stock 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 the property. After the issue of guidelines and appointment of special staff for the assessment of market value for land and buildings, revenue through impounded documents shows an increase.

On the whole the stamps administration was carried on satisfactorily during the year 1985-86.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure under 030 Stamps and 230 Stamps for the year 1985-86 is furnished below:

Head of Account.	1985-86 Preliminary figures. (2)
(1)	
<b>I. Receipts—</b>	
Non Judicial .. .. .	90,22,98,277.00
Judicial .. .. .	9,46,87,884.00
Bills of Exchange and Hundies ..	28,33,706.00
Revenue Stamps .. .. .	3,46,59,424.00
Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	11,58,96,791.00
Total ..	1,15,03,76,082.00
<b>II. Charges (a) Refunds Non Judicial refunds and Local body payment</b>	
Judicial Stamps Refunds .. .. .	33,31,653.00
Total ..	33,99,47,482.00
<b>(b) Charges—</b>	
Discount on sale of stamps ..	68,94,049.00
Cost of personnel .. .. .	14,29,991.00
Manufacturing cost payable to Nasik Press .. .. .	26,91,335.00
Total ..	1,10,15,375.00
Total Receipts .. .. .	1,15,03,76,082.00
Total charges including refunds II (a) and (b) .. .. .	35,09,62,857.00
Net Revenue .. .. .	79,94,13,225.00

## SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

*Organisational set up—*

The Tamil Nadu Survey and Land Records Department was reorganised in G.O. Ms. No. 2066, Revenue dated 25th November 1967 and it was given effect to from 1st March 1968. It is a wing of the Land Administration Department, functioning Under the Special Commissioner and Commissioner for Land Administration Madras. The Director of Survey and Settlements, who is also Ex-officio Joint Commissioner for Land Administration Department is the Head of Department assisted by the Additional Director of Survey and Land Records. The Additional Director of Survey and Land Records is assisted in his office by 2 P.As., 1 Administrative Officer and one Accounts Officer.

*Work done during the year under report :*

(i) Re-survey operation covering an area of 3,756.17 Sq. Km. in Dharapuram and Kangeyam taluks of Periyar district, the Nilgiris district and Tiruvannamalai taluk of North Arcot district were attended to Measurement work in all the areas had been completed. Handing over of F.A.L. to the Settlement wing was progress and for this item of work a programme had been harked out Further upto the period under report, records of an area of 2,569.60 Sq.Kms., had been handed over to the Settlement Wing for Revenue follow-up action.

*Town Survey :*

Among the towns of Kumarapalayam Agraharam and Attur in Salem district, taken up for Survey, measurement work was pending only in Kumarapalayam Agraharam. In this town, location work had been completed and field work was under progress.

The business transacted under this head is detailed below :—

*Maintenance of R.R.R.*

1. Number of Survey stones renewed ..	2,54,902
2. Number of Patta transfer cases involving sub-divisions disposed.	47,998
3. Number of patta transfer cases not involving sub-divisions disposed.	2,37,025
4. Number of 8-A files disposed .. ..	15,849
5. Number of 'F' line applications disposed.	22,114

*Updating Registry Scheme :*

This scheme was introduced in this State with effect from 1st June 1979 in 30 taluks. Subsequently, this scheme was extended to the rest of the areas and was being implemented as a crash programme in 108 Units in 99 taluks since May 1983. This scheme had provided

employment for about 10,000 people directly and 20,000 people indirectly. During the first phase of the programme, an area of 70,485 Sq.Kms. had been covered under measurement, upto 30th September 1985, i.e., upto the target date for completion of crash programme. During the second phase of the programme, an area of 3,966 Sq. Km., had been completed upto 31st March 1986 by this scheme :—

(i) Fresh Pattas are given to all land holders with sketches showing all their lands with measurements ;

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

(iii) Joint holdings are split up into several single holdings. The progress of work and the details of beneficiaries upto 31st March 1986 are furnished below :—

(1)	Number of villages. (2)	Area in Sq. Km. (3)
1. Total area coming up for the first phase.	..	70,485
2. Area completed under E.F.	9,942	70,485
3. Area for which pattas issued	9,942	70,485
4. Area for which fair accounts handed over.	9,942	70,485
5. Area for which records sent to C.S.O.	8,899	62,341
6. Area for which section 13 Notification issued.	9,057	..
7. Number of sub-divisions measured.	..	86,59,167
8. Number of stones renewed	..	25,60,962
9. Number of encroachments reported.	..	85,213
10. Number objections disposed off.	..	2,65,703
11. Number of Topo-details measured ..	..	70,184
12. Number of cases requiring change of classification.	..	28,207
13. Number of pattas issued .. ..	..	73,34,000
14. Number of Beneficiaries .. ..	..	1,09,44,518
15. Effect of the Scheme—		
	Single.	Joint. Total.
(a) Before U.D.R. Scheme.	31,65,110	22,24 590 53,89,700
(b) Under U.D.R. Scheme.	53,24,317	20,09 683 73,34,000

**General :**

Under the auspices of this department, a Survey Training School had been opened at Orthanadu in Thanjavur district. Revenue and other departmental staff were imparted training in Survey and Settlement, in this School. Besides this department was also imparting training in Survey to the I.A.S. and other Probationary Officers.

This department had availed of the opportunities in participating the Government exhibitions conducted by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Madras and at other various District Centres. It had sold old Maps for Rs. 20,648.95 at Madras and in other District Exhibitions. Besides a sum of Rs. 19,840.95 had also been collected through the Sales Counters opened in the District Offices.

**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 Central Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax and Tamil Nadu Surcharge Acts. During the financial year 1985-86, there was no change in the administrative set-up of the Appellate Tribunal.

2. There are four benches of the Tribunal functioning in Tamil Nadu. The Main Bench and one Additional Bench at Madras and one Additional Bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore are functioning.

3. The Main Bench consists of the Chairman, Second Member and Departmental Member. The Chairman is the administrative head of the appellate wing vested with the powers of a Head of the Department. The Main Bench is also functioning as the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955.

4. The Additional Benches consist of a Departmental Member and a Judicial Member.

5. In each of the Tribunal, the Secretary is the head of the Office and is in charge of administration of the Office and registering of appeals.

6. Four Benches and 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners (C.T.) are functioning under the control of the Chairman. Besides presiding over the Main Bench, the Chairman has administrative control as head of the department over all the Additional Benches and the seventeen offices of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners (C.T.).

**Functions of Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal :**

7. As on 1st April 1985, 5,019 appeals and 21 applications for reviews were pending in all the four benches of the Tribunals. During the year 1985-86, 3,228 appeals and 15 applications for review were registered, making a total of 8,247 Appeals and 36 Applications for review for disposal. Out of this, 3,088 Appeals and 28 Applications for review were disposed of during the year

leaving 5,159 appeals and 8 applications for review pending disposal at the end of the year i.e. on 31st March 1986.

**Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal:**

8. This Tribunal is the Second Appellate Authority in the administration of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, 163 appeals were pending disposal in the beginning of the last financial year as on 1st April 1985, 94 Appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 257 Appeals for disposal. 94 Appeals were disposed of and 163 Appeals were pending as on 31st March 1986.

**Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Tax) :**

9. There are 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes in Tamil Nadu. They are the first Appellate Authorities under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act and Tamil Nadu Surcharge Act and Central Sales Tax Act 1956. A report is being sent to the Government every month on the performance of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners. The work of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners is being watched and controlled by review of their diaries, periodicals and inspections.

10. The Appellate Assistant Commissioners (C.T.), Madras-1, 2, 3 and 4 are in Madras and there is one each in Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai (North), Madurai (South), Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Erode, totalling 17.

11. As on 1st April 1985, there were 7,884 Appeals pending with Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Additional Sales Tax and Surcharges on Sales Tax Acts. 16,886 Appeals were registered during the year making the total 24,770. 15,097 appeals were disposed of during the year and 922 appeals were transferred to other Appellate Assistant Commissioners (C.T.) leaving a balance of 8,751 appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1986.

## WAKFS.

## BOARD :

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

The present Board was constituted on 2nd December 1983. Thiru Haji A. J. Abdul Razak, B.A., B.L., is the Chairman of the Present Board.

## STAFF :

There are 123 persons including Office Assistants and contingency staff working in the office of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board both at the head quarters and in the Mofussil. The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer and he is appointed by the Tamil Nadu Government.

The entire Tamil Nadu has been divided into 6 zones and the districts covered under each zone are as shows below.

Serial number.	Name of the zone.	District covered.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Northern Zone	Madras and Chinglepattu
2	Southern Zone	Madurai, Anna, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Pasumpon muthuramalingam.
3	Central Zone	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.
4	Western Zone	Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar and Nilgiris.
5	Tirunelveli Zone	Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.
6	Vellore Zone	North Arcot and South Arcot.

Besides there are 4 Executive Officers appointed by the Wakf Board who are in charge of the following wakfs :—

1. Hazrath Noor Mohamed Sha Avuliya Durgah Panruti, South Arcot District.
2. Hazarath Fazil Sha Avuliya Thaikka *alias* Thaikka Palli, Kottar, Kanyakumari District.
3. Mettupalayam Big Mosque, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore District.
4. S. M. Zackriya Saiti and Saffura Bai Charities, Ootacamund, The Nilgiris District.

## WAKF INSTITUTION :

There are 5,781 wakf institutions as on 31st March 1986 all over the State of Tamil Nadu which are under the supervisory control of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

## Finance :

The main source of the income of the Board is through the 6 per cent contribution collected from the wakf institutions in the State as required under section 46 of the Wakf Act, 1954.

At the closure of each financial year, the income of the Wakf Institutions is assessed and demand prepared and sent to the Muthavallis of the Wakfs. When all the normal courses for collections are exhausted, the District Collector are requested to collect the dues under the Revenue Recovery Act as required under Section 46 (4) of the Wakf Act, 1954.

The Demand, Collection and Balance particulars regarding the contribution from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 are as follows :

		Demand.		Total.
Arrears as on 31st March 1985.	Current 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.	(1)	(2)	(3)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
27,78,217	13,12,484			40,90,701
		Collection.		Total.
Arrears.	Current.			
8,10,945	8,08,851			16,19,796
		Balance.		Total.
Arrears	Current.			
₹19,67,271	5,03,634			24,70,905

The Collection has been pushed up by reviewing the matter periodically and effectively by the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

## AUDIT:

The audit of the wakfs is being done by the Local Fund Audit Department and the wakf Subordinate according to the income of the wakf institution. According to G.O. Ms. No.633, Revenue Department, dated 16th March 1968, the audit of the Wakf institutions with an income of Rs. 5,000 and above is entrusted to the Local Fund Audit Department. There are 785 Wakfs being audited by the Local Fund Audit Department.

The rest of the Wakf institutions whose annual income exceeds 100 per annum but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum are being audited by the Wakf Board subordinates,

#### Suits:

Under the extension of the limitation Act 1959, the Board has filed nearly eleven thousand suits in the various courts in the State for recovery of alienated wakf properties.

The Muthavallies have also filed suits against the Board and there are 1,261 cases pending as on 31st March 1986.

#### REPAIRS AND RENOVATION GRANT;

The Tamil Nadu Government have granted to the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board a sum of Rs. 35,00,000 as grant under the Scheme of Renovation Grant from the year 1973-74 to 1982-83 and the same has been disbursed to 746 poor and needy wakf institutions in the State. The Tamil Nadu Government have also granted to the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board a sum of Rs. one crore as grant from

the State funds during the year, 1983-84 and 1984-85 out of which a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 has been disbursed to 1,026 wakf institutions during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85. During the year 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 26,67,000 has been disbursed to 569 wakf institutions as on 31st March 1986

#### LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN WAKF PROPERTIES ;

The Tamil Nadu Government have granted loan of Rs. 38,00,000 under the scheme of Urban Development of Urban wakf properties from 1976-77 onwards. A sum of Rs. 30,00,000 has been disbursed as loan to 33 wakf institutions as on 31st March 1986.

Apart from the State Government the Central Wakf Council has granted loan to the extent of Rs. 96.26 lakhs and the same has been disbursed to 9 wakf institutions under the scheme.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS :

The duties and responsibilities of the managing Trustees of the Wakf institutions as per the Wakf Act 1954 and the rules framed thereon are being published in the monthly journal called " ISMI" which is published by the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.



# Chapter IV

## CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

### CO-OPERATION

#### 1. Set up of the Department :

All co-operative societies in the State were under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative societies, till the year 1955. From the year 1956-57 control of certain types of societies was transferred to other departments or to the statutory boards from time to time, conferring the powers of the Registrar under co-operative societies Act to these departments or Boards as the case may be. Besides, the Registrar of co-operative societies, there are now fourteen functional Registrars. The details of the types of societies under the control of other Heads of Departments (functional Registrars) are furnished below :—

Serial number	Type of societies.	Officers having control
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Industrial co-operatives other than Weavers Co-operatives.	Director of Industries and Commerce.
2	Co-operative of Fisheries	Director of Fisheries.
3	Village Industrial Co-operatives (including Khadi co-ops).	Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.
4	Poultry Co-operatives and sheep breed co-ops.	Director of Animal Husbandry.
5	Weavers Co-ops and co-operative spinning Mills.	Director of Handloom and Textiles.
	Milk supply co-operative societies.	Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development.
7	Housing Co-operatives..	Registrar (Housing).
8	Co-operative Sugar Mills	Director of sugar.
9	Agro Engineering and service co-operatives.	Director of Agro Engineering services.
10	Gramdhan and Bhoodan Co-operative societies.	Director of Rural Development.
11	Audit of co-operatives..	Director of co-operative Audit.

Serial number	Type of societies.	Officers having control.
(1)	(2)	(3)
12	Oil Producer's Co-operative societies.	Director of Oil seeds.
13	Industrial Co-operatives for women.	Director of Social Welfare.
14	Sericulture Co-operatives	Director of Sericulture.

At Government level, matters relating to different types of co-operative societies are dealt with by the concerned administrative department of the Secretariat.

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

Till 1986 the work in the districts was controlled by the Registrar assisted by the Joint Registrars at the headquarters. In 1966 five regional offices were formed each under the charge of one Joint Registrar for more expeditious disposal of business and close supervision of the co-operatives. Subsequently 13 additional regions were formed and as such, there were 18 regions till the bifurcation of Madurai District. With the bifurcation of Madurai District with Madurai and Anna District one more region viz., Anna Region with headquarters at Dindigul has come into existence as per G.O. Ms. No. 401, Co-operation, dated 19th August 1985 and, therefore, there were totally 19 regions functioning in the State at the end of the year under report.

With the addition of one more Deputy Registrar circle consequent on the bifurcation of Madurai District there are 55 circles in the State at the end of the year under report for close supervision of co-operatives. The 55th Deputy Registrar circle has been formed with Palani as headquarters which comprises the new Palani division. The circles have been formed on a territorial basis each comprising two taluks on an average.

At the block level, there is one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, working as Extension Officer (Co-operation).

STATUTORY FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The progress made by the co-operative department in the discharge of statutory functions is as follows :—

Details of statutory functions discharged by the Department during 1985-86.

Particulars.	As on 31st March 1985.	Received during 1985-86.	Total.	Disposed of during 1985-86.	Balance to be disposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arbitration	28,059	1,87,924	2,15,983	1,74,297	41,686
Execution ..	5,15,058	1,26,263	6,41,321	71,940	5,69,381
Surcharge ..	797	189	986	364	622
Enquiry ..	319	315	634	301	333
Inspection ..	96	187	283	178	105
Liquidation	1,010	107	1,117	88	1,029

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT :

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

The agricultural Service Co-operative Societies numbering 4,655 have covered about 85.6 per cent of the total agricultural holdings in the State. During the year under report, as against the programme of Rs. 135 crores under short term and Rs. 20 crores under medium term loans, these societies have advanced short term credit (crop loan) to the extent of Rs. 130.88 crores for cultivation operations and medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 20.14 crores for undertaking subsidiary occupations like purchase of plough bulls, milch animals, sheep rearing, poultry farming calf rearing, purchase of agricultural implements, etc.

FARMERS SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At present 26 Farmers Service Co-operative Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu State.

The 26 Farmers Service Co-operative Societies have covered 96,046 agricultural families. As on 31st March 1986 they have enrolled 81,183 borrowing members. As against lending programme of Rs. 768.29 lakhs upto 31st March 1986 for issue of short and medium term loans, jewel loans and differential rate of interest loans for the year 1985-86, the farmers service co-operative societies have issued loans to the tune of Rs. 665.20 lakhs.

Under Deposit mobilisation the amount of deposit held by the Farmers Service co-operative societies has increased from 294.37 lakhs during 1984-85 to Rs. 372.34 lakhs as on 31st March 1986. Out of 26 Farmer Service Co-operative Societies 3 societies are working at profit.

CROP INSURANCE.

The comprehensive crop insurance scheme introduced by the Government of India is under implementation in this state since 1st April 1985.

During the year 1985-86 the scheme was implemented for paddy I crop in 140 blocks, unirrigated groundnut in 54 blocks. Paddy II crop in 176 blocks and Irrigated groundnut in 105 blocks enrolling 92,011 farmers, covering an area of 2,02,817 hectares with the total insured amount of Rs. 3,138.49 lakhs. The total collection of premium amounted to Rs. 58.10 lakhs. When the average yield as result of Crop cutting experiments falls below the specified threshold yield the indemnity becomes payable. Based on the results of the crop cutting experiments for the above crops, the indemnity payable if any, will be assessed and disbursed to the farmers through the financing institutions.

LONG TERM CREDIT.

In Tamil Nadu the Long Term Credit structure is a federal one, with 183 primary land development banks at Taluk/Block level and the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank at the State level.

The total loans issued by the Primary Land Development Banks during the year 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 21.41 crores as against the programme of Rs. 20 crores.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTED SCHEME ;

The details of financial achievements under the following 4 schemes during the current financial year 1985-86 are as follows :—

Serial number and Type of schemes.	Achievement in 1985-86.
(1)	(2)
1. Minor Irrigation schemes	75.98
2. Non-Minor irrigation schemes	369.04
3. I.R.D.P.	161.13
4. Massive programme	541.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,147.35</b>

### CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.—

The Primary co-operative marketing societies help the farmers in securing better prices for their agricultural produce. During the year 1985-86, 114 primary co-operative marketing societies and 514 vegetable growers co-operative marketing societies are functioning. These societies have marketed agricultural commodities to the tune of Rs. 80.99 crores during the year 1985-86. Major commodities marketed by these societies were groundnut, cotton, potatoes, vegetables and foodgrains.

### CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES.

There are 3852 Primary Co-operative Stores functioning in urban and rural areas, which include 3,051 College and High School Students Co-operative Stores catering to the needs of the students population, such as text-books, note-books and other stationery articles, 16 stores exclusively for women and 303 stores for industrial and plantation workers. There are 29 co-operative wholesale stores with 2,006 branches for retail business in places where there are no primary stores or where the primary stores are not functioning effectively. The Primary stores have also opened 551 branches to cater to the needs of the consumers. The consumer co-operatives effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 605.40 crores during the year 1985-86 as against Rs. 285.00 crores during the year 1984-85.

### 2. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

#### (1) State Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives.—

The total financial assistance sanctioned to the consumer co-operatives for their development under the various state plan schemes during the year 1985-86, amounted to Rs. 21.46 lakhs.

#### (2) Centrally Sponsored Schemes—

The consumer cooperatives received financial assistance under the centrally sponsored schemes to the extent of Rs. 30.26 lakhs in 1985-86.

#### (3) Rural Consumer Scheme—

Tamil Nadu was the first State to take up in the year 1976 the implementation of the rural consumer scheme introduced by the National Co-operative Development Corporation for the distribution of consumer goods by the village co-operative agricultural service societies in rural areas. The National co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 209.67 lakhs in the year 1985-86 under the scheme to 18 lead societies, 695 link societies and their 2247 branches and 11 co-operative marketing societies for purchase of furniture and fixtures.

#### (4) Quality Testing Laboratories—

With the object of testing the quality of consumer goods to guard against the purchase and sale of adulterated and sub-standard goods, the scheme of providing a sub-

sidy of Rs. 75,000 is evolved. The rate is enhanced to Rs. 1 lakh from 1985-86. 19 co-operative wholesale stores have been assisted under this scheme upto 1985-86. Out of these 11 co-operative wholesale stores have started the laboratories. Action is being taken to set up the laboratories in the remaining 8 co-operative wholesale Stores. It is proposed to assist the remaining co-operative wholesale stores which are not yet covered under this scheme during the VII plan period.

#### 5.(1). Distribution of Text Books.—

During the academic year 1985-86 the co-operatives distributed nationalised text books worth Rs. 5.33 crores received from the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

#### (2). Distribution of Exercise note-Books.—

During the academic year 1985-86 exercise note-books on concessional rates supplied by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society to the value of Rs. 2.85 crores were distributed by the co-operatives to the students.

### 6. Village Shop Programme and Public Distribution System—

The "One Village—One Shop Scheme" is continued to be implemented during 1985-86, also. Consequent on the announcement of the Honourable Chief Minister on 15th August 1984 that every fair price shop will have only 1,000 family cards, the co-operatives have opened 1,437 new shops in rural areas. There were 12,596 village shops run by co-operatives as on 31st March 1986.

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

The expenditure incurred under the village shop programme and the sales turnover during the year 1985-86 are given below:—

1. Government assistance by way of subsidy — Rs. 262.56 lakhs.

2. Sales turnover—Rs. 178.12 crores (from 1st April 1985 to 28th February 1986).

The expansion of Public distribution system in Tamil Nadu started during the year 1978 with the advent of "One Village—One Shop Scheme". Prior to introduction of this scheme, there were only 4,441 fair price shops in the co-operatives sector. Under the "One village one shop scheme" 6,718 new shops were opened by the co-operatives. Full time shops were opened in villages with population above 500 and part time shops with population between 100 and 500. In all, 11,159 fair price shops in rural area and 1,492 fair price shops in urban areas were run by the cooperatives till 15th August 1984. Consequent on the announcement made by the Honourable Chief Minister on 15th August 1984 that a fair price shop will function

for 1,000 family cards the co-operatives opened additional shops by bifurcating the fair price shops, both run by the co-operatives and the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation with card strength exceeding 1,000 under the scheme. 3,021 fair price shops were opened and as on date 31st March 1986. 15,672 fair price shops are functioning in the co-operative sector out of which 12,596 shops are in rural area and 3,076 shops in urban area. Almost all the revenue villages in the State with population above 100 are having a fair price shop.

Out of 120 lakhs family cards in the State, the co-operatives cater to the needs of about 91 lakhs family cards.

Out of 15,672 fair price shops in the Co-operative sector 321 fair price shops are functioning exclusively to cater to the needs of industrial workers.

A complaint cell is functioning in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative societies to attend to the complaints from the public under Public Distribution System.

## Chapter V.

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

#### NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Non-formal Education which was established in the year 1976 with an aim of providing basic literacy to the non-starters, dropouts and pushouts in the age group 6-14 and living them to the formal system of education under universalisation of primary education had a full-fledged Director, two Technical Officers in the rank of gazetted headmasters, two Field Officers in the rank of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and a section at the Directorate level and a District Project Officer in each district in the rank of a headmaster at the District level. The annual budget for the Directorate was Rs. 11 lakhs only.

When the massive National Adult Education Programme was launched in the year 1978 by the Government of India, this Directorate was entrusted with the Adult Education Programme also. Thus the Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education was expanded gradually, and the budget for the year under report i.e., 1985-86 was Rs. 400 lakhs.

#### Non-formal Education :

The Non-formal Education Programme has been organised in this State since 1976-77 to provide learning opportunity for the children 6-14 outside the formal system. It is meant for non-starters, pushouts and dropouts and aims at bringing back the children who were out of school. This system of education is actually supplementing the formal system.

A centre functions for 2 hours per day for 200 days spread over to 10 months and will cater to the needs of 30 dropouts for a year. The centre will run continuously for a period of 3 years with different sets of learners in each phase.

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

The coverage under Non-formal Education Programme during the year under report is as noted below :—

(1)	Number of Centres 100 only.		
	Number of learners.		
	(2) BOYS.	(3) GIRLS.	(4) TOTAL.
Learners .. .. .	1,960	1,130	3,090
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	696	499	1,195
Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	38	25	63

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#### Infants (Industrial Non-Formal Education Scheme) :

Non-formal Education Programme for the benefit of the Child labourers working in the Match and Fire works factories was started in the year 1980-81 by the Department of Non-formal and Adult Education. Under his Non-formal Education Scheme 30 Non-formal Education Centres were identified in an around Sivakasi. These Centres are run for a period of 3 years enabling the children to appear for the VIII Standard. Public Examination. The Centres function for 2 hours in a day at a time convenient to the learners with the co-operation of the factory owners. Although the centre functions for 2 hours the teacher, who is a fully qualified trained teacher, is in the Centre throughout the day in the factory premises to help the children in their learning process. Each Centre enrolls 30 learners. 969 learners were enrolled in these centres in the I Batch. Now there are 900 children (183 boys+717 girls) studying in the II Batch.

During the year, 70 more centres were opened in Sattur and Vambakottai areas under Area Development Programme and another 10 centres at Gudiyatham for the benefit of the Child labourers working in the Beedi factories. In these centres 2,148 children (453 boys and 1,695 girls) are studying at present.

#### ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

#### Rural Functional Literacy Project :

The Rural Functional Literacy Project is a centrally sponsored scheme with cent per financial assistance and implemented by the State Government. In Tamil Nadu during 1984-85, there were 16 projects consisting of 300 centres each were sanctioned and were functioning in 16 districts. During March 1985, 11 more projects have been sanctioned for this State, increasing the number of central sector projects to 27. The number of centres under this scheme is 8,100. The project cost of each project is Rs. 10.48 lakhs for the first year and 9.78 lakhs for the subsequent years.

The coverage during the year under report is given below :—

(1)	Men		Women.	Total.
	(2)	(3)		
Learners .. .. .	25,306	2,27,384		52,690
Scheduled Caste .. .. .	12,385	99,869		1,12,249
Scheduled Tribe .. .. .	807	1,652		2,455

**State Adult Education Programme :**

The State Adult Education Programme is a major State Programme implemented in 121 blocks in 18 districts of the State excluding Madras. This includes 6 new projects sanctioned this year. In each of the 121 projects one hundred adult education centres, each centre catering to the needs of 30 learners, are functioning. This scheme is fully financed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Thus there are 12,100 centres functioning under this scheme in the State. The Project cost of each project is Rs. 1.82 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 1.76 lakhs for the subsequent years.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners .. .. .	60,884	3,15,912	3,76,796
Scheduled Castes ..	30,635	1,35,799	1,66,434
Scheduled Tribes ..	3,295	3,695	69,90

**General:**

The important events and activities of the University during the year 1985-86 are presented under the broad titles Academic Programme, Research Activities, Developmental Activities, Finance and General.

**1. ACADEMIC PROGRAMME :****New Courses :**

In view of the great demand existing for the emerging area of Bio-technology, a post-graduate course of 3 semester duration in M. Tech. (Bio-Technology) with an intake of 8 was introduced this year. The response for this course was very good.

**Admission :**

The intake of students during the year 1985 was 1,383.

**Enrolment :**

The enrolment of the students in the year 1985 was 4,732 which includes 650 students belonging to SC/ST, 44 foreign students and 649 women students. Out of 4732 students enrolled, 3,603 were under-graduates students and 1,129 post-graduate students.

**Degree awarded :**

The sixth convocation of the University was held on the 7th March 1986. Dr. V.S. Arunachalam Scientific Adviser Ministry of Defence, Government of India delivered the convocation address 708 candidates took their degree in person and 834 in absentia.

**Shramik Vidyapeeth :**

To plan and organise educational programme and other activities to serve the educational needs of workers and their dependants in urban and industrial areas a Shramik Vidyapeeth was established in Madras City during the year 1982, with cent per cent financial aid from Government of India. The Shramik Vidyapeeth has so far organised 583 courses for the benefit of workers and their dependants in and around Madras City. Another Shramik Vidyapeeth has been started at Madurai from 8th September 1985 with the full financial assistance of the Government of India.

**ANNA UNIVERSITY.****2. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES :****Doctoral Programme :**

Fifty-nine research scholars were registered for the Ph. D. Programme during the year. Thesis submitted by five candidates were accepted by the University for the award of Ph. D. Degree, two under Faculty of Engineering and three under Faculty of Science and Humanities.

**Publications :**

More than two hundred and fifty papers contributed by faculty members from various department of the University were published/presented in reputed national and international journals/conferences, seminars and symposia during the year.

**Research Projects :**

During the year under report 22 sponsored Research Projects worth about Rs. 52.9 lakhs financed by various funding agencies were under execution in the University.

**Continuing Education Programme :**

The University maintained high tempo in organising continuing Education Programme, which is one of the important objectives of the University. Summer/Winter schools, short term courses, training programmes organised during the year 1985 in different discipline amount to 28.

**3. DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES:****Building :**

This University is the first Institution in India to offer a degree course in Printing Technology from the year 1983-84. Sanction was obtained for construction of a Departmental building for this new course at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.20 lakhs. Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of U.K. and Chancellor, University of London laid the foundation stone for the Printing Technology building on 25th February 1985.

Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi inaugurated the continuing and Development Education Hostel constructed at a cost of Rs. 20.20 lakhs on 20th February 1985 at Anna University, Madras.

Hon'ble Dr. Navalar V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu declared open the new 60 Men's Hostel at M.I.T. on 27th April 1985.

Hon'ble Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the newly constructed 32 staff quarters on 29th October 1985.

*World Bank Training Centre :*

The Centre for Environmental Studies College of Engineering has been identified by the World Bank as one of the two centres for imparting training to practising professionals and students in developing countries in the use of appropriate technologies in the area of Water and Waste Management.

*Equipment :*

During the year under report the University succeeded in obtaining sanctions from various funding agencies, a sum of Rs. 165.29 lakhs for purchase of equipment. This includes the sanction of Rs. 80 lakhs by the Government of Tamil Nadu for purchase of VAX-II/780 system for the Interactive Image Processing Centre of Institute of Remote Sensing.

*Establishment :*

A Data Processing Unit was established with the objective of Computerizing gradually the academic and financial administration in the University. A System of computerization of internal assessment marks of UG and PG courses was introduced.

To promote entrepreneurship development in the academic programme of the University a Department of Management and Entrepreneurship was established in the College of Engineering by bringing together the Division of Business Management, Industrial Engineering and Operations Research.

An Audit Visual Research Centre (AVRC) was established with financial assistance from the UGC. The UGC will provide Rs. 22.90 lakhs for the AVRC. It will be upgraded to Education Media Research Centre during the second half of the Seventh Plan. It will involve an investment of Rs. 88.25 lakhs.

*Sea Hawk Aircraft gifted to MIT:*

The Department of Aeronautical Engineering, Madras Institute of Technology, received a Sea Hawk Aircraft, free of cost, from the Indian Navy. The Aircraft brought from the Naval Base, Cochin, by the Aircraft Carrier INS Vikrant was handed over at the Madras Port on 18th March

*Union Education Minister's Visit :*

Hon'ble Thiru K.C. Pant, Union Minister for Education Government of India, visited Anna University on 14th June 1985. He visited the Centre for Environmental studies the Centre for water Resource and the Centre for Human Settlements and had discussions with the Faculty of these centres. Later he met the Professor and Heads of Institutions and had a discussion with them

**4. FINANCE:**

During the financial year 1985-86 the Government of Tamil Nadu, the UGC and the Government of India released grants amounting to Rs. 371.79 lakhs. Rs. 110.74 lakhs and Rs. 74.85 lakhs respectively.

The actual expenditure for the year 1984-85 and the revised estimate for the year 1985-86 were Rs. 571.62 lakhs and Rs. 730.97 lakhs respectively.

**GENERAL INFORMATION :**

*Vice-Chancellor Activities :*

The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as Vice-President of Tamil Nadu Council for Science and Technology by the Government of Tamil Nadu. He was formerly a member of the said council.

The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as Chairman of the National working Group on Vocationalisation of Education Constituted by the Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education. The final report on Vocationalisation of Education was presented to the Hon'ble Union Minister for Education in August 1985.

The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as a member and convenor of the Engineering Panel of the UGC. The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as a member of the Committee constituted by UGC to identify specific areas of co-operation between Institutions of Higher Education in India and USSR under the cultural exchange programme. The Vice Chancellor visited USSR as one of the members of the UGC delegation in September 1986.

*Entrance Examination.*

Anna University was entrusted for the second time with the conduct of the entrance examination for Tamil Nadu Professional Courses. The examinations were successfully conducted and the results were announced in time.

*Endowment for B.E. Printing Technology Course :*

The Consortium of industrialists in Printing formed to support the printing technology programme of this University resolved to create a multipurpose endowment of Rs. 10.00 lakhs with the objective of providing certain assistance to the degree course in Printing Technology

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1.06 lakhs was received from 7 leading printers.

*The Syndicate :*

The Syndicate met eight times during the year on 29-01-1985, 16-04-1985, 20-05-1985, 07-08-1985, 04-10-1985, 20-11-1985, 21-01-1986 and 26-02-1986.

*The Academic Council :*

The Academic Council met twice during the year on 16-03-1985 and 19-10-1985.

*The Finance Committee :*

The Finance Committee met thrice during the year on 28-03-1985, 20-12-1985 and 24-03-1986.

## ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

The University introduced the semester system with continuous internal assessment for all post-graduate courses with effect from 1985-86. In respect of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, annual pattern with internal assessment for I Year and semester pattern for the II to IV year B.E./B.E. (Chem.) and B.Pharmacy degree courses with internal assessment were introduced. In regard to the Faculty of Agriculture, continuous internal assessment for the B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree course (Semester pattern) was introduced from 1985-86. The curricula were up dated so as to bring in the necessary measure of relevance and application.

During the year the University introduced the following new courses taking into consideration the emerging need for job-oriented courses.

1. M.B.B.S. Degree Course.
2. Part-time one year (Evening) P.G. Diploma course in Banking Law and Practice.
3. Part-time one year Certificate course in Reprography and non-book materials.

During the year two new courses i.e. B.Sc. (Maths.) and B.A. (Economics) were introduced in the Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education.

A Consultative Body of Engineers drawn from the Faculty of Engineering and the personnel of University Works Department was constituted to advice on matters relating to the construction of Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences and other Civil/Electrical Works.

The Juventasia (Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival 1985) was inaugurated on 16th August 1985 by Prof. Rm. Sethunathan, Dean, Faculty of Engineering and Technology. Students of 18 colleges from all over Tamil Nadu participated in the festival and the well organised function was attended by a large gathering on all the three days.

(i) *Senate.*—The annual meeting of the Senate was held on 30th March 1985 and an ordinary meeting on 31st October 1985.

(ii) *Academic Council.*—Two meetings were held during the year—one on 29th March 1985 and the other on 23rd September 1985.

(iii) *Faculties.*—The following Faculty was reconstituted during the year. Faculty of Indian Languages for a period of 3 years from 23-8-1985 to 22-8-1988. All the Faculties except the Faculty of Fine Arts met during the year and approved the introduction of semester system with internal assessment for the various courses and the syllabus, etc., prescribed by the Boards of Studies concerned.

(iv) *Boards of Studies.*—All the Boards of Studies met during the year and recommended the revised syllabus, scheme of examinations and regulations to introduce Semester system with internal assessment for various courses.

(v) *Syndicate.*—It has 18 members including Ex-Officio Members, Deans of Faculties and elected and nominated members. The Syndicate met 12 times during the year.

(vi) *Board of Selection.*—It met 4 times during the year and selected suitable candidates for the vacant posts and also for filling the new posts created consequent on the opening of the Medical College.

### LEGISLATION.

*Statutes :*

During the year, the following amendments were made to the statutes of the University.

An amendment to statute prescribing the rates of fees for taking degrees at the convocation in respect of B.D.S., B. Pharmacy, B.Sc. (Nursing) and P.G. Diploma courses.

An addendum has been passed prescribing the University's contribution to the account of the Pension Fund to the tune of 10 per cent of maximum scale in the time scale of posts in the statute relating to Gratuity-cum-Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Family Pension Scheme.

An amendment of statute had been made, making provision for the Director of Medical Education of Tamil Nadu, Madras to be the Chairman of the Faculty of Medicine and one of the Heads of Departments to be the Dean and Convenor of the Faculty of Medicine.

An amendment was approved prescribing 'Crimson Colour' for the Convocation hood for the Faculty of Medicine.

The number of University Research Studentships was increased from 15 to 20.

*Admission.—*

The total number of students on the rolls of the University as on December 85 was 5,759 as against 5,870 in the previous year. The number of women students was 987 as against 819 in the previous year. The total number of students enrolled in the Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education was 30,420 as against 31,409 in the previous year.

*Convocation—*

The 52nd Convocation was held on June 13, 1985. Hon'ble Union Education Minister Shri K. C. Pant delivered the Convocation Address, Prof. S. V. Chittibabu Vice-Chancellor presided over the convocation in the unavoidable absence of the Chancellor and the Pro. Chancellor.

The number of candidates who took the degree at the Convocation was 11,465. Of them 1,150 took the degree in person. Gold medals were awarded to 13 students for outstanding performance and prizes were awarded to 4 girls and 28 boys for securing the highest marks in various subjects in the final examination.

*Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education—*

The functioning of the Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education was marked by dynamism in the opening of new study centres and the introduction of new courses. During the year, the B.Sc. (Mathematics) and B.A. (Economics) Degree Courses were introduced.

The University further strengthened its infrastructure to meet the demands of the increased enrolment by providing for adequate teaching staff.

The following teaching posts were created in order to, strengthen the academic wing of the DCC and CE.

Physics	.. ..	2	Lecturers.
Chemistry	.. ..	2	Do.
Zoology	.. ..	2	Do.

The tuition fees were revised in respect of Degree Course. The fees for B.Ed., M.Ed., B.Sc., (Mathematics) and B.A., (Economics). Degree courses were prescribed.

As a part of extension programme and to cater the needs of the students well, a study centre at Madurai was inaugurated by Prof. S. V. Chittibabu, Vice-Chancellor on 12th December 1985. Thiru R. Varadarajulu, I.A.S., Collector of Madurai presided. Dr. S. Krishnaswami, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai Kamaraj University and Dr. (Tmt). Radha Thiagarajan, Vice-Chancellor, Alagappa University offered felicitations.

The total enrolment of students during the year for the various courses in DCC and CE is furnished below.—

Foundations Courses	.. ..	1,208
Under-graduate Courses	.. ..	2,497
Post-graduate Courses	.. ..	8,543
Professional Course i.e., B.Ed., and M.Ed.		12,915
Diploma in Law ,B.A.L.	.. ..	2,141
Diploma in Business Management	..	3,116

A Printing Press was to be set-up to meet the needs of the University and the DCC and CE.

The Rajah Muthiah Medical College was inaugurated during the year under the Department of Medical Education, this college offering an integrated 4½ years degree course in medicine and surgery (M.B.,B.S.). To begin with, there would be three wings viz., Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry.

The University took over the Tamil, Sanskrit and other Indian Language Research Institute, Madras and an Advisory Committee constituted to formulate the scheme for making the best use of the Institute.

## BHARATHIYAR UNIVERSITY

The Bharathiar University which was founded in 1982 had completed four years of its existence. This University is committed to provide an education that is socially relevant for this country of the present and the future within its framework of diverse needs, social cultural economic, intellectual and spiritual. It also aims at the development of the total personality of young men and women and the inculcation of values and social concern.

Education is considered as a means of social transformation with particular commitment to the socially and economically backward sections of the community around us.

The University Grants Commission's recognition of this University for purpose of receiving grants, during this year, was a landmark in the history of this infant

University. Thus the U.G.C. had become a close and abiding partner in the development of this University. During this year the U.G.C. had made available to the University the much needed assistance in expanding the University library, improving the laboratories and equipments and developing research facilities in the University.

The draft proposal of the Government of India's New Educational Policy document entitled "Challenge of Education A Policy Perspective" gave the University the opportunity to organise a two day seminar on 1st and 2nd November 1985, wherein 175 educationalists participated and reviewed the various facets of Higher Education, Adult and Distance Education and Technical and Management Education.

To fulfil these objectives, the University had started the following new departments—Department of Population Studies, Department of Environmental Studies, Department of Physical Education, Departments of Linguistics and Tamil Literature. U.G.C. sanction had been received for the starting of the Department of Adult and Continuing Education.

The Bharathiar School of Management and Entrepreneur Development's M.B.A. Course had been recognised by some of the leading companies of this Country. Some of the best companies in Bangalore, Madras, Bombay, Jhamshepur, Calcutta, Hyderabad, in addition to companies in Coimbatore had accepted this University students under this University project placement programme. The School is now well set to initiate an interdisciplinary programme and for launching programmes for practising managers, owner managers and Entrepreneur Development Programme.

Three new colleges had been started during the year 1985 and a number of new courses had been initiated in the affiliated colleges.

It was a matter of great satisfaction to hear distinguished visitors to this University, remark about the tremendous expansion of the physical facilities of the University and the new courses and departments started during the year 1985.

To keep pace with the rate at which knowledge and information is increasing and to meet the demands for education and training thrown up by the development of our country, new courses were started in the University and, its affiliated colleges. The starting of a self-financing Medical College and a few Engineering Colleges, had put our University on the map of the world and students from far and wide were flocking to get benefit out of them. This new experiment of starting self-financing educational institutions had evinced great interest among educationalists throughout the country and they are all watching this experiment with great interest.

The Semesterisation and the Project work programmes of this University, were functioning satisfactorily.

The Post-Graduate and research programmes of this University, represented the striving of the institution for attaining and maintaining levels of excellence. It was a matter of great satisfaction to note that some of the staff members of Bharathiar University had participated in national and international conference and their research output continued at a quantitatively large and qualitatively high level. This year witnessed the emergence of the first batch of Ph.D's from out this University.

This year the University had recognised extension work as one of the functions of the University. The University and three of its affiliated colleges had started nearly 100 adult education centres catering to the needs of the illiterate tribals, scheduled castes and backward classes of this University region.

The N.S.S. and N.C.C. were doing valuable services in this University.

The University Building programmes had been vigorously maintained with the construction of the main administrative building, hostel and staff quarters and the first floor of the Science and Arts buildings. With imposing buildings scattered all through a sylvan atmosphere maintained with great care and zeal the campus interwoven by well laid out roads and imposing street lights, was source of attraction to all who visit this place and who pass by this way to the famous Maruthamalai Temple.

The year 1985 was memorable because in the two day seminar of New Educational Policy, the Vice-Chancellors of four Universities in Tamil Nadu, Principals of the Affiliated Colleges, Professors of the University Departments and affiliated colleges and some representatives of the College and University Teachers Associations—got an opportunity to look back, reflect and discuss the educational system and situations.

This University Project Work Programme/coupled with the N.S.S. would enable the young men and women to put their effective use to the society and also would strengthen the learning experiences and the knowledge gained into spirits of services and sacrifice especially during the formative years of youth.

The University had instituted the Merit promotion scheme during 1985. Most of the vacant teaching posts were also filled up by direct recruitment.

The Computer Centre had started functioning in full swing and this centre was a great source help to the tabulation of examination results and to the research students and teachers.

The University was well set on the path of development under a phased programme.

### BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY.

The establishment of the Bharathidasan University at Tiruchirappalli, had been the fulfilment of the long felt aspirations of the people of the region and is expected to provide increased and improved facilities for higher education at all levels as well as for the universalisation of education in the area—

The Bharathidasan University had jurisdiction over the Revenue districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai which constitute the cultural hinterland of Tamil Nadu with 44 affiliated colleges, one approved college and six University departments :—

Engineering colleges .. .. .	3
Medical College .. .. .	1
Law College .. .. .	1
College of Education .. .. .	2
Oriental Title Colleges .. .. .	5
Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	31
Approved College .. .. .	1
University Departments (English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Economics).	6

#### Schools of Excellence :

- (1) Bharathidasan Institute of Management ;
- (2) Bharathidasan School of Energy ;
- (3) Bharathidasan School of Linguistics and Literary Studies.

#### Main objectives :

The main objectives of the University are—

1. To provide meaningful education to the students community on whom all the academic and administrative efforts of the University will converge.
2. To introduce applied and integrated courses which are socially relevant, significant and useful.
3. To plan inter-disciplinary research activities which will also contribute to enhance the quality of life as well as the advancement of knowledge by taking problems related to the area.
4. To take steps to provide greater academic autonomy (i.e.) each educational institution having its plan for the improvement of education.
5. To evolve a feasible examination system which will guarantee the maintenance of standards and administrative efficiency.
6. To give opportunities for teachers to improve their academic qualifications in order to meet the challenges of the new curricula introduced by the University at various levels.

A list of courses for which affiliation had been granted during 1985-86 is given below. This gives an idea of the innovative direction towards which this University marches ahead.

Serial number and name of the College. (2)	Name of the course for which affiliation granted for 1985-86. (3)
<i>Aided Colleges—</i>	
1 Seethalakshmi Ramaswamy College, Tiruchirappalli.	B.A.Sc. Computer Science (Evening College).
2 Cauvery College for Women, Tiruchirappalli.	(i) B.A.Sc., Computer Science. (ii) B.A. Social work.
3 Srimathi Indira Gandhi College for Women, Tiruchirappalli.	(i) B.A. Bank Management, (ii) B.A.Sc., Computer Science.
4 Urumu Dhanalakshmi College, Tiruchirappalli.	B.Com., degree course (Evening College).
5 Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchirappalli.	(i) M.Sc., Botany ; (ii) M.Sc., Physics (Evening College) ; (iii) M.Sc., Industrial Chemistry (Evening College).
6 Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirappalli.	(i) M.Phil-in Tamil (full time) (ii) B.Com., Degree (Evening College). (iii) B.Sc., Computer Science (Evening College).
7 National College, Tiruchirappalli.	M.Sc., General Chemistry
8 T.B.M.L. College, Porayar	M.Sc., Mathematics.
9 A.D.M. College for Women, Nagapattinam.	M. Com. Degree.
10 Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti.	P.G. Diploma in Computer Programming.
11 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.	P.G. Diploma in Computer Science and Applications.
12 Khadir Mohideen College, Adirampattinam.	M.Com. Degree Course.
13 A.V.V.M. Sri Pushpam College, Poondi.	B.A.Sc., Computer Science (Evening College).

Serial number (1)	Name of the College. (2)	Name of the course for which affiliation granted for 1985 86. (3)
14	Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli	(i) M.B.A. (for both Part-time and Full time). (ii) M.E. Degree Course in Manufacturing Technology (Part-time). (iii) M.Tec. in Non-Destructive Testing Course. (iv) M.E. Industrial Safety Engineering. (v) M.E. Satellite Communication Engineering.

*Government Colleges :*

15	Government Arts College for Women, Pudukkottai.	M.Sc. Mathematics Degree
16	M. R. Government College, Mannargudy.	B.Sc., Mathematics.

The deviation from the conventional path extended to the research side also as more and more emphasis was being stressed in inter-disciplinary areas of research with a plan to develop its developments in liaison with the up coming schools of Excellence under the banner of Bharathidasan University.

Applications of the college teachers working outside this University areas had also been considered for giving admission in full-time courses under F.I.P. and in Part-time courses where sufficient placement were available.

A crash Programme, viz., Summer Sequential Programme was also conducted for M.Phil. courses.

Programme on N.C.C. and N.S.S played an important role in the students' carrier and Several of this university students had won distinction in these areas.

*EXAMINATIONS :*

The University kept up its radiation of keeping up the schedule in the conduct of examinations as well as in the publication of results.

*CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT :*

The University had occupied its own buildings newly constructed at Sorriyur campus.

*Academic :*

The Office of the Vice-Chancellor had been taken up by Dr. A. Gnanam, Prof. P. Manickavelu had assumed office as Registrar with effect from 4th November 1985.

The University Grants Commission had given accreditation to the University to be fit to receive grants.

*Research :*

Research is one of the central purposes of any University and the Bharathidasan University gave due emphasis to this aspect. There were a number of affiliated colleges with many Post Graduate Departments and highly qualified and competent teachers doing and guiding research. The affiliated colleges were breaking new ground by undertaking sponsored research projects, in addition to the research done for the doctoral programmes. With the registration of large number of teachers for M. Phil. (189) and Ph.D (103) Programme both basic and applied research had been given a great fillip.

### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Department of Collegiate Education was carved out of the composite Directorate of Public Instruction in October 1965, to insure co-ordinate development and expansion of Collegiate Education in the State. The Department had gained considerable momentum after the formation of a separate Directorate. At the time of formation, there were only 92 Arts and Science Colleges and 18 Colleges of Education in the State. Now, there are 195 Arts and Science Colleges (54 Government and 133 Aided and 8 Un-aided Private) and 22 (7 Government and 15 Aided) Colleges of Education, 15 oriented colleges, 3 Colleges for Physical Education 2 Institutions for Social works and one Rural Institute of Higher Education in the State.

A new University called Alagappa University was established at Karaikudi during 1985-86. After the formation of the above Alagappa University the then Alagappa College had been taken over by the Government and it was now functioning in the same premises offering Degree courses, Post Graduate courses had been transferred to their only Alagappa University.

A number of Schemes relating to the provision of buildings Laboratory equipments, furniture and other amenities for students, play ground and recreational facilities in Government Colleges had been implemented. To cope with

the rush for admission in Colleges 6 more degree courses and 2 P.G. courses in Government colleges and 30 degree courses and 31 P.G. courses in Aided Colleges were started during 1985-86. In addition, two self-financing Private Colleges had also been started during the year 1985-86 to meet the need of the students coming out from the Higher Secondary Schools. 96 posts of Assistant Professor were additionally created during 1985-86 for the newly started degree Post Graduate courses. The constructions of additional class rooms, laboratories hostels, compound walls etc., were being done in phased manner. During the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 1515.7 lakhs (RE 1985-86) was made towards the maintenance of Government Arts and Training Colleges in the State.

The Aided Colleges got assistance from the Government by way of teaching building, and other grants as grant inside code. The entire net deficit in salary expenditure of the approved staff of the Aided Colleges was borne being by Government from 1st April 1980 onwards. The salary was paid directly by the Department to their individual bank accounts. The staff in Aided Colleges were eligible for the same scale of pay, leave benefits including Family Pension, Group Insurance Scheme Etc., as their counter parts in Government Colleges. A provision of Rs. 2,335.46 lakhs (RE 1985-86) was made for the year 1985-86, towards the maintenance of Aided Arts and Training Colleges in the State.

Some of the important Scholarship schemes administered by the Department for the benefit of students during 1985-86 were as follows:—

Serial number.	Scholarship Scheme.	Number of students benefited in 1985-86.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) Rs.
1	National Scholarships Scheme.	10,545	49,24,175
2	National Loan Scholarships Scheme.	5,294	26,00,000
3	State Scholarship Scheme for children of Teachers.	89	93,020
4	Merit Scholarship to the students who secure first rank in S.S.L.C. Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate, Matriculation Indian Council for Secondary Education, and Central Board of Examination in Tamil Nadu	12	12,700

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Serial number.	Scholarship Scheme.	Number of students benefited in 1985-86.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5	State Collegiate Scholarship	160	28,170
6	Adhoc Merit Grant to the SC/ST Students Who secure 60 per cent and above.	1,655	4,99,800
7	Scholarship for the Children of Defence Service Personnel.	16	13,755
8	Scholarship for the Children of Ceylon Repatriates.	2	188
9	Scholarship for the Children of Freedom Fighters.	3	850
10	Scholarship to the Children of Ex-Service Men.	25	4,412

An incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per annum was paid to every student studying through Tamil Medium in degree courses and a sum of Rs. 41,18,220 (Government Rs. 35,11,440—Aided Rs. 6,06,780) was spent during the year 1985-86 and 22,879 students (Government 19,508—Aided 3,371) were benefited under the scheme.

During 1985-86 a total sum of Rs. 33.10 lakhs was sanctioned to Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited, Madras towards the reimbursement of Social Cost on students concession.

Under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the U.G.C. 13 teachers for M.Phil and 8 teachers for Ph.D. were deputed in 1985-86 from Aided Colleges.

*General.*—To familiarise the New Education Policy framework of the Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu conducted seminars in four District Centres to gather a cross section of public opinion. These Seminars were held at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Hon. Minister for Education, Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Director of Collegiate Education, Deputy Director of Collegiate Education principals of Colleges and more than 500 Professors participated and expressed their valuable views on the new Educational Policy. The views were analysed by the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras and a detailed report had been submitted to both State and Central Governments. It is presumed that it would be very useful for developing the details of new educational policy of the Government particularly in the field of Higher Education

The Director of Collegiate Education had been regularly organising Faculty Improvement Programmes for Colleges Teachers of English with a view to providing for their in service education and training. The Govern-

ment sanctioned a sum of Rs. 35,000 for organising the programmes during 1985-86

The Directorate organised 4 in-Service training courses as per details given below :—

Serial number.	Name of the Service training.	Place.	Number of participants.	Duration of the Course.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Orientation course for teaching prescribed Text book.	Dharmapuram Government Arts College (Women), Mayiladuthurai.	25	26 to 31st August 1985.
2.	Orientation course for teaching, prescribed Text book.	Kunthavi Nachiar Government Arts College (women), Thanjavur.	25	2nd to 7th September 1985.
3.	Techniques of teaching Drama at P.G. level.	Madras Christian College, Tambaram.	25	16th to 25th September 1985.
4.	Applied Linguistics and English Language Teaching.	G.V.G. Visalakshi College for women, Udumalpet.	25	10th to 19th October 1985.

All the courses were organised and conducted on behalf of the Director by the Special Officer for English who was also the Course Director for all the programmes. About 100 College Teachers of English participated in these programme and showed keen interest in the training given.

Under the scheme of upgradation of Assistant Professors who had completed 10 years of service, so far 4,357 Assistant Professors had been upgraded as Professors. The existing Tutor/Demonstrators who had qualified are upgraded as Assistant Professors. So far 2,263 Tutor, Demonstrators had been upgraded as Assistant Professors, effective from 1st December 1977.

As it is more than the years since the implementation of the U.G.C. scales of pay to the College Teachers Govern-

ment have ordered payment of 10 per cent of their basic pay not exceeding Rs. 160 as interim relief to all teachers in Government and Aided Colleges. This amount would be adjusted as and when the new revised U.G.C. scale of pay was implemented.

Government also sanctioned Rs. 100 per mensem as special pay to College Teachers who had obtained by research their Ph.D. degree, provided it was not one of the prescribed qualifications for the post.

Earned leave to College teachers had been increased from 3 to 13 days per year.

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

## GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Directorate of Government Examinations is functioning with four Regional Offices as detailed below and the function of the Regional Officers was very helpful to meet the growing needs of this department.

Regional Office.	Jurisdiction. (Districts)
(1)	(2)
Madras	Madras, Chengalpattu and North Arcot.
Trichirappalli	South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai.
Coimbatore	Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Dharmapuri and The Nilgiris.
Madurai	Madurai, Anna, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari.

2. This Department is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting 41 Examinations inclusive of the State-wide Examinations such as S.S.L.C., Higher Secondary, Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate and Matriculation Examination. Some of the Examinations like Government Technical Examinations, Diploma in Teacher, Education, Diploma in Homeopathy Medicine and Surgery etc., are of professional nature. All these examinations are held throughout the year on different dates or simultaneously, as the case may be.

3. The following are the statistics showing the candidates appeared for certain major examinations conducted by this Directorate of Government Examinations in the recent past sessions.

Examinations.	March/April. 1985	Percentage of pass.	September/October. 1985	March/April. 1986
(1)	Number of candidates appeared.	(3)	Number of candidates appeared.	Registered.
	(2)		(4)	(5)
<b>S.S.L.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION :</b>				
Pupils and private .. .. .	3,85,229	..	1,39,396	4,32,724
Pupils only .. .. .	2,98,716	58.2	..	3,28,874
Anglo Indian Examination .. .. .	3,363	90.2	374	3,122
Matriculation Examination .. .. .	5,731	89.5	1,600	6,775
<b>HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION :</b>				
Pupils and Private .. .. .	1,81,486	..	52,724	1,93,861
Pupils only .. .. .	1,38,816	70.3	..	1,54,516
<b>TECHNICAL EXAMINATION :</b>				
	4,466		16,870	4,434
	(May 1985)		(November 1985)	(May 1986)
	(Agriculture and Handloom Lower and Higher Grades. (Other than Commercial.)		(All 19 Examinations Both Lower and Higher Grades).	(Agriculture and Handloom Lower and Higher Grades).

Percentage of pass could not be worked out for "Pupils and Private" Candidates as the Compartmental System of pass is in vogue.

4. The number of Examination centres constituted for the Higher Secondary and S.S.L.C. Examinations all over Tamil Nadu were as follows :—

	September/ October 1985.	March/ April 1986.
S.S.L.C. Public Examination	375	1,789
Higher Secondary Examination	180	802

5. The Higher Secondary Course comprised 28 General Education Subjects and 72 Vocational subjects. There were 275 (183+92) groups (Combinations of Subjects) under both the General and Vocational Schemes. The Examinations in Vocational Subjects were restructured with more emphasis on imparting practical talents.

6. The Private Candidates were also admitted for the E.S.L.C., S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examinations and their minimum qualifications and age-limit are furnished below :—

Examinations.	Minimum qualifica- tions for appearing as private Candidates.	Minimum age.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. E.S.L.C.	No minimum	14 years.
2. S.S.L.C.	Pass in 8th Standard	16 years.
Higher Secondary General subjects not involving 3. practicals).	Pass in 10th Standard.	18 years.

7. The National Talented Examination was being conducted once in a year and the list of outstanding candidates were furnished to the NCERT, New Delhi.

8. The Hall Tickets and the Mark Sheets Certificates in respect of S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Public Examinations were being distributed to the candidates through the Hall Tickets Distribution Centres all over Tamil Nadu after verifying the signature and identity of the candidates with their photographs.

9. For the S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examinations the answer scripts were valued at Central Valuation Centres. The Central Valuation Centres were fixed as recommended by the Chief Educational Officers where lodging facilities were available. Each Camp was manned by the Camp Officer in the rank of Inspecting Officer of the School Education Department assisted by the Marks Verification Officers, Data Verification Officers, Tabulators, etc., in addition to Chief Examiners/Assistant Examiners and Special Assistant Examiners. Normally a Camp would function for about 10 days. The object of Central Valuation was to ensure perfect and uniform valuation as per instructions under strict supervision and prompt delivery of mark sheets for feeding the Government Data Centre for punching.

10. Re-valuation of answer scripts was not permissible. However re-valuation of answer scripts was being done free of cost, on representations received from private candidates. From April 1986 onwards for the re-valuation of answer scripts fees have been prescribed as follows as per the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 353, Education Department, dated 19th March 1986:—

Name of Examination.	Fees.
S.S.L.C. .. .. .	Rs. 15 for each subject.
Higher Secondary .. .. .	Rs. 25 for each subject.

Accordingly for the Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate Examinations and Matriculation Examinations and O.S.L.C. Examinations also the Government have since passed orders in the G.O. Ms. No. 686, Education Department, dated 9th May 1986 prescribing fee of Rs. 15 for each subject.

11. This year Teacher Training Course was also introduced in the Higher Secondary Course as one of the subjects and these candidates would appear for the Higher Secondary Examination to be held in April 1987.

### 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 all-round 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 Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore were opened. Thus there are four Law Colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu at present.

Apart from the three year Law Course, the five year Law Course had also been introduced in the four Law Colleges from the academic year 1983-84 onwards. The students who have passed +2 examinations are eligible for admission to the five year Law Course. The second year and third year classes of five year Law Course had also been started from the year of 1984-85 and 1985-86 onwards respectively.

Post Graduate Courses in M.L. are conducted in the Evening from the year 1983-84 in Madras and Madurai Law College. The following branches of M.L. were conducted in these colleges.

#### Madras Law College :

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

#### Madurai Law College :

- Branch IV .. Property.

Admission to M.L. Courses was not made during the academic year 1985-86 in the Madras and Madurai Law Colleges on account of the fact that certain clarifications

from Government were sought on the question of reservation of seats for certain special categories. Efforts are being taken to introduce the M.L. Course in Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Law Colleges also.

The Law Colleges commenced at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore are now functioning in full swing.

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 1977. These were discontinued in 1979-80 on the direction of the Bar Council of India. However, the Evening Course have since been reintroduced in the Madras and Madurai Law Colleges and introduced at the Tiruchirappalli and the Coimbatore Law Colleges also.

The Madras and Madurai Law Colleges were functioning in their own buildings. The Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Law Colleges were housed in rented buildings. Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs.10 lakhs for the construction of the college and the hostel buildings for the Coimbatore Law College. The construction works would be started soon after the land therefor is handed over by the Revenue Department. Similarly, Government had also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of college and hostel buildings for the Tiruchirappalli Law College. The land acquisition proceedings were held up on account of the fact that the owners of the land had stayed them through court orders. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to acquire 50 acres of land belonging to the Bharathidasan University. Construction work would be undertaken on any one of the above mentioned two lands, that might become available at the 1st instance. Construction of Hostel buildings (for both men and women) had been completed in respect of the Madurai Law College. Both the hostels would start functioning with effect from the academic year 1986-87. There are book banks in the Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Law Colleges and all students are eligible to borrow books from the book banks. This department is publishing every year a "Year book of Legal studies" wherein articles and essays of eminent jurists and professors of Law are included. There were totally about 4,680 students on the rolls of all [the four

Law Colleges and the coursewise strength of each Law College was as shown below :—

Law College.	Three Year Law Course.	Five Year Law Course.	Evening Law Course.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras Law College	810	540	720	2,070
Madurai Law College	480	450	360	1,290
Tiruchirappalli Law College.	240	240	180	660
Coimbatore Law College.	240	240	180	660
Total ..	1,770	1,470	1,440	4,680

Free Legal Aid Clinics had been started in the Law College at Madras and Madurai from the year 1984-85 onwards with the object of giving free legal advises to the poor and needy people.

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

Principal	..	4
Vice-Principal and Professors	..	12
Junior Professors	..	43
Assistant Professors	..	15
P.T. Junior Professors	..	38
P.T. Assistant Professors	..	20
Total ..	..	132

### MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

#### The Senate :

The Senate met thrice during the year (i) the Annual Meeting was held on 30th March, 1985 (ii) the Ordinary meeting was held on 25th November, 1985 (iii) Special meeting was also held on 25th November, 1985 at which titles and diplomas were conferred.

#### The Syndicate :

The Syndicate, the executive organ of the University met thirteen times during the year and took important decisions. In addition, decision on some urgent items were also taken by the Syndicate-in-circulation.

#### The Academic Council :

The Academic Council met twice during the year (i) on 2nd March, 1985 and (ii) on 25th October, 1985.

#### Boards of Studies :

Two Boards of Studies, viz., (i) Board of Studies in Ancient History and Archaeology and (ii) Board of Studies in Environmental Toxicology were newly constituted, in addition to existing seventy two Boards of Studies.

#### Convocation :

The Main Convocation for the year 1984 could not be held in 1984 and was held early in February 1985, i.e., on 9th February 1985 when his Excellency Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Governor of Andhra Pradesh delivered the convocation oration.

#### Academic Advancement :

(i) **New Education Policy :** Madras University organised a Seminar on the New Education Policy in which Vice-Chancellors of Universities in the Southern region, experts from the U.G.C., Government of India and Educa-

tionists participated. The Seminar was also attended by representatives of the College Principals, teaching community and other administrators. The recommendations of the Seminar were forwarded to the U.G.C. to be discussed at the National level at New Delhi. The National Education Policy which is being evolved would consider these recommendations and similar other recommendations received from other regions.

(ii) The Syndicate was glad that in the field of Medical Education, two new Medical Colleges, one under Government Management and the other under private management had been granted fresh affiliation to conduct M.B.B.S Degree Course. Similarly, a college of Pharmacy at Komarapalayam had also been granted fresh affiliation during the year. In the Faculty of Engineering as many as seven Engineering Colleges had been granted fresh affiliation, most of them being self-financing private Engineering Colleges. The Syndicate was also glad that the total number of affiliated Colleges had risen to 123 as against 111 last year.

(iii) Three departments—Department of Jainology Departments of Mathematics and Commerce at Post-Graduate Extension Centre at Salem were started during the year bringing the total number of University departments to 63.

A chair on Christianity was also instituted during the year.

The Departments of University had been conducting Post-Graduate Courses including M.Phil. and also carrying on research leading to Ph.D.

The Syndicate constituted two "Quinquennial Commission" to review the working of the University departments, one for Science and the other for Humanities and languages. The Commission to review the Science

department under convenership of G. Rangasamy, former Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University had submitted its report. On the basis of the report and after placing it before the academic committee necessary steps will be taken to improve teaching, research and guidance in the University departments.

The departments of Botany and Zoology hitherto functioned at Chepauk campus had been shifted to the new Science Block at Guindy Campus.

*Summer—Sequential M.Phil Programme.*

With a view to improve upon the academic qualifications of the teachers of the affiliated colleges so as to avoid during vacations without interrupting to their normal work in the affiliated colleges. Thirty-two colleges had been given permission to conduct this programme in various faculties and 597 teachers had availed of this opportunity during the year.

#### CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

*The Open university System:*

The Institute of Correspondence Education established in the academic year 1981-82 had become an important centre for 'distance education' in the country. During the year, this Institute started 'The Open University System'. Under this new system, the Institute started offering four branches under B.A. degree course, viz., History, Economics, Tamil and English, in addition to B.Sc, Mathematics and B.Com. During the year, the Institute was running effectively with a total of 67,968 students as against 42,214 last year.

#### RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Two candidates qualified for the D.Lit. and 175 for the Ph.D. Degree. 208 candidates were registered for the Ph.D; Programme and 642 for the M.Phil, Programme during the year.

#### COMPUTER CENTRE,

A computer centre had been set up with ECIL MICRO—32 system in the University. The Computerisation of the examination work was now done by this Centre.

#### LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTS

(a) *Madras University Library.*

11,074 Volumes were added during 1985. 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) had been continued.

(b) *Departmental Libraries :*

7,596 books were added to the several departmental libraries..

(c) *Guindy Campus Libraries :*

520 new books and 350 bound volumes of Periodicals had been added. Due to the shifting of the departments of Botany and Zoology to this campus, there had been increase in the membership and readers in this library.

(d) *Post-graduate Institute of Basic Medical Science, Taramani Central Library :*

220 books were added to the library during the year. 119 periodicals pertaining to Medical Science were also received.

*General :*

Two journals, five publications and two reprinted publications were brought out during the year.

*Grants from University Grants Commission:*

The University continued to receive the grants from University Grants Commission for various schemes.

*Co-Curricular Programmes :*

(a) *National Service Scheme (N.S.S.).*—The Madras University had started National Service Scheme with strength of 2,000 in 1969 when it was introduced in India for the first time. Over the years, even after the trifurcation of the Madras University, it had grown to 16,000 roping in 70 Colleges.

The All-India NSS meet was held at Pune, in which 49 Universities participated. Rajeswari Vedachalam Government Arts College, Chengalpattu had been awarded the first prize for the cultural programme presented by its team.

(b) *National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.).*—Twenty four men cadets and ten women cadets of this University drawn from the Army, Naval and Air Wings participated the Republic Day parade at New Delhi in January, 1985. One cadet in Naval Unit won the second position in All-India Best Cadet-SD (Navy) Competition.

Twenty four men cadets took part in All-India camps. 2,559 Men cadets and 841 Women cadets attended nine Annual Training camps.

Seven cadets from the colleges affiliated to the University took part in the youth Exchange programmes to Canada, Singapore, U.K. and Bangladesh conducted by the Directorate - General of N.C.C.

(c) *Sports and Games.*—The Madras University teams participated in Inter-University Sports and won distinguished places in both All-India and Zonal level Inter Collegiate Tournaments. Sports were also conducted.

### MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY.

#### THE UNIVERSITY :

Madurai Kamaraj University in its twentieth year has continued to expand its academic, research and development activities, the summary of which is given below. The University consists of 40 departments of teaching and research, 112 affiliated Colleges including 55 post-graduate colleges, the Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education and the Open University System with a total student strength of 1,46,594.

#### The Vice Chancellors :

During the year, Prof. J. Ramachandran, M.A., A.M. (Chicago) continued to be the Vice-Chancellor till 28th August 1985 and Professor S. Krishnaswamy, Ph.D.D.Sc., (Southampton) succeeded him as Vice-Chancellor from 4th October 1985.

#### Academic Activities :

(a) *New Courses.*—The University is one among the five Universities in India founded by National Biotechnology Board for starting a post-graduate (M.Sc. in Biotechnology). A sum of Rs. 1.15 crores has been provided by the National Biotechnology Board and the University Grants Commission. During this year the University has also introduced another new course in Computer Application at Master's degree level.

(b) *Seminars and Conferences.*—About eighteen workshops, Seminars and Symposia at the State, National and International levels were organised by the University. The University hosted the 51st Annual Conference of the Indian National Academy of Sciences from 7th to 10th November 1986. Eminent Scientists like Prof. C. N. R. Rao, F.R.S. (Director of Indian Institute of Science and Chairman of the Science Advisory Council of Prime Minister) Dr. S. Varadarajan (Member, Planning Commission) and Dr. Yashpal (Chairman, University Grants Commission) participated in the Conference. Second International Symposium on Bio membranes Aintamizh Vizha, Niel's Bohr Centenary meeting workshop on Genecloning and Sequencing, Seminar on Trends in Historical writings on Modern India, Training Course in Hybridoma Technology, A.U.G.C. National Seminar on "Gandhian Techniques for the Liberation of Weaker Sections". A workshop on Science and Technology Entrepreneur's Park and a DST "Group Monitoring Workshop on Plant Physiology" are some of the notable meetings.

#### Research Achievements :

Dr. M. K. Chandrasekaran, Professor in the School of Biological Science was the first Awardee of the Degree of Doctor of Science by the University. These submitted by seventy one candidates have been accepted for the award of Ph.D. Degree. Over two hundred research papers from various departments have been published in National and International Journals during the year. Various agencies such as U.G.C., D.S.T., D.A.E., C.S.I.R., I.C.M.R., N.C.E.R.T., I.C.A.R. and I.C.S.S.R. funded 105 Research Projects of various Faculty Members of the University. The total amount funded by the above agencies for the Research Projects is Rs. 4,37,57,890 (Four Crores thirty

eseven lakhs fifty seven thousand and eight hundred and ninety).

#### Awards and Honours :

The University is proud to have dedicated Faculty whose contributions in Humanities and Science have been recognized Nationally and Internationally. Every year several of our Faculty members are selected for coveted awards. In 1985 the following Faculty members received honours.

Dr. T.J. Pandian, Professor of Environmental Ichthyology was selected for the 1984 Bhatnagar Award in Biological Sciences.

Dr. Rm. Periakaruppan, Professor and Head, Department of Tamil studies was nominated as member of Language Advisory Committee by Bharatiya Gnanpit Committee.

Dr. G. P. Rao, Professor and Head, Department of Management Studies and Dr. T. J. Pandian were nominated by UGC as National Lecturers for 1985-86.

Dr. R. Jayaraman, Professor and Head, Department of Molecular Biology was selected by UGC as a National Fellow.

Dr. G. Shaumugam, Professor in the Cancer Biology Unit was selected for the Indian Council of Medical Research Award for Biomedical Sciences.

#### Campus Development :

Four Buildings have been completed this year. They are :

1. The Cell Biology and Genetic Engineering Laboratory.
2. Chronobiology and Animal Behaviour Laboratory.
3. Humanities and Social Sciences Block V; and
4. Despatch Block for the Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education.

#### Convocations :

The nineteenth Convocation (of the year 1985) was held on 10th February 1986. His Excellency Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University presided over the function, Prof. M. G.K. Menon, F.R.S., Member Planning Commission, delivered the convocation address.

A special convocation held on 18th March 1985 conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science on Dr. Eli A. Friedman, Professor of Medicine and Head, Division of Nephrology, Downstate Medical Centre, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A. Hon'ble Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education and Pro-Chancellor of the University presided over the Convocation.

The Fellowships of the Madurai Kamaraj University Tamil Academy (Tamil Peravai Chemmal) for the year 1983 were conferred on Silambu Chelvar Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam and Prof. L. P. K. R. Ramanathan Chettiar.

*Finance*

The year 1985 was a year of financial crisis. Although the University received about five crores from various agencies for the Research Projects of the Faculty, fund

received for the maintenance of the University was poor resulting in a huge gap between income and expenditure. Hopefully this gap will be reduced and eliminated when more funds are received from the State and Central Governments with the enhancement of Block Grant.

**NATIONAL CADET CORPS***Introduction :*

National Cadet Corps department is functioning with a view to impart training to the NCC Cadets comprising of school and college boys and girls. For the purpose of administration, Deputy Director General is the Regional Officer for Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. He is from the regular Navy of the rank of Commodore. He is the Head of the Department for all purposes. There are 6 NCC Group Headquarters and 50 NCC Units stationed in various places of Tamil Nadu.

*Administration :*

Administration on the NCC is controlled by both the State Government and the Government of India. As far as the State Government is concerned, Education Department is the Administrative Department to the NCC Directorate. As far as the Government of India is concerned, Directorate General NCC functioning at Delhi is the Administrative Department.

*Staff :*

All the Officers excepting two Gazetted Officers in the Directorate are from the Defence Services. Similarly Personnel imparting training to the NCC Cadets are drawn from the regular services. Administrative Staff in the State Cell of NCC Directorate (TN & P), NCC Group Headquarters and Units belong to State Government.

*Finance :*

Expenditure on NCC is met both by the Central and State Governments. Central Government meets the expenditure on NCC Directorate office accommodation and furniture, pay and allowances of the service officers and personnel posted to NCC, pay and allowances of the civilian staff serving in the NCC Directorate (excepting a skeleton staff of State Government serving as State Cell), provision of vehicles, arms ammunition, clothing and necessaries and all the technical training equipment and 50 per cent of the camp expenditure.

State Government meets the expenditure on pay and allowances of all the civilian staff employed in NCC Group Headquarters Units and the skeleton staff serving in the NCC Directorate, honorarium of NCC Officers, refreshment and Washing allowances of NCC Cadets.

contingent expenditure (office accommodation of NCC Group Headquarters/Units, furniture, telephones, service postage and unit equipment), other charges (pre-commission and refresher training courses of NCC Officer-POL charges, amenity and training grant, other adventure activities) and 50 per cent of camp expenditure.

Deputy Director General NCC is the Chief controlling authority for the purpose of Budget and has been delegated financial powers by the State Government.

*ACTIVITIES :*

Following number of Camps Courses were held during the year 1985-86 :—

	Number of Camps conducted.	Number of Officers and Cadets attended	
		Officers.	Cadets.
Annual Training Camps—46	..	483	17,702
Centrally Organised Camps—25	..	28	1,270

Fifteen successfully completed the para Training during the year 1985-86.

Twelve Cycle Expeditions were conducted and 11 Officers and 284 Cadets participated in them.

Besides the above, Trekking, Sailing and Mountaineering expeditions were conducted and these cadets participated. Under Youth Exchange Programme, 4 cadets had been delegated to Canada, 1 cadet to Singapore, 1 cadet to United Kingdom and 1 cadet to Bangladesh. Many Social Service activities were undertaken by the cadets.

National Cadet Corps Cadets participated in the Republic Day Camp at Delhi and they had won the following awards :—

1. Map Reading	..	I Position	2 cadets
2. Skeet Shooting	..	I Position	1 cadet
3. Shooting Competitions	..	I Position	1 girl cadet.
4. Best Cadet JW Girls	..	II Position	1 girl cadet.
5. Signals	..	II Position	1 girl cadet.
6. Sailing	..	II Position	2 cadets
7. Best cadet SD Navy	..	III Position	1 cadet

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Library Service as an investment in human resources plays an important role among factors which contribute to the economic growth. It secures return in the form of a skilled man power geared to the needs and also creates, the right attitude and climate for development.

In recognition of the importance of the Library Service, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act as early as in 1948 for the establishment and organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service.

*Service Units :*

Under the provisions of the Act, Public Libraries Department was having the following service Units:

*Government :*

State Central Library  
(Connemara Public Library) Madras-8. 1

*Local Library Authorities :*

District Central Libraries .. .. . 17

Branch Libraries .. .. . 1,505

Total No. of service units .. .. . 1,523

*Finance* :—Rs. 5,27,34,935 was spent for the provision of the comprehensive Library Service. This is shared by the Local Library Authorities and by the Government during the year 1985-86.

*Evaluation 1985-86 :*1. *Basic Information :*

(i) Total population .. .. . 4,82,97,456  
(1981)  
(ii) Literate population .. .. . 2,21,11,593  
(1981)

2. *Total expenditure of the State* .. .. . 27,09,82,37,00

(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure population). 561.06

3. *Expenditure on Education* .. .. . 5,77,45,80,00  
(Budget Estimate).

(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure population). 119.

(ii) Per capita to Literate population (Expenditure—Literate population), 261.15

4. *Expenditure on Library Service* .. .. . 5,27,34,935

(i) Per Capita to total population (Expenditure population). 1.09

(ii) Per capita to Literate population (Expenditure—Literate population). 2.38

(iii) Per capita to total number of Readers (Expenditure—Readers) 1.55

(iv) Per capita to Total number of Members (Expenditure Members). 42.14

5. *Total Stock Books* .. .. . 1,18,12,448

(i) Per capita to total population (Stock of books—population). 0.24

(ii) Per capita to literate population (Stock of books—Literate population). 0.53

(iii) Average per Unit (Stock of books—Service Units). 7,757

6. *Service Units :*

(i) Total Number of Service Units .. .. . 1,523

(ii) Average population covered by each Unit (population—Service Units). 31,712

(iii) Average literate population (Literate population—per unit Service units). 14,518

7. *Total Number of Visitors* .. .. . 3,39,74,711

(i) Number of working days .. .. . 284

(ii) Per capita to total population (Visitors—Population). 0.70

(iii) Per capita to Literate population (Visitors—Literate population). 1.54

(iv) Average of readers per day for the whole system (Readers—Number of working days). 1,19,629

(v) Average of readers per Unit for the whole system (Readers—Service Units). 22,308

(vi) Average per day per unit (Readers Number of Units—Number of working days). 72

8. Total number of Books Consulted ..	86,13,77	(iii) Per capita to literate population (Books to population).	0.51
(i) Number of working days .. ..	284	(iv) Per capita to total members (Books lent—members).	9.25
(ii) Per capita for total population (Books consulted population).	0.18	(v) Average per day for the whole system (Books lent—Number of working days).	40,749
(iii) Per capita to Literate population (Books consulted—Literate population).	0.39	(vi) Average per unit for the whole system (Books lent—Number of Units)	7,598
(iv) Per capita to total readers (Books consulted—Total readers).	0.25	(vii) Average per days per unit: (Books lent—Number of Unit—Number of work- ing days).	27
(v) Average per day for the whole system consulted—Number of working days).	30,330	11. Total number of Books used .. ..	2,01,86,427
(vi) Average per unit for the whole system (Books consulted—Units).	5,656	(i) Number of working days .. ..	284
(vii) Average per day per unit (Books consulted—Number of Units—Number of working days).	20	(ii) Per capita to total population (books used—population).	0.42
9. Total Number of Members .. ..	12,51,543	(iii) Per capita to literate population (Books used—Literate population).	0.9
Number of working days .. ..	284	(iv) Average per day for the whole system (Books used Number of working days).	71,079
(i) Per capita to total population (members—population).	0.03	(v) Average per Unit from the whole system system (Books used—Number of Units).	13,254
(ii) Per capita to literate population (Members—Literate population).	0.06	(vi) Average per day per unit (Books used Number of unit—Number of work- ing days).	47
(iii) Total number of units .. ..	1,523		
(iv) Average per unit (Members—Number of Units).	822	Conclusion :	
10. Total number of Times Books Lent ..	1,15,72,649	Best reading for the greatest number at the least cost is the aim of the library service.	
(i) Number of working days .. ..	284		
(ii) Per capita to total population (Books lent-population).	0.24		

#### SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Director of School Education is the Chief Administrative Authority for Planning, Monitoring and extending development schemes relating to the School Education and the State Council of Educational Research and Training. At the district level for each district, there is one Chief Educational Officer to assist the Director of School Education in watching the progress of the School Education Programmes. Besides, there are Inspectresses of Girls Schools and District Educational Officers who are entrusted with the academic control of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools and Deputy Inspectors who are entrusted with the academic control of primary and middle schools. Inspector of Anglo Indian Schools and the Inspector of Matriculation Schools supervise the Anglo Indian and Matriculation Schools in the State. These Officers are responsible for the proper implementation of developmental schemes towards academic advance-

ment both qualitatively and quantitatively and for the general administration of schools at their levels.

The size of the school system in Tamil Nadu as on 30th September 1985 ran as follows:—

(1)	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(IN LAKHS.)		
Primary Standards 1—5 ..	29,118	1.17	50.43
Middle Standards 1—8 6—8.	or 5,691	0.67	28.95
High and Higher Secondary Generally Standards 6—10 6—12.	4,123	1.04	29.87
Total .. ..	<u>38,932</u>	<u>2.88</u>	<u>109.25</u>

The strength of pupils, according to the level of standards was as follows :

Standards.	Pupils.
(1)	(2)
	(IN LAKHS.)
1-5 .. .. .	71.93
6-8 .. .. .	24.67
9-10 .. .. .	9.16
11-12 .. .. .	3.49
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>109.25</b>

#### Elementary Education :-

The Government of Tamil Nadu and the Department of School Education had been striving hard to achieve cent percent enrolment at the elementary stage of School Education comprising of the Primary and Middle stages of Education. The following figures show the impressive achievements in Tamil Nadu under Elementary Education.

	Age group 6-11 Standards 1-5.	Age group 11-14 Standards 6-8.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(PER CENT.)	
All India 7 Plan Targets of Enrolment at the end of Seventh Plan (i.e. by 1985-86).	100	75
Achievements in Tamil Nadu in 1985-86.	100	76.21

The enrolment had been very encouraging during this year due to the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme and due to an enrolment drive launched and intensified by the Directorate of School Education.

The number of pupils additionally enrolled in Schools in Tamil Nadu during 1985-86 against a target of 2.25 lakhs was as follows :

Age group.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(IN LAKHS.)		
6-11 .. .. .	0.79	0.70	1.49
11-14 .. .. .	0.74	0.74	1.48
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>2.97</b>

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The rate of dropouts (or wastage) at the Primary School level for age group 6-11 had been coming down in recent years. From 40 per cent in 1977-78 it had come down to 23 per cent during 1984-85. It is expected that on account of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme there would be further reduction in the rate of dropouts

#### Secondary Education :

Out of 18.09 lakhs of children in the age group of 14 to 16 in Tamil Nadu in 1985-86, 50.64 per cent had been enrolled (in Standards IX to X). The following are the details of the schools which had high school students in 1984-85.

	Ordinary (including Anglo Indian and Matricula- tion.)	Central Board of Secondary Education.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools .. .. .	2,483	86	2,569
Higher Schools. Secondary	1,487	67	1,554
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>4,123</b>

The number of students studying in the above 4,123 schools at various levels was as follows in 1985-86

	Pupil in lakhs.
Standards 8 and below .. .. .	17.22
Standards 9-10 .. .. .	9.16
Standards 11-12 .. .. .	3.49
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>29.87</b>

#### Higher Secondary Education :

The strength of Higher Secondary students in 1986-87 in 1,487 Higher Secondary Schools functioning in the State (excluding 67 Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education etc.) was as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
General Courses .. .. .	1,62,016	1,19,009	2,81,025
Vocational Courses .. .. .	44,893	22,872	67,765
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,06,909</b>	<b>1,41,881</b>	<b>3,48,790</b>

Out of the above schools, 49 Higher Secondary Schools were newly opened during 1985-86.

### Vocational Courses

Tamil Nadu has been a pace setter to other States in the field of Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level. The number of Higher Secondary Schools offering Vocational Courses in 1985-86 was 1,126. They offered one or more vocational courses. Out of the 3.49 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in 1985-86, 67,765 (i.e. about 17 per cent) were studying in Vocational courses as detailed below:

Major area to which the vocational course relates.	Number of Students		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture .. .. .	5,246	284	5,530
Home Science .. .. .	80	2,735	2,785
Commerce and Business	21,714	15,732	37,446
Engineering and Technology.	17,497	508	18,005
Health .. .. .	365	3,572	3,937
Miscellaneous .. .. .	21	41	62
Total .. .. .	44,293	22,872	67,765

Courses in computer appreciation education, had been introduced from 1984-85 in some Higher Secondary Schools in the State under a scheme implemented throughout India by the Government of India. Out of the 30 schools having these courses in 1985-86, 16 schools are situated at Madras and 14 in and around Coimbatore.

### Pre-Uniforms to Pupils in Standard 1-8 :

From 1985-86, the Government had sanctioned a massive scheme for the supply of one set of free uniform in standards 1-8 of all schools in the State to pupils who are covered by Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. The number of pupils who were supplied uniforms under the scheme during the year was 58.68 lakhs and the total outlay was Rs. 15.81 crores. The schemes were implemented with the co-operation of the Departments of Handlooms and Textiles and Social Welfare as well as the Khadi Board, etc

### Free Supply of Text-Books in Standards 1-8 :

From 1985-86, another massive scheme was also sanctioned for the supply of free Text-Books in standard 1-8 of all schools to pupils who are covered by Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. The number of beneficiaries during the year was 58.97 lakhs and the total outlay was Rs. 11.54 crores (of which Rs. 1.24 crores was borne by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society). About 5 lakhs of pupils in standards 1 were supplied slates also free during the year at a cost of Rs. 11.52 lakhs.

## SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

The Department of Sports and Youth Services came into existence during September 1979. Various schemes had been launched for the development of Sports and Youth Services. Compared to the year 1984-85 (Rs. 169.69 in lakhs) the total Budget allocation for the year 1985-86 was Rs. 229.85 lakhs.

Among the various Schemes, the Sports Schools and Sports Hostels played a vital role in the development of sports activities. Sports Schools had been started in the following places :

1. Y.M.C.A. Sports School, Madras.
2. S.R.K. Maruthi Sports School, Periyannayakkanpalayam, Coimbatore.
3. Rani Seethai Sports School, Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram.

Apart from these Sports Schools, there were 3 Sports Hostels functioning in the following places under the direct control of this Department. They were —

1. Sports Hostel, Trichirappalli
2. Sports Hostel, Madurai.
3. Sports Hostel, Tirunelveli.

Besides, a sport School exclusively meant for girls had been started in P.S.G.R. Krishnammal Higher Secondary School Coimbatore during 1982.

Admissions were made to these Schools every year and intensive training was given with free nutritious diet and

lodging facilities. The students who had been admitted in these Sports Schools/Sports Hostels were supplied with free Sports materials apart from excellent coaching in the respective disciplines.

The other Schemes being implemented in this Department were as follows :

1. Sports encouragement at the School level.
2. 10 School Sports competition.
3. Catch them very young tournaments.
4. Catch them young tournaments.
5. Sports Scholarship.
6. Orientation course to Physical Education Teacher
7. Financial Assistance to Private Sports clubs.
8. Fellowship to Research Scholars in Sports and Physical Education

### Sports Magazines.

For the documentation purpose of the Sports activities in Tamil Nadu, a magazine was being published as 'Sports of Tamils'.

### SPORTS FILM LIBRARY.

Sports Films of Sports techniques and physical activities were purchased and screened to various Schools and Colleges and other Organisations to inculcate and propagate the sports interest among the Students Non-student and Public at large.

## TAMIL NADU STATE SPORTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

This Corporation had been started during 1984 for the development of sports activities and with various other objectives. This Corporation now releases grants to various sporting State Associations in Tamil Nadu.

The events that were conducted both by the Department of Sports and Youth Services and the Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation were

1. *Rajasekaran Memorial Run* :—This was conducted during August 1985 in which 7,000 people participated.

During March, 1986 this was conducted at Madurai in which about 30,000 people had participated—

2. *All India Women Sports 1985*.—About 2000 Women from various States had participated in this grand All India Sports Championship for Women held at Coimbatore during December 1985. The Hon'ble Chief Minister released generously Rs. 2 lakhs for giving prize article to all participants.

Apart from these, the following events were also conducted during the year by the Corporation :

1. State Pongal Sports at Cuddalore during February 1986.

2. Rural Sports.

3. Anna Cycle Race.

4. Leagu Sports.

### YOUTH WELFARE.

#### *National Service Scheme.*

This is a Central Scheme financed both by Central and State Government in the ratio of 7 : 5.

Tamil Nadu had 2000 students in 1969-70 under NSS. During 1985-86 the strength of student volunteers had been increased to 35,000. The Tamil Nadu thus was a major State in the country in the implementation of NSS on a massive scale through its Universities, Colleges and Schools.

#### *Nehru Yuva Kendras.*

For the benefit of Non Student Rural Youth Nehru Yuva Kendras had been established by the Government of India. At present Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning in Tamil Nadu in 10 districts.

The Director of Sports and Youth Services was the State Controlling Officer for all Nehru Kendras and the various schemes were implemented successfully. During March 1986 the Department of Sports and Youth Services and Nehru Yuva Kendra, Madurai had jointly conducted a successful National Integration Camp in a grand manner with the inauguration by His Excellency Governor of Tamil Nadu. In this camp, various States of the country took part.

#### *Rural Sports Centres*

At present 348 Rural Sports Centres are functioning in the villages of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 1,200 is being paid as financial assistance for each Rural Sports Centres as detailed below :—

	RS.
(a) Purchase of Sports equipments ..	600
(b) Honorarium to Trainer incharge ..	600
	1,200

#### *Youth Clubs.*

145 Youth Clubs were functioning in the Villages of Tamil Nadu at present. The Government of Tamil Nadu is providing financial assistance at Rs. 880 per centre. The total financial commitment was Rs. 1,27,600 (880 x 145—1,27,600).

#### *Hobby Centres.*

8 Hobby Centres were functioning at the districts of Madurai North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappall and Periyar. A sum of Rs. 2,800 is being sanctioned to each centre every year.

#### *Block Level Rural Sports.*

To conduct Block Level Rural Sports in each Panchayat Union, a sum of Rs. 250 is being sanctioned every year. The total financial commitment to the State Government was Rs. 94,500 during the year.

## TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses rich collection of rare Government records. It serves as a centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administrators and researchers. It has in its holdings all the records of the Secretariat except those of the last three years and also the records of the Board of Revenue except those of the last ten years. Its collection includes the records of certain Heads of Departments and some miscellaneous records of historical and administrative

value and also rare books/reports. The English records date back to the year 1670. These valuable records are preserved here on modern scientific lines. Reference media such as Guides, Catalogues, Indexes, etc. are available for the records kept here. Much work had been done on their better preservation. scientific management systematic publication of Select Documents, facilities for research and so on.

The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research was the Head of the Department.

During the period under report, the District Record Centres at Madurai, Chidambaram and Coimbatore continued to function under the aegis of the Tamil Nadu Archives. A new District Record Centre at Tiruchirappalli was started functioning with effect from 27th February 1986.

## II. RECORDS.

### Annual Accession :

(i) *Tamil Nadu Archives*.—During the period under report, 1,345 bundles of records from the various departments of the Secretariat for the year 1981-82, 8 bundles of records of the Board of Revenue covering the period from 1973-74, Electoral Rolls numbering 257 and 672 bundles of old Survey records from the Central Survey Office was transferred to the custody of this Archives. 2,293 strong almirah documents like agreements, bonds etc., were also received for safe custody.

(ii) *District Records Centres*.—The details regarding the number of records transferred to the custody of the District Record Centres were as follows :—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. District Record Centre at Chidambaram. | 17,679 R.Dis. files and 21 books (from the Collectorate, Taluk offices and other departmental offices in South Arcot District). |
| 2. District Record Centre at Madurai.     | 6,774 files (from the Collectorate Taluk offices and other Departmental offices in Madurai District).                           |
| 3. District Record Centre at Coimbatore.  | 225 disposal files and 18 bundles in Coimbatore District.   |

### Information supplied to Government and Public:

The total number of requisitions for records and information received during the year from the various Departments of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, Research Scholars, etc. was 45,995. Of these, 229 cases involved searches. More than 36,211 records were furnished to the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Research Scholars, etc. The records received back and restored during the period under report were more than 35,384 and 24,105 respecti-

This Archives continued to serve as one of the inspection centers in Tamil Nadu for inspection by the public of the printed specifications, etc., of the Controller of Patents and Designs, free of cost.

*Report on District Records*.—The annual Reports for 1985 regarding the condition of records of East India Company's period received from the District Collectors and the Heads of the Departments concerned revealed that those records of non-current period were generally in a fair state of preservation although in certain cases they were reported to be old and brittle.

*Library*.—The Archives Library served as a reference library to the staff and research scholars. During the period under report 604 books and 151 periodicals were received and added to the Library. 26,945 books, etc., were issued to the research scholars, stacks, etc., 26,734 books were received back and restored. Certified copies from the Tamil Nadu Government Gazettes were granted to 317 persons who applied for them and a sum of Rs. 3,411.30 was collected towards search fees and transcription charges.

The work of re-arrangement, access classification and cataloguing of books by the Library staff was in progress during the period.

This Archives continued to subscribe for the archival journals published by the various archival institutions in India and abroad.

## III. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

### Research Scholars and facilities afforded :

377 Research Scholars were granted permission to consult the records in this Archives on the various topics of their research. Of these 290 from Tamil Nadu 80 from other States of India and 7 from Foreign countries. A separate section consisting of a Research Officer and a Junior Assistant continued to function to assist the researchers. Facilities like prompt supply of records to scholars in a special counter opened under Direct Access Procedure, free access to library books, supply of Xerox Photostat as well as typed copies of records on payment of prescribed fees, etc., continued during the period. A microfilm unit had also been installed in this Archive in order to supply micro film copies from records on payment of micro film charges.

## IV. PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

9,792 bundles of records were fumigated in the vacuum fumigation chamber. 10,307 books were deacidified by the dry method, and 13,360 sheets of old records by wet method. The broken record planks and worn out tapes were replaced by new wherever necessary. 95,366 sheets of records of different sizes were mended and 1,234 volumes of books, registers etc., were stitched and re-bound

9,792 sheets of photostat copies were taken and supplied to scholars and for Official use. A sum of Rs. 7,983 was collected towards reprography charges.

30,559 sheets of roneo copies were taken by using the Electronic Stencil Cutting machine.

52,511 exposures of 35mm and 22,040 exposures were taken by using the micro film camera.

#### *Archival Training and Advice :*

Archival service such as imparting training in archives-keeping and offering archival advice on preservation methods, preservation of record against record pest etc. continued during the period. 155 persons (from the level of record clerk to Superintendent) deputed by the various Government offices and Government undertakings in Madras and other places in the State were trained in record Management and the certificate issued to the trainees on successful completion of their training. 24 Section Officers from the Secretariat of the Government of Tamil Nadu also joined the Training programme. Under 2nd phase of training two I.A.S. probationers studied the working of the Archives as well as the various methods adopted for Archives-keeping. A practical training in mending of old records was imparted to 12 students of Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Archives keeping of the Annamalai University.

#### *District Gazetteers :*

The implementation of the Gazetteers scheme in 1985-86 was continued. Under this scheme, seven district gazetteers had been published so far, the latest being the Pudukottai District Gazetteer, published in 1983.

During the year 1985-86 considerable progress has been achieved in the finalization of the Dharmapuri District Gazetteers. Out of the nineteen chapters of the books ten had been completed and the work on other chapters was also nearing completion.

The work on the Tamil version of the Ramanathapuram District Gazetteer was also completed and it was sent to the press during this year.

The practice of appointing Editor-Gazetteers on contract basis which was found to be ineffective was dispensed

### **TAMIL NADU TEXT BOOK SOCIETY.**

Nationalisation of School Text Books began in Tamil Nadu in the year 1960. But it gathered momentum only during 1970. To cope with the extended work load the Government of Tamil Nadu incorporated the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society on 4th March 1970.

The Bureau of Tamil Publications which had been functioning with a limited purpose of bringing of Tamil medium Text-Books at the Collegiate level consequently merged with the Society.

#### *Organisation set up:*

The Executive power of the Society are vested in various Committees like the Board of Governors, Executive Committee, Academic committee and Finance Committee

with and a Senior Officer in the grade of Deputy Collector was appointed Editor-Gazetteers during January 1985. Concerted efforts were being taken to push through the Gazetteer work in the State.

#### *Publication Cell :*

Select Documents on (1) Education—Medium of instructions was published. The work of Neil Statue Satyagraha was completed and it was sent to the press during the year.

District Record Centre at Tiruchitappalli was started in Part II proposals in the VII Five Year Plan. Thiru A. J. Ethiraj was appointed as Assistant Commissioner with effect from 27th February 1986. Organisation of one more District Record Centre at Salem was under active consideration of the Government during this year 1986.

#### *Meetings of the Indian Historical Records Commission and National Committee of Archivists :*

The 35th Meeting of the National Committee of Archivists was held at Bangalore from 19th February 1986 to 21st February 1986 under the auspicious of Karnataka State Archives. The Deputy Commissioner (Technical) was deputed to attend the meeting.

*Vigilance.*—The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research was Vigilance Officer in respect of this Department. There was little scope for corruption in this Department. Regular surprise inspection was however conducted and no case had come to notice during the period.

#### *Visitors :*

For observational study the following visitors visited this Archives:—

1. 11th refresher course on Conservation of Museum objects students visited on 18th June 1985.
2. Mr. Basker Banerjee, Bihar State, Commissioner and Secretary visited on 16th July 1985.
3. Mr. N. Mohamed Khan, Lecturer, Calicut University visited on 24th October 1985.

State Education Minister is the Chairman of the Board if Governor and Education Secretary is the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Chief Executive Officer of the Society is the Managing Director, The other Executive Officers are the General Manager and the Secretary.

#### *Preparation of Manuscript :*

The Society brought out almost all text books for class use from Standards I to XII under a phased programme. Readers were brought out for Tamil and English language and Subject books were brought out in addition to Tamil and English media, also, in the minority languages of the State viz., Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu. The Society brought out about 315 titles. The total cost of

these books was nearly Rupees Seventeen Crores per annum.

The Society proposed to bring out minority Language Readers from the academic year 1986-87 for Standards I to III.

As for the Higher Secondary course, the Society had brought out Telugu and Malayalam Prose and Poetry Selections for the first and second years under Part I Text Books pertaining to the other languages under Part I and under Part III which were prescribed by the Government were purchased in bulk from the respective publishers and made available to the students, through the Society's distribution channels.

Manuscripts were prepared in Tamil and then the English version was got through translation by the Same Author. Then both the Tamil and English version were passed to Translators of the minority languages.

#### *Printing and Publication:*

The final manuscripts were edited by the Editor of the Society and got ready for being handed over to the printers. Since the Society was not having its own printing press, the printing work was done in 160 private presses. In addition to the headquarters i.e., Madras, the printing work was being executed at out stations like Sivakasi, Madurai, Salem etc.

At present, the Society's publication programme was implemented in a phased manner from 1st Standard to X Standard. This programme which commenced in the year 1980 was completed in 1984. As for the Higher Secondary books, the set of books which come out when the courses was introduced in the State still invague. Normally, the life of a title runs it five to six years.

While printing paper for Text books production was also being provided by the Government of India at concessional rates.

#### *Distribution:*

The Society distributed its productions through the Co-operative sector. 57 wholesale Co-operative Markets Societies through their 122 Sales points were managing

the wide network of distribution. At the retail level private books sellers who had registered with the Society and Co-operative stores played a vital role. In the city of Madras, the Society distributes books directly to the retailers from its godown complex.

#### *Exercise Books:*

The Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted the production and distribution work pertaining to student exercise books with the Society from the year 1979. This had resulted in the complete elimination of black market and hoarding of note books.

The work of manufacturing and distribution of exercise books made out of Concessional paper allotted by the Government of India had been entrusted to this Society with effect from 1st October 1979. For the manufacture and distribution of exercise books the Society had opened Six Regional offices throughout the State. The sale of exercise books in 1985-86 was to the extent of Rs. 310 lakhs.

The note books manufactured by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society were supplied through the Co-operative wholesalers directly to the Schools.

#### *Financial Assistance :*

This Society supplied Textbooks free of cost to the pupils studying in classes I to III who were the beneficiaries of the Noon Meal Programme before the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Free Textbooks scheme for Standards I to VIII was introduced during the academic year 1985-86. The cost of books supplied to them per year was nearly Rs. 1.60 crore. Now this amount is being passed on to the Government and the Society's contribution to the above scheme.

In addition to this Society contributes Rs. 50 lakhs every year for the construction of additional blocks to meet the need of schools from its surplus funds.

For the Welfare of teachers this Society had contributed Rs. 43.75 lakhs for the conduct of inducted course. In addition every year a sum of Rs. 10,000 is being contributed to the Teachers Welfare Fund. The Head office of the Society is now functioning from its own building. The 10 storeyed office complex built at a cost of Rs. 1.60 crores was declared open on 13th June 1985.

## TAMIL UNIVERSITY.

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran on the eve of the Fifth World Tamil Conference during 1981 at Madurai that a separate University would be set up for research in Tamil Language which has got a glorious past and is rich in heritage and myriad fields like arts, literature, medicine and philosophy, an experts committee consisting of several eminent Tamil Scholars was con-

stituted and the committee submitted a detailed report to the Government. The Tamil University was established on the basis of the report on the 15th September 1981. Within the short period of four and a half years since the university was established. The objectives enshrined in the Tamil University Act had blossomed into laudable schemes which were being successfully implemented.

The important noteworthy achievements of the university are detailed below. Five faculties, namely the Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Manuscriptology, Faculty of Developing Tamil, Faculty of Language and the Faculty of Science and eighteen departments under these Faculties had been framed and most of the academic posts pertaining to these had been filled up. The statutes of the university were framed. An extent of nearly a thousand acres of land was acquired and construction of buildings for the university in the acquired land begun. The fact of the U.G.C.'s appreciation of the University's exemplary functioning and creditable achievements and the U.G.C.'s recognition of the University as eligible to receive U.G.C. aid under section 12-C of the U.G.C. Act for non-developmental purposes may be made mention of. During the current year also the various departments and centres of the University were making rapid progress in their activities.

A school of Philosophy with three Departments of Saivism, Vaishnavism, and Vedic Hindu Religion was functioning well at Kancheepuram from 1st June 1983 with financial assistance from the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Board. A workshop on Logic and Linguistics in September 1985. A Seminar on Christianity in January 1986 and an International Seminar on Dhyana/Chan/Zen and Tantric Buddhism in March 1986 were held. The Tribal Research Centre at Udhagamandalam continued to function with financial assistance from State and Central Governments. The Central Government had released a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for its share for the year 1985-86 for the Tribal Research Centre during September 1985. His Excellency Giani Jaisingh President of Indian laid the foundation Stone for the buildings of Tribal Research Centre Complex at Mathura Palada, Udhagamandalam. The President was pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the welfare of the tribals. While laying the foundation Stone the construction of the buildings for the Tribal Research Centre at the site of the 25 acres of land given freely by the Government of Tamil Nadu was in progress.

The Centre for underwater Archeology continues to function with financial assistance from NISTAD, New Delhi. It was the first of its kind in India. About 112 artefacts had been collected and exhibited at the centre. Two anchors were located near Tondir and a few artefacts were exhibited during the 13th Trade Fair organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Madras.

#### *Research Schemes completed in the Faculties :*

In the Department of Music of the Faculty of Arts, 32 New Ragas had been invented by Prof. D.A. Thandian, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and it had since

been published. The Music Department continued to conduct research of the Ancient Tamil Music Composition.

In the Department of Palm Leaf Manuscripts of the Faculty of Manuscriptology had published an edition of Kurunthogai and one chapter of Ilampootanar Uraivililising the grant of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The Bibliography of Manuscripts had been brought out. Three other books had been published.

In the Faculty of Language the first part of the Compendium of Sangam Literature Commencing from the letter 'Aa' and ending with 'ow' had been published. An index on Tholkappiam compiled by the Department of Linguistics had been published.

In the Department of Epigraphy some interesting new inscriptions at Tondi were identified. An inscription of Veerapandiya AD 1178 found in the middle of the tank, called Kaikkalun Kulam bearing an inscription of the Pandya Chera and Chola were discovered by Pulaver S. Raju and K. Rajan, Junior Research Fellow, Department of Epigraphy.

During excavations in Kodumal on the northern banks of Moyar rivet, existence of several village during Sangam period were identified and several artefacts were taken possession of. Further excavations during April to June 1986 inhabitation and cemetery areas, numerous artefacts and antiques like beads made of semi-precious stones, shell and glass, iron and copper objects, silver coins, pottery of Roman origin and these suggest that the place was a flourishing industrial and trade centre.

The language faculty building had been completed. The construction of the Library building, first floor of the faculty guest house and the administrative block were in an advanced stage. The construction of Women's Hostel with the financial assistance from the U.G.C. was in progress.

#### *Finance :*

The State Government had sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 70 lakhs for the year 1985-86 for the maintenance of the University and Rs. 45 lakhs for construction of buildings for the University and Rs. 6.5 lakhs for publication of science books through Tamil.

The U.G.C. had agreed to sanction a total grant of Rs. 1.00 crore during the VII plan period. So far it had released Rs. 14 lakhs; of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 6 lakhs for books and journals. For Adult Education programme, a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs had been released by the U.G.C.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### *Entrance Exam :*

Entrance Examination to Engineering Degree courses was introduced in the State from 1984-85. This system had gained the appreciation of the public and press. The System had therefore been extended for the academic year 1985-86.

### *Expansion of Technical Education :*

In the last two or three years, Technical Institution had been opened considerably in many Districts. There are at present 30 Engineering Colleges and 129 Polytechnics in the State. The intake of students had increased to 6,000 in Engineering Colleges and 22,000 in Polytechnics during 1985-86. Of the above intake, the number of girl students had increased to 900 in Engineering Colleges and 1,600 in Polytechnics. This had increased the opportunity for rural students who had obtained good marks to join Technical Education. Besides, the poor students who can not afford to join the city Colleges and stay in hostel by spending substantial sum of money were now able to join the newly started institutions in the neighbouring area.

### *Tamil Medium :*

The Principals of all the Technical Educational Institutions were instructed to teach the subjects in Tamil or English or both in English and Tamil so that the rural students can easily understand the subjects. This system had been introduced in all the Technical Educational Institutions from 1984-85 onwards. Besides the students had been permitted to write their Board Examinations for diploma courses in Tamil or English or both in Tamil and English.

### *Computer Programming in Technical Institutions :*

Considering the development taking place in the field of Computer Science, Computer Programming had been introduced as a compulsory subject in all the Technical institutions. Computer had been provided in all the Technical Institutions to introduce the computer programming subject.

### *Computer Courses :*

The Diploma course in computer science and Engineering had been introduced in some of the Polytechnics from 1985-86 onwards. A post diploma course in computer applications had been introduced at the Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem with assistance from the Central Government.

The following courses are offered at the degree level in the Engineering Colleges.

1. Computer Science and Engineering.
2. Instrumentation and Computer Engineering.
3. Computer Technology and informatics.

### *Use of Computer in the Directorate :*

Computer was being utilised for Examination work pertaining to Diploma, Post Diploma, Certificate and Commerce Examination. Besides, with the help of computer.

1. The bio-data of teaching staff of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics were compiled.

2. Admission work for the 30 Engineering Colleges had been effectively done during 1985-86 comprising the details of about 11,250 students.

3. The examiners list for 900 subjects under the 49 diploma and 20 post diploma courses had been prepared.

4. The remuneration bills for payment of remuneration to Examiners had been prepared.

The computer was hitherto being utilised for the Examination work. Now, computer is being utilised also for administrative work.

### *Self-financing Scheme :*

There are 129 Technical Educational Institutions at present in Tamil Nadu. Of these, 71 Polytechnics are self-financing Polytechnics. Similarly, there are 30 Engineering Colleges which includes 23 Self-financing Private Engineering Colleges. The Government had constituted a Review Board and a Review Committee to review the progress of the newly started self-financing institutions in their G.O. Ms. No. 626, Education date 14 the June 1985. These bodies had so far reviewed 7 self financing Engineering Colleges and 7 self-financed Polytechnics. The remarks of the committees had been communicated to the concerned institution to take further action. The reports of the committee had been forwarded to the Government.

The Government in turn scrutinises these reports pointing out the lapses, short-comings deficiencies in providing facilities in the Institutions concerned and the Managements of those Institutions are instructed to set right the lapses within a stipulated time frame. This tends to help the steady and proper development of the self financing Institutions.

Besides, the Director of Technical Education review the progress of the newly-started self-financing institution through personal inspection. The Director of Technical Education also convenes periodical meetings of the Management/Principals of the Self-financing Institutions and reviews in detail the action taken by the self-financing

institutions to create the infrastructural facilities and advise them to expedite the creation of infrastructural facilities to maintain standards.

Action had been taken to prevent the collection of excess fees in the self-financing institutions whenever representations from the students were received on the collection of excess fees.

*New Courses :*

During 1985-86 the following two Departments had been set up at the Government College of Technology Coimbatore.

1. Computer Science Department.
2. Instrumentation Engineering Department.

B.E. Degree Course in Electrical and Electronics Engineering had been started at the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.

*New Polytechnics.—*

The following new Polytechnics had been sanctioned during 1985-86 under the self financing scheme :—

1. Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills, Polytechnic, Palacode.
2. St. Xavier Polytechnic, Seithunganallur.
3. Thirunanjiah Lingammal Polytechnic, Mettupalayam.
4. Arulmigu Kallalagar Polytechnic, Melur.
5. Thanapandian Polytechnic, Thirumangalam.
6. Pandian Polytechnic, Thiruppattur.
7. Srinivasa Polytechnic, Keeranur.
8. Arulmigu Chandikesuvarar Polytechnic, Usilampatti.
9. M.A.V.M.M. Polytechnic, Varichiyur.
10. Kalaivanar N. S. K. Polytechnic, Senbaharamaputhur.
11. Christ the King Institute of Technology, Othakalmandapam.
12. Arulmigu Senthilandavar Polytechnic, Tenkasi.
13. Vinayaka Mission Kirupananda Variar Sundara Swamigal Polytechnic, Salem.
14. Rajaji Institute of Technology, Neikarppatti.
15. N. A. Manjammal Girls Polytechnic Saktinagar Rajapalayam.
16. Thiru Venkateswara Polytechnic, Virupakshipuram

17. M. S. P. Velayutha Nadar, Lakshmithai Amma Polytechnic, Pavarchatram.

18. Thai Mogambagai Polytechnic, Arani.

The following Engineering Colleges had been started during 1985-86 without any financial commitment to the Government.—

1. Bharathi Institute of Science and Technology, Nelvai Village.
2. Sri Ramaswamy Memorial Engineering College, Madras.
3. Hindustan College of Engineering, Madras.
4. Mookambigai College of Engineering, Keeranur
5. VLB. Jankiammal, College of Engineering and Technology, Kuniamuthur.
6. Rathinavel Subramaniam College of Engineering and Technology, Dindigul.

*Scheme of Entrepreneurship.—*

Seminars and Conference are conducted in the Technical Institutions to encourage students to start their own industries and became entrepreneurs. Such conferences had been conducted during 1985-86 in the following Government Engineering Colleges :—

1. Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
2. Government College of Engineering, Salem.
3. Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.
4. A. C. College of Engineering and Technology Karaikudi.
5. Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.

Various matters such as ways to find out self employment, selecting the career, finding markets for selling the products produced by entrepreneurs availing loan assistance from SIDCO., TIDCO, etc., procuring raw materials, etc., were discussed with students in these conferences. The aim of these conferences was to create a sense of responsibility and self confidence in the minds of students.

Such conduct of conferences had been extended to Polytechnics also. In the first instance, a conference had been conducted at the Bharathiar Centenary Memorial Girls Polytechnic, Ettayapuram.

**CONNEMARA (STATE CENTRAL) PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Connemara Public Library, Madras-8 had been named after Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras (1886-1891). Its building had been constructed in Anglo Italian style and opened on 5th December 1896 under the auspices of the Government of Composit Madras

It had 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 recipient Public Libraries in India under the provisions of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954 to receive all materials published in India free of cost.

**Accommodation :**

In order to cope up with the increasing needs of accommodation and other facilities, an additional three storied building at the cost of Rs. 12.7 lakhs was constructed and it was occupied by the library from 1st April 1974.

It has a floor space of 71,700 sq. ft. and shelving capacity of 29,000 feet. It can accommodate more than 350 readers at a time.

**Specialised Wings :**

1. It served as UNESCO Information Centre since 1956 and received all the publications of UNESCO.

2. It also served as UNO Information Centre for its publications.

**Service :**

At present the Connemara Public Library was functioning with the following 7 divisions of services to the Public:

(i) **Reference Service.**—A reference section useful to the scholars was functioning from 1st November 1981 where Encyclopaedias Dictionaries, Guide Books and such other reference materials were collected and kept in one place.

(ii) **Text Book Wing.**—Text Book Wing had started functioning with effect from 1st November 1981 and served the student community of the Metropolis of Madras.

(iii) **Home Delivery Section.**—Through this section books were directly taken to members houses and delivered their doors. A monthly subscription of Re. 1 was collected for the purpose.

(iv) **Lending Service.**—Book lending facilities were provided with to the citizens of Madras from 1st January 1930. In this section there were 29,283 members on rolls as on 31st March 1986. During the year 1985-86, 2,01,741 Volumes were lent to the members.

(v) **Bibliographical Service.**—The library was bringing out Cyclostyled copy "The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography of Children's Literature" in Tamil from January 1963 and also "The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography for Tamil Book" from July 1964.

Both the bibliographies had been merged and was eing issued in a single cyclostyled Volume from 1969

onwards and was being distributed to all the major libraries in Inida. Annual volumes were printed and distributed as above.

(vi) **Periodicals and Newspapers.**—Periodicals received under the Delivery of Books Act were indexed then and there. Index cards for periodicals were maintained in language sequence first and the titles were arranged alphabetically and periodicity wise.

Newspapers of different languages were received under the Delivery of Books and News papers Act. They were displayed on the tables of the reading tables for the benefit of the readers.

During the year 1985-86 this library had received 3,676 periodicals and 313 Newspapers.

(vii) **Other Services.**—In addition to the above the following services were also being rendered to the public.

(1) Quarterly list of Select English books was being brought out regularly and circulated to all the District Central Libraries in Tamil Nadu and major libraries in India.

(2) Periodical display of Books on Topical interest was being arranged so as to enable the readers to acquiant with the latest publications in a particular subject.

(3) Films of educational, cultural and aesthetic taste were screened once in three months to the readers free of cost.

**Extended Timings :**

The library was being kept open to the Public for 12 hours a day from 8-00 A.M. to 8-00 P.M. throughout the year except the following three National Holidays.

1. Republic Day.
2. Independence Day and
3. Gandhi Jayanthi.

**Reference Library :**

Old journals and books published before 1930 were being kept in the old building for reference of research scholars from different parts in India.

**Photo-copying Machine :**

A photo-copying Machine had been installed in this library from 1st February 1985. The charge for the 1st copy was 75 paise and for subsequent copies was 50 paise.

Reprints of books and Newspapers available in this library could be easily had with the help of this machine.

The statistical data about the library are furnished below :—

(i) Number of books in stock .. ..	4,04,719
(ii) Number of members as on 31st March 1986 .. ..	29,283
(iii) Total visitors to the library from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 ..	5,89,332
(iv) Books lent during 1985-86 ..	2,01,741
(v) Books consulted during 1985-86 ..	17,67,996

## Chapter VI

### ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

#### ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU.

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) has been established as a wholly owned State Government Undertaking. Its objectives are development of Electronic Industries in the State. The objects are to be achieved by establishing projects directly managed by the Corporation, establishment of units in the joint Venture apart from marketing assistance to the units in the small scale sector. The Authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5.00 crores and a sum of Rs. 351.10 lakhs has been subscribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1986.

The projects which have been implemented by the Corporation are as follows :—

#### I. Own Projects :

(a) *Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors.*—This project was established at Hosur in Dharmapuri District at a cost of Rs. 179.31 lakhs. It was established in record time of less than 18 months and commenced its commercial production in March 1983. The unit has overcome its initial marketing problems and has established itself firmly in the market—thanks to the boom in the production of T.V. Receivers taking a lead with the competitors like Keltron and Philips.

(b) *Turnover.*—The following progress in the total turnover of the corporation would prove this point.

Year.	Turnover.
	(Rupees in lakhs.)
1983-84	3.30
1984-85	64.25
1985-86	178.60
1986-87 (Estimated)	379.25

(c) *Digital Electronic Watch Project.*—This project which was taken up based on Government of India's Policy to encourage production of Digital Electronic Watches in the country in Public Sector could not be sustained on account of the competition from unauthorised market where the Digital watches are available at less than half the price since the unauthorised channel is not subjected to any of the levies like customs duty, excise and sales. Nevertheless, in order to remain in the market with a consumer product, to gain advertisement value and to build the image among the public, the Corporation

continues this product reducing to the extent possible resulting in marginal loss.

(d) *Contracts Division.*—The Contracts Division has made substantial progress in its turnover, achieving Rs. 24.58 lakhs during 1984-85, as against Rs. 3.29 lakhs in the previous year. The expected turnover in 1985-86 is around Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

The number of Community Radio sets supplied upto January 1986 was 2,641 involving a turnover of Rs. 15.84 lakhs. The envisaged supply during 1985-86 is 3,100 valued at Rs. 18.60 lakhs. This apart custom built equipment have been supplied to various agencies including International Airport Authority of India, Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited, etc.

(e) *Two-way Radio Communication System.*—The Communication Division of the Corporation, with technical collaboration of Marconi U.K., has started commercial production of communication equipments in April 1981. The project is located at Thiruvanniyur, Madras. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 180 lakh. Communication equipments would be supplied to the Government Departments like Police, Railway, Health etc. A turnover of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is expected during 1985-86 and Rs. 120 lakhs in 1986-87. In the next two years, the project will establish itself firmly in the market.

(f) *Marketing Assistance.*—The Corporation has marketed the Quartz Analog Clocks manufactured by the small scale sectors under this scheme. As against 333 Nos. marketed during 1983-84, 2248 in 1984-85 with a turnover of Rs. Rs.6.55 lakhs, the turnover during 1985-86 is expected to be Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

#### II. Joint Venture Projects :

The success of development of Electronics Industry does not lie in merely proliferating own ventures in public sector. The real success lies only in encouraging private entrepreneurs in establishing industries by acting as catalyst agent. This enables private initiative, technology enterprise to gain and achieve the desired results.

This apart while own units would require full investment by the Corporation, joint venture can be established by Corporation investing 26 per cent of the equity. In other words, by encouraging joint ventures with the some funds the Corporation would be able to achieve four times the results as compared to establishment of own ventures.

In the last 2 years, the Corporation has obtained approval of Government for 20 joint ventures, of which 3 projects have not been implemented and the 4th is being implemented by the entrepreneur himself.

The projects which have already gone into production and achieved results are as follows :—

Projects for manufacture of (1)	Name of the joint venture. (2)	Turnover during 1985-86. (3)	Estimated over during 1986-87. (4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Black and White and Colour T.V. Receivers.	Messrs. Happy House TV. Manufacturing Division, Limited.	580.00	750.00
Software for 100 per cent Exports.	Messrs. Advent Computers Limited.	25.00	50.0

Projects for manufacture (1)	Name of the joint venture. (2)	Turn over during 1985-86 (3)	Estimated over during 1986-87 (4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Carbon Film Resistors.	Messrs. Rukmini Electronics Limited.	7.00	25.00
Power Controls Equipment.	Messrs. Elcot Power Controls Limited.	25.00	50.00

Eight joint ventures which have been taken up for implementation are likely to yield results during 1986-87, six joint ventures are in the initial states of implementation and three projects are under contemplation.

## ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WING

### ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES.

In this multi-faceted Development area, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to take considerable effort for the growth of Electrical and Electronics Industries in the State. The Directorate, initiates action on the following item of work as listed as hereunder :—

(i) Provides infrastructure facilities in the form of Functional and Ancillary Industrial Estates and Developed Plots Estates with all amenities.

(ii) Offers testing and quality control facilities, technical consultancy, Services entrepreneurial know-how and guidance and basic information.

(iii) Prepares technical evaluation of projects for financial and other assistants.

(iv) Undertakes scrutiny and appraisal of projects for approval of production programmes by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Government of India.

(v) Liaises with Electronics Commission, Government of India.

(vi) Assists the Indian Standards Institution in formulating standards for electrical and electronics industries.

### FUNCTIONAL AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

Functional Industrial Estates exclusively for the development of electrical electronics and instruments industries have been set up at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Kakkalur Coimbatore and Madurai. These Estates provide for employment to about 5,000 persons.

Developed Plots Estates has also been set up in Perungudi in an area of 106 acres. New areas for developing them

into plots were being acquired to meet the ever increasing demand when fully developed, the developed plots estate can house another 250 industries with employment potential for 5,000 men and women.

### TESTING AND QUALITY CONTROL FACILITIES.

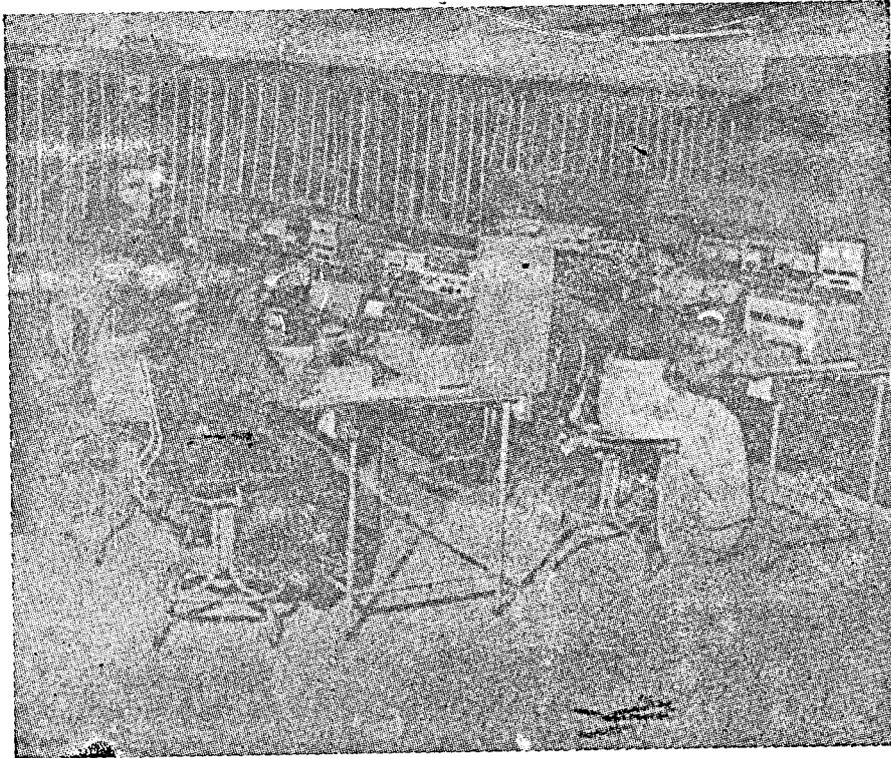
The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur the Electronic Test and Development Centre at Adyar and the Electronic Testing Laboratory, Madurai provide a wide range of testing and product development facilities for a number of Electrical and Electronics Industries in the State. In all, during the year 1985-86 about 62,358 samples were tested and a sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs were realised as service charges. The Data Bank for Information Centre, Thiruvanniyur provides comprehensive guidance to the existing and new entrepreneurs in the Development of the Electronics Industry.

The Director of Industries and Commerce registers manufacturers and dealers under the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) order. A quality control centre was set up at Coimbatore in view of the concentration of electrical goods manufacturers in the area.

### Electro Medical Equipment Centres :

During 1985-86, the Service Centres for Electro Medical Equipments at Guindy, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore had serviced 4,307 equipments and the value of servicing charges realised was of the order of Rs. 10.03 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRONICS CORPORATION.



Test and Calibration Elcot's Communication Division, Madras-600 020.



## INSTITUTE OF REMOTE SENSING

### General :

The Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) was established in 1982 by the Government of Tamil Nadu, under the aegis of Anna University, Madras, in order to assess and monitor the natural resources using the emerging potential remote sensing technology in the State. The institute is headed by a Director and it is staffed by well qualified and trained scientists drawn from various user departments on deputation basis.

### Objectives :

The objectives set forth for the IRS are :

(i) to impart training in Remote Sensing Application to the officers of various user departments.

(ii) to develop data bank consisting of temporal and spatial data products and to generate information system on natural resources.

(iii) to undertake remote sensing survey project for optimum exploitation and management of natural resources.

(iv) to assist user departments in production oriented field problems.

(v) to provide academic support for M. Tech. (Remote Sensing) programme.

The important events and activities on IRS during the year 1985-86 are presented in the succeeding paragraphs:

1. Imparting training in Remote Sensing Applications to the officers of the user departments :

The following Familiarisation/Exposure courses were conducted during the year 1985-86.

Serial number and name of the Course.	Participating departments.	Number of participants.	Period of training.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Digital analysis of Remotely Sensed data.	PWD, Madras University, TNSCB, Survey and Settlement.	7	11-21 September 1985.
2. Do.	Forest Dept.	5	3-11 October 1985.
3. Do.	Geology and Mining, Anna University.	4	21-30 January 1986.

Upto the year 1985-86, the IRS has trained 79 personnel in remote Sensing application.

### 2. Data Products :

The IRS is systematically procuring the input material such as toposheets, Aerial Photographs and Satellite data products pertaining to the whole of Tamil Nadu State from Survey of India, Department of Space, Government of India. The aerial photographs pertaining to districts of Salem and Dharmapuri and Satellite data pertaining to the districts of Madurai, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore were procured for the year 1985-86. A strong data bank is being developed to assist user departments for their reference while formulating welfare schemes in the State.

### 3. Consultancy Projects :

Under the Western Ghats Developments Programme the following consultancy projects were taken up during 1985-86 and reports submitted to the Government ; copies of these reports have been sent to the user departments also for their annual planning exercises :

(i) Resources evaluation for Eco-development of Manjalar Sub-Watershed-Madurai District.

(ii) Assessment of co-degradation in Nilgiris area of Western Ghats.

Delineation and codification of watersheds in Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu region was taken up subsequently.

### 4. Assistance to user departments in the production oriented field problems :

The IRS already acquired strong infrastructural facilities for taking up remote sensing application projects. These facilities were offered to the Agricultural Engineering department for computer classification of data and cartographic enhancement of thematic maps for their remote sensing application projects. Further the equipments and expertise were made available to the Agriculture department also for soil mapping. In general, the facilities and expertise are offered to the user departments liberally.

### Academic Support :

The IRS is extending academic support to the M. Tech programme in remote sensing conducted by the Anna University in offering elective subject on Remote Sensing application to various natural resources. The scientists are also guiding the M. Tech. scholars in their project works.

### 6. Equipments :

The various equipments available in IRS are being fully utilised for application projects and for training of personnel. The equipments procured during the year 1985-86 are :

- (i) Double Scanning Mirror Steroscope.
- (ii) Colour Film Processor.
- (iii) Digital Planimeter.
- (iv) Map Re-production Equipment.
- (v) Spectro Radiometer.

#### 7. Support from Government of India :

The Ministry of Human Resources Development of Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 30.00 lakhs for execution of Remote Sensing Sub Centre (NSSC) during 1985-86 under Institute of Remote Sensing for Research and Development works.

#### 8. Collaboration with National and International Agencies :

The IRS is collaborating with the following National and International Agencies to promote training facilities and procurement of sophisticated equipments :-

##### (a) National Agencies :

- (i) National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad.
- (ii) Department of Space
- (iii) Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.
- (iv) Survey of India, Bangalore.

##### (b) International Agencies :

- (i) International Institute for Aerial Surveys and Earth Sciences, The Netherlands (ITC).

##### (ii) Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

##### (iii) UNESCO]

The FRG has sanctioned technical assistance for the promotion of IRS under bilateral agreement between India and FRG by supplying Photogram metric equipment, training facility to IRS Scientist along with Seconding of experts from FRG to IRS.

The IRS completed the initial period of five years for development of infrastructural facilities with this year (1985-86) and the same is to become fully operational during the second half of the Seventh Plan period.

#### 9. Finance :

During the year 1985-86, the following expenditure was incurred to realise the objectives of the IRS as indicated in the previous paragraphs:

(i) Institute of Remote Sensing—Providing infra-structural facilities and staff emoluments—Rs. 15,21,688

(ii) Western Ghats Development Programme-- Integrated Resources Evaluation in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu Region—Rs. 7,52,000.

### TAMIL NADU ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

The High Level Committee on Energy Constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu, in its meeting held in February 1984, resolved and recommended the formation of Energy Development Agency in Tamil Nadu to Co-ordinate the developmental activities on alternative and renewable sources of energy and energy conservation. Funding for the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency is done through grants by Tamil Nadu Government. The Electronics, Science and Technology Department of Tamil Nadu Government is now the Administrative Department for the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency.

TEDA was formed with effect from 31st December 1984. TEDA started functioning independently from 1st February 1985 and was registered under Societies Act on 2nd April 1985. The major objectives of the TEDA would be--

(i) To actively promote the use and propagation of New and Renewable Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Tamil Nadu acting as the Nodal Agency for the purpose and Implementation of projects therefor.

(ii) To promote energy conservation activities in respect of conventional energy sources like Oil and power.

(iii) To encourage research and development in respect of high technology areas in regard to energy ; and

(iv) To under take projects relating to Integrated Rural Energy Programme in Tamil Nadu.

As a result of initiative, guidance and financial support of ENES, the TEDA has taken up State wide programme relating to demonstration and extension of various new and renewable energy systems such as Solar Water Heating System, Solar Cookers, photovoltaic powered (i) street lighting units and (ii) water pumping systems wind mills, community biogas plants, etc., An attempt has been made to give a brief presentation of the efforts made by the TEDA to contribute to the State Development within the overall parameters of Government policy.

#### 1. Solar Thermal.—

Under Solar Thermal, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India had extended the following types of subsidy during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 for the propagation of Solar Energy on a large scale :

1. SWHS installed in Charitable and Educational Institutions—100 Per cent.

2. SWHS installed in State Government Building (i.e.) Government Hospitals, Guest Houses, etc. (Plus State Government Subsidy 25 Per cent)—75 Per cent.)

3. Hotels, Lodges, Canteens in Private Sector Companies. 33½ per cent.
4. Public Sector Companies .. .. 50 per cent.
5. Domestic Systems .. .. 50 percent of cost or Rs. 3,000 whichever is less.

(State Government meets the 40 per cent of the balance cost or Rs. 1,500 whichever is less).

#### A. INDUSTRIAL SOLAR WATER HEATING SYSTEMS.

Year.	Number.	Total capacity.	Total project cost. (Rupees in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1983-84 ..	11	1,50,300 lpd.	60.70
1984-85 ..	47	1,65,450 lpd.	78.11
1985-86 ..	32	43,300 lpd.	21.92

#### B. DOMESTIC SOLAR WATER HEATING SYSTEMS

1984-85 ..	309	30,900 lpd.	21.63
1985-86 ..	50	5,000 lpd.	3.50

#### C. SOLAR AIR HEATING SYSTEM.

1984-85 ..	1	2,500 cum	1.05
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#### 2. Wind Energy—A Wind mills for power Generation :

Tamil Nadu is one among the five best windy States in India and stands next to Gujarat. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) therefore has proposed to take up Tamil Nadu as one of the important areas for installation of windmills for generation of electrical power through pilot projects.

In keeping with this policy, the DNES in consultation with the Government of Tamilnadu, TNEB and TEDA selected Tuticorin as the place for setting up a windfarm. A total of 10 wind mills each with an installed capacity of 55 KW have already been installed and commissioned to Tuticorin. The equipment for this particular project was

given by the DNES free of cost. TNEB and TEDA jointly shared the erection and installation expenses which mounted to approximately Rs. 30 lakhs. This wind farm at Tuticorin is being expanded in the 2nd phase which consists of another 10 wind mills, each with installed capacity of 55 MW. This 2nd phase of expansion likely to be completed shortly.

The wind Farm at Tuticorin was commissioned actually with effect from 18th January 1986. The power generated from 18th January 1986 to 31st March 1986 was 1,49,901 units.

3. Solar Photo Voltaic Systems—(a) For Street Lighting—Under tribal sub-plan street lights are provided to the remote tribal villages which cannot be electrified are provided with Solar P.V. Street lighting units. The achievements for 1985-86 are given below :

Number of Villages.	Total Number of Units.	Total expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)	(3)
South Arcot District 5 ..	38	..
Salem 8 ..	83	Rs. 8.03 lakhs.

#### (b) For Water Pumping :

To save conventional electrical energy P.V. Pumps (300 Peak Watt) are supplied to farmers at subsidised cost for irrigation purposes.

4. Integrated Rural Energy Programme—Following energy devices are popularised in IREP Blocks :—

1. Installation of Windmills.
2. Installation of Community Biogas Plant.
3. Demonstration and Sale of Solar Cookers.
4. Distribution of High Efficiency stoves.
5. Distribution of Sujala Foot Valves.
6. Distribution of Tropicultors.
7. Distribution of Chulhas.

The allocation for each block is Rs. 12.5 lakhs spread over for a period of 3 years. The various energy saving and tenewable energy devices mentioned above are distributed either at subsidised cost or free of cost.

### TAMIL NADU SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRES

In G.O. Ms. No. 2464, dated 8th November 1982 (Education, Science and Technology), the Government approved the formation of an autonomous Society for the Science and Technology Centres in Tamil Nadu under the name and style of "Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres". The Government also approved the Memorandum of Articles of Association as well as the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of the Society.

In G.O. Ms. No. 182 (EST), dated 20th February 1984, the Government accorded administrative sanction as

well as approval for the establishment of a modern Science Centre at Kottur, Madras, in the name and style of "Periyar Science and Technology Centre" at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.85 crores and adjacent to this Centre the eviction of a Planetarium at a cost of Rs. 1.59 crores. The entire cost of the Planetarium is donated by Thiru C. K. Birla, a leading industrialist of India. An area of 21.25 acres of land has been allotted for the setting of both the Centre and the planetarium at Kottur, Madras.

The purpose of establishing the Centre is to develop Scientific attitude as well as thinking in the minds of the

younger generation by encouraging curiosity and questioning processes, scientific and the natural environment to inculcate an ability to identify the problems and work towards an appropriate solution and to collect and disseminate on demand, information relating to Science and Technology.

*The main objectives of the Centre are :*

1. To undertake scientific research in the areas of Science, Technology, Museology, Astronomy, Celestial mechanics, Astro-Physics, Space Science etc.
2. To establish, operate, promote, run, maintain and manage Science and Technology Centres engaged in advancement of research especially in the field of Propagation of scientific thought and promotion of scientific temper.
3. To provide research facilities for carrying out basic and applied research for the development of methods and models for the dissemination of knowledge in Science and Technology and for the promotion of Scientific temper in harmony with the existing levels of education, prevailing social customs and value systems.
4. To provide facilities for research to technological institutions that are engaged in studies relating to space Science and Technology.
5. To establish, provide, maintain and conduct assist research laboratories and experimental centres for the scientific research leading to fulfilment of the objectives outlined in the foregoing sections.
6. To promote research in appropriate technology to assist in designing, developing and fabricating exhibits in Science and Technology and Astronomy.
7. To promote, develop and improve exchange or scientific knowledge as well as technical Co-operation between other research centres with similar interest and objectives.

On completion, the Periyar Science and Technology Centres will have the following sixteen galleries :

1. Periyar Gallery.
2. Transportation.
3. Physical Science.
4. Electronics and Communication.
5. Motive Power.
6. Pure Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry.
7. Cell, population and Genetics.
8. Evaluation and Ecology
- 9 Metallurgy.

10. Industry.
11. Energy.
12. Health and Hygiene.
13. Environmental Pollution control.
14. Mechanics and Measurement of time.
15. Indian Culture.
16. Transfer of Technology.

The Periyar gallery will be put up in the entrance of the Centre and it will have the displays for propagating the teachings and ideas of Thanthai Periyar on Science and Technology.

At present, 54 exhibits for Physical Science, Transportation galleries and Children's Science Park have been finalised in the first phase.

*Library Books :*

About 300 books on the subjects of Science and Technology purchased from all over the world have been purchased and kept in the library of Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres for reference for designing, modelling and fabrication of exhibits. Data books on Electronics have been purchased for making modern Micro Circuit or the development of Exhibits. A good collection of books on Thanthai Periyar's life history and teaching have also been done for the fabrication of exhibits in the Periyar gallery. Magazines like Science To-day, Comptor to-day, etc. are available in the library for reference. The cost of the books works out approximately to Rs. 40,000.

*IBM 1,620 Computer and its Peripherals :*

Anna University have agreed to donate it IBM 1,620 second generation computer with its peripherals such as memory unit, card reader and disc units. These will be shifted to the Centre and used as working exhibits in Electronics and Communication gallery.

*Extension Activity :*

As an extension activity of the Centre, one day Seminar Programme on "Halley's Comet" jointly sponsored by Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres, Madras and Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College, Madras, was held at Vivekananda College, Madras on 3rd March 1986.

Eminent scientists from various parts of the country were invited to deliver speeches on various aspects of Halley's Comet.

Nearly about fifty schools and colleges were invited and total of about 150 delegates participated in the seminar. Fifty percent of the total expenditure was borne by the Centre.

## TAMIL NADU STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Council had set up during 1984-85 ten sector panels for the various sectors of economy to identify the areas in their concerned sectors where the intervention of Science and Technology inputs are called for to realise the objectives laid down by the Planning Commission in its approach paper for the Seventh Plan. The panels had after a series of meetings, recommended to the Council projects with a total outlay of Rs. 2,623 lakhs during the Seventh Plan with Rs. 143 lakhs as the component for the first year 1985-86. The proposals were formulated on the information available then on the provisions proposed to be made in the Seventh Plan for the Science and Technology sector.

The revised list of project proposals recommended for 1985-86 by the Chairman of the panels was reviewed further by a committee of the references. The list of proposals is given below :

Serial number	Name of Panel and Title of Project and (Code Number).	Ultimate cost. period.	Cost during 1985-86	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
(RUPES IN LAKHS.)				
			(5)	
<b>Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Forest and Fisheries—</b>				
1	Effect of indigenous plant materials on controlled release of nitrogenous fertilisers in lowland and upland crops (AG-1).	5 years ..	15.10	3.10
2	Studies on integrating soil moisture and nutrient management for boosting yield in dryland agriculture (AG-2).	5 years ..	8.25	1.65
3	Seed Fortification and midstorage seed treatment for prolonging shelf life of crop seeds (AG-3).	5 years ..	6.46	2.85
4	Genetic Engineering of Azospirillum (AG-4)	5 years ..	5.22	1.17
5	Post Harvest Technology to enrich the cellulose by-products and wastes as livestock feed and their influence on rueeco-system (VET-1).	5 years ..	39.20	0.80
6	Genetic Combing for Selection of high yielding phenotypes in free species (FOR-1).	5 years ..	11.00	2.00
7	Limnological Studies to estimate fish productivity capacity of some irrigation tanks of Tamil Nadu.	3 years ..	7.11	3.70
Sub-Total ..			92.34	15.27
<b>II. Human Settlements—</b>				
1	Human Settlements and Shelter Policy for Tamil Nadu (HS-001)	2 years ..	4.50	2.40
2	The Role of Segregated Cycle Tracks in urban areas—An investigation (HS-003).	1 year ..	0.75	0.75
3	Study of cost effectiveness by adopting modern trends in the use of building materials and different methods of construction (HS-004).	1½ years ..	0.75	0.50
Sub-Total ..			6.00	3.65
<b>III. Educational Research and Training—</b>				
1	Strategies to arrest the Phenomenon of dropouts in Primary Schools (ER-1).	5 years ..	10.00	1.00
2	Information on the effects of Nutritious noon meal programme (ER-3).	5 years ..	4.00	0.80
3	Evaluation of Technical Education: Quality of technical personnel and acceptability to employees (ER-9).	5 years ..	6.00	1.20
Sub-Total ..			20.00	3.00

Serial number	Name of Panel and Title of Project and Code number	Period	Ultimate cost.	Cost during 1985-86.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
<b>IV. Water Resources, Irrigation and Flood Control—</b>				
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
1	Monitoring and Evaluation of Sea Water Intrusion in the Coastal Aquifer near Madras from Araniat in the north to Kovalam in the South (WIRF-001).	5 years ..	40.00	1.00
2	Biological Control of Weed Growth in channels, tank beds and reservoirs (WIRF-003).	5 years ..	10.00	0.50
3	Strengthening of the existing Hydrologic Data Information system in the PWD of the Government of Tamil Nadu. (WIRF-005).	5 years ..	40.00	0.90
4	Monitoring and performance evaluation of Erode Distributory in Lower Bhavani Project System (WIRF-008).	5 years ..	25.00	0.80
5	The effect of flooded submergence and duration of submergence of the yield response of crops (WIRF-010).	5 years ..	25.00	0.50
	Sub-total ..		140.00	3.70
<b>Social Sciences—</b>				
1	Training of Rural Labour Force (SS-1) .. .. .	2 months <sub>2</sub>	0.61	0.61
2	Communication of Technology to Rural Women through Screen Printing (SS-2).	1 year ..	1.43	1.43
3	Training on Computer Oriented Data Analysis for Social Sciences (SS-6).	5 years ..	1.00	0.20
4	Energy and Industrial Development of Tamil Nadu (SS-7) ..	2 years ..	1.60	0.80
5	A study of the Rural Artisans in Coimbatore District (SS-10) ..	12 years ..	5.00	0.80
	Sub-total ..		9.64	3.84
<b>VI. Environmental Studies—</b>				
1	Monitoring and Evaluation of Water quality of Temple Tanks in Tamil Nadu (ER-05).	2 years ..	15.00	1.50
2	Industrial Development and Environmental implications in Madras Basin (ER-07).	3 years ..	5.38	2.20
	Sub-total ..		20.38	3.70
<b>VII. Medical Sciences (including Nutrition)—</b>				
1.	Strengthening of Research in Immune Systems. (MS-2) .. ..	5 years ..	23.50	1.00
2.	Health Care Delivery and Cancer Research (MS-8) .. ..	5 years ..	10.00	1.00
3.	Strengthening of State Medical Research Council, (MS-5) ..	5 years ..	50.00	0.50
4.	Family Welfare—Research in drugs for male fertility (MS-14) ..	1 year	1.00	1.00
5.	Impact of health and nutrition interventions for children upto 5 years (NUTR-6).	3 years ..	3.00	0.50
6.	Parasite Control and Nutrition Education, (NUTR-2) .. ..	3 years ..	4.30	0.50
	Sub-Total .. ..		91.80	4.50
<b>VIII. Basic Research—</b>				
1.	Studies on the Synthesis of Antileprosy and Antituberculosis drugs (BR-10).	5 years ..	16.90	1.00
2.	Investigations of the conformational aspects of the biomacromolecules—The Nucleic Acids. (BR-7).	5 years ..	9.75	0.50
3.	Basic Research in Molecular Spectroscopy. (BR-6) .. .. .	5 years ..	30.00	1.00
4.	Photo electrolysis of water and aqueous solutions by Semi-conductors using Solar radiation. (BR-9).	5 years ..	55.80	0.50
	Sub-Total .. ..		112.45	3.00

Serial number	Name of Panel and Title of Project and (Code number)	Period	Ultimate Cost	Cost during 1985-86
	2	3	4	5
<i>XI. Energy</i>				
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
1.	Shrouded wind turbines (ENY-1)	4 years	5.55	0.70
2.	Hybrid Vehicles. (ENY-5)	1 year	0.57	1.73
3.	Intergrated Bio Mass generation. (ENY-3)	5 years	21.00	1.73
4.	Fuel economy in transport vehicles (ENY-4)	5 years	20.00	0.70
Sub-Total			47.12	3.70
<i>X. Industrial Research—</i>				
1.	Study of utilising sprinklers or drop irrigation for agricultural purposes. (IR-1)	2 years	5.00	0.75
2.	Improvements to existing methods of paddy processing and packaging using modern techniques (IR-2)	3 years	10.00	0.50
3.	Study on preservation of brown sugar by adopting improved storage techniques. (IR-3).	3 years	10.00	0.75
4.	Curriculum Development in Technical Institutions to cater to the needs of Village Industries (IR-6)	3 years	5.00	0.75
5.	Improved methods for storage of perishable agricultural produce at the source utilizing modern techniques (IR-7)	3 years	10.00	1.75
6.	Entrepreneurship Development (IR-13)	3 years	10.00	2.00
7.	Improvement of techniques for manufacture of handloom products. (IR-5)	3 years	10.00	0.90
Sub-Total			60.00	7.40
Total			599.73	51.76

The recommendations of the referees were considered by the executive committee and the list of project to be taken up during 1985-86 was approved by the Committee and is given below :

Serial number.	Panel.	Title of Project.	Duration (years)	Ultimate cost (VII Plan)	1985-86 cost.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
<i>I. Agriculture and Allied Subjects :</i>					
1	AG-2	Studies on integrating soil moisture and nutrient management for boosting Yield in dryland agriculture.	5	8.25	1.65
2	AG-3	Seed Fortification and mid storage seed treatment for prolonging self life of crop seeds,	5	6.46	2.85

Serial number (1)	Panel (2)	Title of project (3)	Duration (years) (4)	Ultimate cost (VII plan) (5) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	1985-86 cost. (6)
3	AG-4	Generic Engineering of Azospirillum .. ..	5	5.22	1.17
4	FS-7	Linnological Studies to estimate fish productivity capacity of some irrigation tanks of Tamil Nadu.	3	7.11	3.70
<b>II. Human Settlements :</b>					
5	HS-001	Human Settlements and Shelter Policy for Tamil Nadu	2	4.50	2.40
6	HS-003	The Role of Segregated Cycle Tracks in urban areas—An investigation.	2	0.90	
7	HS-004	Study of cost effectiveness by adopting modern trends in the use of building materials and different methods of construction.	1½	0.94	2.50
<b>III. Educational Research and Training :</b>					
8	ER-1	Strategies to arrest the phenomenon of dropouts in primary schools.	5	10.20	1.00
9	ER-3	Information on the effects of Nutritious noon Meal Programme.	5	4.00	0.80
10	ER-9	valuation of Technical Education : Quality of technical personnel and acceptability to employees.	5	6.00	1.20
<b>IV. Water Resources, Irrigation and Flood Control :</b>					
11	WIRF-003	Biological Control of Weed Growth in channels, tank beds and reservoirs.	5	9.00	0.50
12	WIRF-010	The effect of flooded sub-mergence and duration of submergence on the yield response of crops.	5	18.80	0.50
<b>V. Social Sciences :</b>					
13	SS-2	Communication of Technology to Rural Women through Screen Printing.	1	1.43	1.43
14	SS-6	Training on Computer Oriented Data Analysis for Social Sciences.	5	1.00	0.25
<b>VI. Environmental Studies :</b>					
15	ES-05	Monitoring and Evaluation of water quality of Temple Tanks in Tamil Nadu.	2	15.00	2.00
16	ES-07	Industrial Development and the Environmental implications in Madras Basin.	3	5.38	1.70
<b>VII. Medical Sciences :</b>					
17	NUTR-2	Parasite Control and Nutrition Education ..	3	5.47	0.50
18	MS-2	Strengthening of Research in Immune Systems ..	5	23.50	1.00
<b>VIII. Basic Research :</b>					
———— Nil ————					
<b>IX. Energy :</b>					
19	ENY-1	Shrouded Wind Turbines .. .. .	4	5.55	0.70
20	ENY-5	Hybrid Vehicles .. .. .	1	0.57	0.57

Serial number (1)	Panel (2)	Title of project (3)	Duration years. (4)	Ultimate Cost VII Plan (5)	1985—86 cost (6)
<i>X. Industrial Research :</i>					
21	IR—1	.. Study of utilizing sprinkles of drip irrigation for agricultural purposes.	2	5.00	0.75
22	IR—13	.. Entrepreneurship Development .. .. .	3	10.00	2.00
(22 Projects)			Total ..	152.91*	27.92**

\* will be restricted to Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

\*\* rounded off to .....Rs. 28.00 lakhs.

As the Agriculture Department does not have any provision to finance the seven projects relating to Agriculture and allied subjects, the Council has requested the Government to release the grants for the proposals on Agriculture, Educational Research and Training and Social Sciences' given below :—

*I. Agriculture and Allied Subjects :*

1	AG—2	.. Studies on integrating soil moisture and nutrient management for boosting yield in dryland agriculture.	5	8.25	1.65
2	AG—3	.. Seed Fortification and mid-storage seed treatment for prolonging shelf life of crop seeds.	5	6.46	2.85
3	AG—4	.. Genetic Engineering of Azospirillum .. .. .	5	5.22	1.17
4	FS—7	.. Limnological Studies to estimate fish productivity capacity of some irrigation tanks of Tamil Nadu.	3	7.11	3.70

*II. Educational Research and Training :*

5	ER—1	.. Strategies to arrest the phenomenon of dropouts in primary schools.	5	10.00	1.00
6	ER—3	.. Information on the effects of Nutritious noon Meal Programme.	5	4.00	0.80
7	ER—9	.. Evaluation of Technical Education : Quality of technical personnel and acceptability to employees.	5	6.00	1.20

*III. Water Resources, Irrigation and Flood Control :*

8	WIRF— C03	Biological control of Weed Growth in channels, tank beds and reservoirs.	5	9.00	0.50
9	WIRF— 010	The effect of flooded submergence and duration of submergence on the yield response of crops.	5	18.80	0.50

*IV. Social Sciences :*

10	SS—2	.. Communication of Technology to Rural Women through Screen Printing.	1	1.43	1.43
11	SS—6	.. Training on Computer Oriented Data Analysis for Social Sciences.	5	1.00	0.25

*V. Industrial Research :*

	IR—1	.. Study of utilizing sprinkles or drip irrigation for agricultural purposes.	2	5.00	0.75
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### SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS:

The council had approved the organisation of four-seminars during the year 1985-86 covering the following themes :

- (i) Science and Technology for Women.
- (ii) Entrepreneurship Development in Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Eco Development of the Western Ghat region.
- (iv) Environment problems of Tamil Nadu with special reference to Water Supply and Drainage.

In addition, a half-a-day seminar was also organised on the theme " Fisheries Development in Tamil Nadu ".

#### (i) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN.

The Seminar was organised with the co-sponsorship of the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India for two days on March 25 and 26, 1985.

The main issues that arose from the seminar are :-

- (a) The very small number of women in science and Technology research which on all India basis is computed as at 1980 at 1.8 per cent.
- (b) The lack of consciousness of this position of discrimination against women not only in societies generally but also in Government and among scientists :
- (c) The need for some drastic action in order to (i) improve the education of women, starting with literacy and their graduate and post graduate education (ii) giving priority to their admission in research and
- (d) The fuller use of the programme of the Department of Science and Technology for applying S. & T. to solve the problems of rural women.

#### (ii) ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU.

The Seminar was organised realising the need to provide self-employment opportunities for the growing number of unemployed S. & T. personnel. It was held on 12 and 13 July 1985. 33 participants hailing from Small Industries Service Institute, Financial Institutions and Banks, Voluntary Organisations involved in Entrepreneurship Development, Training and Educational Institutions and Government Departments attended the seminar. The seminar was co-sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The recommendations of the Seminar are given below :-

- (1) Special E. D. P. (Entrepreneurship Development Programmes) in curriculum should be given serious consideration in all colleges of Engineering, Science and Technology.

- (2) State Council for Science and Technology with the help of experts should be invited to develop an information base on all aspects of the entrepreneurship programme where data is lacking.

- (3) The council should promote training in entrepreneurship ; this involves

- (a) Moving forward in the development of a Centre for Entrepreneurship-which may or may not develop later on into an institute, depending on Entrepreneurship training being incorporated in all educational and training institutions. Also the suggestion for a comprehensive training programme for one year, should be examined.

- (b) Sponsoring Entrepreneurship Camps of short durations.

- (c) Instituting some awards (i) at school level and, (ii) annually for the best entrepreneur as a means of encouragement of entrepreneurship.

- (4) The Council should establish study groups for deeper study on such subjects as (a) Hi-Tech, (b) preparation of resource profiles, (c) opportunity profiles (d) failure analysis and (e) knowledge based enterprises.

- (5) The Council should take the lead in establishing Science and Technology Entrepreneurial Park-(STEP)-and for this purpose set up an expert group to study this in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology.

### WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS.

- (1) Need for an inventory of Women Entrepreneurs-using the information base.

- (2) Need for education and training of women in order to create skilled men and women with special talents in marketing.

3. Need for special concessions in the matters of "interest" "subsidy" etc., for women entrepreneurs.

### SIPCOT.

- (1) SIPCOT and DIC through the "single window" scheme should move in the direction of providing more than co-ordination ; the present remedial single window scheme should obtain all clearances in principle.

- (2) The Council should help develop consultancy skills in the Engineering College Students for the preparation of feasibility and project reports.

### IDBI.

- (1) SISI should establish an inventory of Seed Capital Schemes in Tamil Nadu.

(2) SISI could bring out a publication in an illustrative and simplified form—which every entrepreneur understands.

(3) The Council should promote through research institutions, research objective body to undertake the reasons for sickness.

(4) SISI could develop an inventory of the various rehabilitation programmes that are operating in Tamil Nadu. This should be directed only to rehabilitate the unit (and not to rehabilitate the promoter) by direct interaction with the entrepreneur and also the bankers.

#### INDIAN BANK.

To have STEPS throughout Tamil Nadu. The State Council should help in setting up STEPS (See Recommendation Session I, No. 5).

#### TRAINING.

1. One of the study groups must concentrate on identifying such of the enterprises which are knowledge based (See Recommendation under Session I, No. 4).

2. Training for College and Engineering Teachers.

3. Interactions of Entrepreneurs with Financial institutions should be improved.

#### RECOMMENDATION TO DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY :

To circulate to all Engineering Colleges (directly from Delhi) the group report on ED as an elective subject for S and T graduates. After 6 months of study of the report the Council should convene a meeting of the principals of Engineering Colleges for seeking their reaction and experience.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES :

The Council had also approved the convening of a conference of the Vice Chancellors of Universities in Tamil Nadu during 1985-86 to identify the thrust areas in which R and D activities in Universities should be taken up and to recommend to the Government this assistance and encouragement to be provided for the purpose. A few eminent scientists from research and development institutions from outside the University sphere were invited to participate in the deliberations to highlight the priorities at the national level. The main objective would be to concentrate purposefully the R and D efforts in our University departments, to identify problems of immediate relevance to the State, and to work towards their solutions through the intervention of S and T inputs.

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The conference was held on 15 March 1986.

*Liaison with Central Government Departments and other agencies involved in S and T activities.*

(i) The fourth All India Workshop of the State Council on S and T was held at Pachamarhi, Madhya Pradesh on 17th and 18th October, 1985. The theme of this workshop was "The Role of State Councils in the Popularisation of Sciences". The Member-Secretary of the Council attended this workshop.

The Secretary in his presentation informed the workshop that the Government of Tamil Nadu have already established a separate Society under the name and style of "Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres". The objectives of this Society inter alia, include popularisation of science to be achieved by organising science fairs exhibitions, quiz programmes etc. The promotion of a scientific temper among the public in general and the youth, in particular, is also included in the charter of this society. A museum of S and T named after Periyar E.V.R. and a planetarium donated by the Birlas, are now coming up in the technological complex at Kotturpuram, Madras. The Society proposes to establish Science Centres at other district headquarters as well in a phased manner during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. It was pointed out that in-as-much as the State Government have already established a separate body for the purpose of any activity by the State Council, in the popularisation of science should be catalytic in nature not calling for additional financial inputs from the State Government. It was however conceded that any specific action in this regard suggested at the All-India Workshop will be considered by the State Council.

Southern Regional Workshop to discuss the EDP Plan for 1986-87.

(ii) At the request of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, the State Council organised the Southern Regional Workshop on 3rd March 1986 to discuss the Entrepreneurship Development Plan for 1986-87. The workshop was attended by 20 participants comprising representative from the four Southern States, the Union Territory of Pondicherry, Entrepreneurship Development training institutions, experts from technical institutions, universities and voluntary organisations involved in Entrepreneurship Development activities and the Banks. It is proposed to recommend to the State and Central Governments, that four Entrepreneurship Development Programmes is to be conducted in Tamil Nadu during 1986-87—three devoted to the specialist areas of Electronics, Textiles and Automobile ancillaries and a special programme for the training of Trainers in Entrepreneurship development.

(iii) Applications have been received from various organisations for financial assistance from the State Council for the conduct of scientific meetings, workshops, seminars etc. The Executive Committee has decided that in view of its limited financial resources, the Council is unable to provide any assistance. However, it agreed

that the applications be forwarded to the agencies of the Central and State Governments with the recommendations of the Council.

Accordingly such requests were forwarded to the concerned agencies.

## Chapter VII

### EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

##### *Employment :*

During the period under report 43 Employment Exchanges continued to function in Tamil Nadu including three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Nagar, a Special Employment Office for physically handicapped and a Professional and Executive Employment Office at Madras and 3 District Employment Offices exclusively for technically qualified persons at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and 8 Sub-Employment Offices at Ambattur, Thiruvallur, Mandapam, Sanakarapuram, Alangayam, Karur, Hosur and Mettur. The four Regional Deputy Director's Office of Employment at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore continued to function during this year also. Besides the special vocational guidance centre for Tribal population at Uthaga mandalam also continued to function during the period under report. One District Employment Office for Technically qualified persons at Coimbatore started functioning with effect from December 1985. Besides one Self-Employment Special Cell at Coimbatore started functioning with effect from April 1985. Besides all the schemes such as Employment Market Information, Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling, occupational Research and analysis and Un-employment Relief which had been implemented during earlier plan period continued to function. During the period under report one additional post of Joint Director (Career Study) had been sanctioned to Supervise the Vocational Guidance and Career Study Centre with effect from December 1985.

##### *Schemes under Manpower and Employment :*

During the period under report the following schemes had been implemented :

(1) During the year a Career Study Centre was established at this Directorate and functioning with effect from 20th December 1985.

(2) During the year under report Career Masters Training was imparted for two days in 7 centres of this State.

(3) During the year, the District Employment Office (Technical Personnel) at Coimbatore was set up and is functioning from December 1985.

(4) During the year, one Standard 20 Diesel Van to Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras-35 was sanctioned,

(5) During the year, the Government had sanctioned for construction of building to Employment Exchanges in Madras City;

(6) A Special Cell to promote Self-Employment at District Employment Office, Coimbatore had also been sanctioned during 1985-86 as a centrally sponsored schemes

(7) During the year, extension of the scheme of House Service Booths viz., "setting up of House Service Booth was extended to other Districts of (a) Salem, (b) Madurai, (c) Coimbatore, (d) Tiruchirappalli and (e) Vellore and 7 more Booths in Madras City was formed.

(8) During the year under report, Madurai District was bifurcated and a new District called as Anna District was formed and the District Employment Office at Dindigul now serves the interest of the new District.

(9) During the year under report, under "One Job per Family" action was initiated by the Directorate to implement the following schemes—

(a) 7 House Service Booths were set up in Madras City ;

(b) 20 candidates at Food Craft Institute Tiruchirappalli and 17 candidates at the Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Adayar were given training in Dish Washing Course ;

(c) 20 candidates at Taramani Horticulture Unit and 23 candidates at Madavaram Unit were given training in Horticulture Training.

(d) 11 Women candidates had been given training in House Keeper's Course.

##### *Statistics of Work done by Employment Exchanges :*

During the period from April 1985, to March 1986, 5,14,312 applicants registered themselves in the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu and 72,723 vacancies were notified by the Employers to the Employment Offices. The number of persons placed in jobs by Employment Offices was 51,442. The Live Register of Employment Exchanges contained 21,45,637 applicants as on the last date of March 1986.

##### *Professional and Executive Employment Office :*

The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras-17 continued to cater to the needs of highly qualified job-seekers. This office continued to maintain close liaison with the District Employment Offices, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux besides leading employers both in Public and Private sector. This office also continued to function as State Employment Co-ordination Office for the purpose of vacancy clearing

During the period under review, this office registered 16,016 professional and Executive Standard applicants and placed 2,140 applicants in, employment. A total number of 52,310 applicants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1986.

*Special Employment Office for physically handicapped.*

The Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras-35 and the Special Units for Physically Handicapped at Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli Thanjavur, and Nagercoil continued to cater to the needs of physically handicapped registrants in their districts and also provide rehabilitation, assistants to them.

*Statistics in respect of these Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped are given below :*

Office.	Number Registered.	Number placed in jobs.	Number on Live Register as on 31st March 1986.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras-35.	1,593	376	7,301
2 Special Units for Physically Handicapped, Madurai.	377	27	1,626
3 Special Unit for Physically Handicapped, Coimbatore.	457	166	2,357
4 Special Unit for Physically Handicapped, Tiruchirappalli.	506	44	1,895
5 Special Unit for Physically Handicapped, Salem.	226	112	1,139
6 Special Unit for Physically Handicapped, Thanjavur.	310	77	958
7 Special Unit for Physically Handicapped, Nagercoil.	116	27	762

Thiru S. Natesan, Junior Employment Officer in-charge of Special Unit for Physically Handicapped at District Employment Office, Salem had received the National Award of Government of India for the year 1985 for the Best Placement Officer for Physically Handicapped from His Excellency, the President of India at New Delhi on 5th April 1986.

*Work done under Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of vacancies) Act, 1959 and Rules, 1960 their under for the year ended 31st December 1985.*

All Establishments in the Public Sector and such establishments where ordinary 25 or more persons are employed in private Sector (Non-Agricultural) come within the purview of the Act.

As on 31st December 1985, the following establishments were covered under the Act:—

(a) Public Sector .. ..	10,518
(b) Private Sector .. ..	3,821
Total .. ..	14,339

During the year, 65,777 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchange by Public Sector besides 6,497 by Private Sector establishments. 49,267 vacancies in Public Sector and 2,920 vacancies in Private Sector establishments were filled through the Employment Exchanges.

Persistent defaulters were instructed by the government render the return ERI regularly.

*Activities in regard to Unemployment Relief Scheme :*

In order to alleviate the distress of the educated unemployed, the Government of Tamil Nadu under G.O. Ms. No. 2680, Labour and Employment Department, dated 25th November 1980 sanctioned a scheme for payment of unemployment Relief amount by the Tahsildar.

According to the Government Order the following 7 categories of unemployed applicants were eligible for the relief with effect from 1st July 1980 :—

- (i) Graduate and Post Graduate in all faculties ;
- (ii) Qualified Secondary Grade Teachers ;
- (iii) Qualified Higher Grade Teachers ;
- (iv) Qualified Physical Education Teachers (Higher Grade/Lower Grade) ;
- (v) Qualified Tamil and Other Languages Pandits ;
- (vi) Qualified Craft instructors and
- (vii) Diploma holders in Engineering.

In G.O. Ms. No. 266, dated 28th August 1984, the Scheme was extended to PUC, plus 2 and S.S.L.C. passed candidates with effect from 15th September 1984 and the rate of payment of relief had also been revised as follows :

- Graduates Post Graduates Rs. 100 p.m.  
P.U.C. Plus 2 Under Graduates Rs. 75 p.m.  
S.S.L.C. passed and other categories Rs. 50 p.m.

In G.O. Ms. No. 285, Employment Services Department, dated 12th September 1984 Government had modified the

procedure with a view to implifying and quickening the process of sanctioning the Employment Relief amount and the Assistant Director, District Employment Officers of the Exchanges had been entrusted with sanctioning and disbursing of unemployment relief amount to the beneficiaries, instead of the Tahsildars.

*Following are the conditions for Eligibility :*

1. Prospective beneficiaries of the above categories should have waited on the Live Registers of Employment Exchange in Tamil Nadu for a continuous period of not less than five years.

2. The total parental income should not exceed Rs. 2,000 per month or Rs. 24,000 per annum.

3. They should not have completed 35 years of age (40 years for SC/S.T.);

4. They should have studied in Tamil Nadu or his parents should have been residents of Tamil Nadu for atleast 15 years;

5. They should not be earning more than Rs. 50 per month.

6. They should not be receiving aid or financial assistance from other sources exceeding Rs. 600 per annum.

#### TRAINING.

##### *Craftsmen Training Scheme :*

At present there are 42 I.T.Is. functioning with a seating capacity of 15,232 in Tamil Nadu out of which 5 (five) Industrial Training Institutes are exclusively for women. Training is imparted in 30 Engineering and 12 Non-Engineering trades. The duration of training is one year for certain trades and two years for some other trades. There are 21 one year trades and 21 two year trades in the Industrial Training Institutes. 9,680 candidates were admitted for the session commenced in August 1985.

##### *Evening Classes Scheme for Industrial Workers :*

Evening Classes for the Industrial workers are being conducted at 7 Industrial Training Institutes namely Ambattur, North Madras, Guindy, Coimabtoe, Madurai, Tiruchy and Mettur Dam with a seating capacity of 1325. 423 candidates came out successful out of 848 appeared in the Trade Test held in August 1985 under this Scheme.

##### *State Special Scheme :*

State Special Scheme for Handloom Weavers, Goldsmiths and Pattern maker is being implemented in four Industrial Training Institutes in the State (i.e) at Tiruchy, Salem, Pettai and Madurai with seating capacity of 180. On completion of training they would be issued certifi-

7. They should not be students.

##### *Duration and Mode of payment :*

The Unemployment Relief would be paid for a total period of 3 years. The Relief would be stopped if the applicant secures employment subsequently. During the Financial year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 654.03 lakhs was spent towards this sch-me.

The number of persons sanctioned with Unemployment Relief as on 31st March 1986 are as follows :—

<i>Serial number and Eligible category for getting Un-employment Relief.</i>	<i>Number of persons sanctioned with unemployment Relief.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1 Graduates/Post Graduates in all faculties.	9,872	1,29,77
2 P.U.C./+2 Higher Secondary / Under Graduates.	11,664	1,35,03
3 S.S.L.C. Passed .. ..	73,259	3,89,23
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>94,795</b>	<b>6,54.03</b>

cates by the Principals of Industrial Training Institutes concerned.

##### *All India Trade Test :*

Every year during the month of July, the All India Trade Test is conducted in the Industrial Training Institutes/Affiliated Institutions. During July 1985 it was conducted in 40 Industrial Training Institutes and 58 affiliated institutes in 30 Engineering and 12 Non-Engineering trades, under the aegis of the National Council for Vocational Training.

The centralised Evaluation was conducted during July 1985 by the Regional Deputy Directors at Industrial Training Institute, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli and by a Deputy Director at Guindy. 10,353 trainees appeared in the trade test held in July 1985 of which 8,519 passed. The percentage of pass was 82 percent. From April 1985 to March 1986 about 4,061 M.T.C.s. had been countersigned and issued to the Principals of Industrial Training Institutes/Affiliated institutions.

The supplementary trade test is conducted during January every year for the failed candidates. During January 1986, 3,833 trainees had appeared in supplementary trade test. The centralised evaluation for the supplementary trade test in January 1986 was conducted by the Deputy Director (Industrial Schools) at Industrial Training Institute, Guindy.

Applications were called for from eligible private candidates for admission to the All India Trade Test which was held in January 1986 in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades in selected Industrial training Institutes. Advertisement calling for applications was published in leading dailies on 24-9-1985, 26-9-1985 and 1-10-1985. Permission was given to the candidates who possess a minimum of three years practical experience as a regular worker in a recognised workshop, factory or institution registered under the Factories Act/Apprentices Act in the trades in which they want to be trade tested by appearing as private candidates.

The State Skills Competition and All India Skills Competition had been conducted during December 1985/January 1986 respectively. State Skills Competition was conducted in the following 12 trades. (i.e.)

1. Electrician
2. Fitter
3. Turner
4. Welder
5. Mechanic (Instrument)
6. Machinist.
7. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
8. Moulder
9. Cutting and Trailoring

10. Carpenter.
11. Wiremen
12. Sheet Metal Worker.

The 21st All India Skills Competition for Industrial Training Institute Craftsmen took place during January 1986. The best trainees only in the first 9 trades were selected to participate in the All India Skills competition which took place during January 1986. Thiru M. Mayilsamy of Industrial Training Institute, Mettur Dam in the Trade of Electrician was adjudged as the Best trainee in the All India Skills Competition held in January 1986.

The best trainee and the instructional staff responsible for training the trainees in the State Level as well as All India level competition were awarded cash incentive as per rules.

#### *Private Aided Industrial School:*

During the year 1985-86 recognition had been accorded to 31 New Industrial Schools and 30 Computer training Institute by this Department. In July 1985 session, 5,500 students were admitted for training. In June 1985, 2,744 trainees had appeared for the Common Examination. Out of them 2,460 students came out successful.

### OVERSEAS MANPOWER CORPORATION.

Overseas Manpower Corporation is an Organisation set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu. It was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on 30-11-1978, as a State-owned private Limited Company. It commenced its business on 1-3-1979, however its effective functioning started only from 6-7-1979. The corporation is governed by a Board of Directors nominated by the Government. The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 50 lakhs and its subscribed capital is Rs. 20 lakhs.

#### FUNCTIONS.

The following were the principal functions of the Corporation :-

1. To seek and secure job avenues abroad, especially in the West Asian Countries for Indian job seekers.
2. To mobilise a good portion of savings with the Indian Nationals abroad and channel it for useful projects in India.
3. To set up joint industrial ventures in India and abroad and
4. To promote export of Indian Products.

Although there were various objectives as indicated, to be pursued by the Corporation, it was for

the time being pursuing only the objective of finding jobs abroad for the Indian skills and is still thinking of diversifying its activities.

#### REGISTRATION OF JOB SEEKERS.

Any person, citizen of India having 3 years experience in his field could register with Manpower Data Bank for future employment. The Corporation had presently more than 20,000 persons in the Data Bank. The Corporation had registered candidates from unskilled to professional skills.

#### RECRUITMENT.

The Corporation adopted the following methods to secure demands from foreign employers :-

- (1) Personal contacts with foreign employers if and when they visit Madras to procure Manpower.
- (2) Addressing foreign employers directly.
- (3) Addressing (or) contacting Overseas recruiting Agents in India to have some tie-up arrangements with them.
- (4) Visiting Indian Embassies abroad by the Managing Director and appraise them of about services rendered by the Corporation.

(5) Addressing the Overseas Employers cover tele by following the Contracts won by them, which is regularly published in the Middle East Journals.

#### SELECTION PROCESS.

On receipt of enquiry from the foreign employer, bio-data of suitable candidates available in the Manpower Data Bank maintained by the Corporation were forwarded for the Employer's shortlistmen. In case of non-availability (or) death of any type of applicants' an advertisement would be released in the press to procure candidates. After the employer finalises his pre-selection the Corporation got the team of employers to Madras to hold interview, trade testing, etc., and finalised the selection. Trade testing would be arranged at the request of the employers in the Government Industrial Training Institute at Madras. The selection was entirely left to the choice of the foreign employer and the Corporation would provide him all assistance including secretarial assistance office accommodation and conveyance facilities etc.,. On an average 4-6 weeks' time is spent in the process of recruiting candidates.

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS DEPLOYED BY THE CORPORATION.

The recruitment of persons to West Asian Countries in 1984-85 and 1985-86 was as follows:—

Year.	Number of persons recruited.
(1)	(2)
1984-85 .. ..	432
1985-86 .. ..	1,505

The Corporation blazed a new trail by organising a management of a Haj Field Hospital in Mekkah, Saudi Arabia for 45 days by deploying 46 persons in September 1984.

#### REVENUE EARNED.

The Corporation levied on the job-seekers a fee of Rs. 20 for the application and Rs. 30 for registration with the Manpower Data Bank. The Corporation levied service charges on the job-seekers for providing employment as per the Emigration Act, 1983. The Corporation levied on the employers the entire cost of Air passage in respect of the workers. Wherever possible, service charges and trade testing charges, and advertisement charges were also collected from the employers.

Owing to strong competition and depressed oil prices many foreign employers were reluctant to pay service charge.

#### CASH INFLOW TO THE AGENCY.

The financial position of the Corporation for 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below.—

Period.	Income.	Expenditure.	Loss/Profit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1984-85 .. ..	7.14	9.94	2.80 (loss).
1985-86 .. .. (Provisional).	33.74	15.45	18.29 (Profit).

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS IN 1984-85 AND 1985-86.

Period.	Amount.
(1)	(2)
RS.	
1984-85 .. ..	68,616
1985-86 .. ..	1,00,000 (approximately.)

Besides, it was estimated that the candidates who had been placed in employment abroad might remit foreign exchange approximately equivalent to Rs. 90 lakhs per annum.

#### MANAGING DIRECTOR'S TOUR.

As per the orders from the Government the Managing Director of this Corporation undertook an exploratory tour to the Middle East and Gulf countries for a period of 15 days during November 1985. During his tour, he visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan, P.D.R. Yemen, and U.A.E. During his foreign tour he contacted many prominent employers and Indian Missions in those places.

On his returning from foreign tour, he had given a detailed report to the Government in which he had reported that there was no good scope of employment for Indians, in those countries. In fact, he had observed large scale return of Indian labourers and gradual reduction of working hours and salaries, due to depressed oil prices.

#### PROBLEMS FACED.

The Corporation found the field of Overseas recruitment very competitive wherein questionable and unethical practices are followed by private agents. Briefly stated, the main competition in the field was from private agents who indulge in unfair trade practices for canvassing vacancies. In addition to this the Corporation was weighed down by formalities and regulations. The private agents recruited and sent out all types of persons by circumventing or contravening emigration rules. The foreign employers were usually influenced by their top executives, a majority of whom showed an inclination of feathering their own nests in the process of recruitment.

#### DIVERSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES.

If this Corporation has to earn and maintain its profitability it has to diversify its activities like taking up turn-key projects, subcontracts, sending trade delegations and arranging to supply goods required in a foreign market say for example silk lungis, articles of rare cultural value, handicrafts items, etc., which are all in great demand.

#### OPENING OF LIAISON OFFICE AND BRANCH OFFICES.

Majority of the Foreigners made their first visit to Bombay and Delhi. Moreover most of the Middle countries embassies are located only in Delhi and Bombay.

where the formalities like Visa Stamping and Contract signing etc., were being done. Hence, branch offices at Bombay and Delhi would be of immense use to the Corporation not only to carry out the above stated formalities like Visa Stamping, etc., but also to meet the visiting Foreign Delegations and to keep personal touch with them. This is under consideration.

#### CONCLUSION.

Unless the Emigration Rules are amended and appropriately strengthened and the private agencies are banned

completely, it may not be possible for any Government Agency to function effectively and successfully. Another alternative for the effective functioning of the Corporation is to undertake turn-key projects in collaboration with other major contractors like BHEL, EPI, IAAI, so that the Corporation itself could turn into an employer.

Yet another alternative is to open a Liaison Office in any of the Middle East Countries for close liaisoning and also to make frequent personal visits which may improve not only the deployment of more persons but also the Corporation's image abroad.

## Chapter VIII

### ENVIRONMENT CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

#### TAMIL NADU POLLUTION BOARD.

1. The main functions of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board are :

(i) to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention and control or abatement of pollution of water and land for the prevention and control or abatement of air pollution in the State.

(ii) to encourage, conduct and participate in investigation and research relating to problems of water, land and air pollution and prevention and control or abatement of water, land and air pollution.

(iii) to inspect sewage or trade effluent works and plants for the treatment of sewage or trade effluent and to review plans, specifications of other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water.

(iv) to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards or sewage or trade effluent and for the quality of receiving waters resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State and to evolve standards for emissions from industries and automobiles.

2. *Implementation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974.*

Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, new and existing industries and local bodies have to obtain the consent of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for the discharge of sewage or trade effluent into any stream or well or sewer or on land, by making an application for consent in the prescribed form, furnishing the details of treatment and disposal arrangements. The Board had evolved standards for the discharge of effluents depending upon the mode of disposal, that is, disposal into inland surface waters or sewer or marine coastal area or on land. While issuing consent, the Board stipulated necessary conditions for treating the trade effluent to satisfy the standards fixed by it. The officers of the Board inspected the existing industries to assess the mode of treatment and disposal of effluents. As regards proposals for new industrial units, an assessment was made of the suitability of the site and the adequacy of the treatment measures formulated. The Board collected samples of effluent from industries before and after treatment to assess the adequacy of treatment measures. During the year, 1836 industrial units applied for consent of the Board and consent was granted to 950 units.

3. *Prosecution.*—The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1978 was adopted in

Tamil Nadu in 1984. This Amendment required notification by the Government of a date on or before which existing industrial units were to apply for consent of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. In G.O.Ms. No.12, Environment Control Department, dated 12th March 1984, this date was notified as 31st May 1984. In 1985-86 the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board launched prosecution against 76 industrial units for failure to apply to the Board for consent on or before 31st May 1984 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974, as amended.

4. *Implementation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977:—*

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (Central Act 36 of 1977) provides for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities. The cess varies from 3/4 paise to 2½ paise per kilometre of water used, depending upon the use. The Government have authorised the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to collect the cess and to remit it to the Government of India. The purpose of the cess is to augment the resources of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.

During the year, cess assessment was made to the tune of Rs. 135.47 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 38.90 lakhs was collected as cess. During the year, the Government of India released a sum of Rs. 23.49 lakhs out of the cess collection to the State Government.

5. *Implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 :*

The entire State of Tamil Nadu has been declared as "air pollution control area" with effect from the 1st October 1983 under Sub-Section (1) of Section 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Under the Act, no person shall, without the previous consent of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, operate any industrial plant for the purpose of any industry specified in the Schedule to the Act, in an air pollution control area. Time was given to existing industries to apply to the Board for consent on or before 31st March 1984. In 1985-86, the Board launched prosecution against 14 industrial units for failure to apply to the Board for consent on or before 31st March, 1984. During the year 1,152 units applied for consent and consent was issued to 428 units.

#### 6. Laboratory :

Well equipped laboratories are an important requirement for the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to monitor air and water quality throughout the State. The Board's Central Laboratory at Madras was strengthened by the acquisition of several sophisticated instruments. A Regional Laboratory had been set up at Madurai. Four hundred and sixty samples of effluent were analysed in the Board Laboratory at Madras from December 1985 to March 1986.

7. *Environmental Education.*—With a view to promoting environmental awareness among the public a float was got up by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for the Republic Day pageantry procession.

#### 8. *Participation in Global Environmental Monitoring System:*

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board participated in the Global water quality monitoring project established

jointly by WHO UNESCO WMO and UNEP in 1976 as a part of Global Environment Monitoring System initiated in 1974. In this State, the Cauvery had been chosen for the study. Two sampling points, one for surface water and the other for ground water had been selected for the monitoring programme at Musiri in Tiruchirappalli district. Samples of surface water and ground water were collected and analysed every month.

9. *Automobile omissions.*—In consultation with the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board laid down standards for emission from automobiles. However, this can be effectively implemented only if the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Rules 1940 are suitably amended. This is under consideration of the Government.

10. *Personnel Welfare.*—A group insurance scheme for the employees of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board was introduced by taking a policy from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

## Chapter IX

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT

#### CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT

Prior to the formation of a separate Co-operative Audit Department in 1981, the audit function was looked after by a separate audit wing headed by a Chief Audit Officer under the overall control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Co-operation Department. With a view to ensure independence of audit, the Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 677, Co-operation Department, dated 22nd November 1978 had ordered the separation of audit from the Co-operation Department and also, creation of a separate Department of Co-operative Audit to attend to auditing of all the Co-operative Societies in the State including Co-operative Sugar and Spinning Mills.

2. As per G.O. Ms. No. 550, Co-operation Department, dated 7th September 1979, the post of Director of Co-operative Audit was created and consequent on the joining of an I.A.S. Officer, as Director a separate Department of Co-operative Audit was formed on 17th June 1981. From 2nd November 1983, the post of Director of Co-operative Audit is held by a Deputy Secretary to Government from the Finance Department. This department is now functioning under the administrative control of the Finance Department in the Secretariat. The Fourth Tamil Nadu Pay Commission had recommended the upgrading of certain heads of departments, the post of Director of Co-operative Audit is one among them. Consequent on the implementation of this recommendation, the post of Director of Co-operative Audit had also been upgraded from the cadre of Deputy Secretary to a separate cadre with pay scales of Rs. 2,500—125—3,375.

3. The Director is now assisted by one Chief Audit Officer of the rank of a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, a Deputy Chief Audit Office and Personal Assistant to the Director of Co-operative Audit, both in the rank of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Head-Quarters.

4. The 19 districts in the State have been divided into 38 audit circles, each audit circle being incharge of a District Co-operative Audit Officer in the cadre of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The District Co-operative Audit Officers are assisted by Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Senior Inspectors and Junior Inspectors who conduct the

audit of societies. Each audit circle is entrusted with the audit of about 700 societies.

5. The total number of societies to be audited for 1984-85 was 20,408. This comprises societies under the control of other hands of departments who are declared as Functional Registrars for the purpose of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act. The number of societies under the control of Registrar and other Functional Registrars is as follows :—

Serial number.	Name of the Head of department.	Number of Societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Registrar of Co-operative Societies ..	11,729
2	Director of Handlooms and Textiles ..	1,841
3	Director of Industries and Commerce ..	957
4	Chief Executive Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board.	2,102
5	Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing).	1,357
6	Director of Fisheries .. .. .	578
7	Director of Animal Husbandry .. .. .	1,325
8	Director of Sugar .. .. .	12
9	Director of Oil Seeds .. .. .	161
10	Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering Co-operative Service Centre.	270
11	Director of Sericulture] .. .. .	68
12	Director of Social Welfare .. .. .	7
13	Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development.	1
Total ..		20,408

6. The audit of Societies is conducted by the auditors working under the District Co-operative Audit Officers and the Audit Certificates are issued by the Director/Chief Audit Officer/District Co-operative Audit Officer's

and Co-operative Sub-Registrars. As per delegation of powers by the Government under section 64 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 53 of 1961, the categories of Societies in respect of which the audit certificates are issued by the officers are as follows:—

**Director.**—All the Apex, level societies, Co-operative Sugar Mills, Co-operative Spinning Mills and the Central Co-operative Banks.

**Chief Audit Officer.**—All other societies in which Gazetted Officers of the Departments of Government are functioning as Secretaries, Business Managers, Chief Executive Officers or Special Officers.

**District Co-operative Audit Officers.**—All the societies other than the societies in respect of which audit certificates are issued by the Director, Chief Audit Officer and Co-operative Sub-Registrars.

**Co-operative Sub-Registrars.**—All agricultural Co-operative Service Societies with limited or unlimited liabilities and Jaggery Manufacturing Societies.

#### 7. Audit of Co-operative Spinning Mills and Co-operative Sugar Mills.—

(a) From the year 1968-69, the audit of Co-operative Spinning and Sugar Mills is done by Chartered Accountants appointed by Director of Co-operative Audit with the concurrence of the concerned Administrative Heads of Departments.

(b) In the State there are 18 Co-operative Spinning Mills, 11 Co-operative Sugar Mills and 1 State Co-operative Sugar Federation. Of the 18 Co-operative Spinning Mills, the audit of 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills is being done by Chartered Accountants and test audited by Deputy Chief Audit Officer/Chief Audit Officer and Audit Certificates issued by the Director. Of the remaining 6 Co-operative Spinning Mills, the audit of 5 mills is being done by the Co-operative Audit Department staff since they are newly started and production is yet to commence. The test audit of these mills is being done by the respective District Co-operative Audit Officers and audit certificates are issued by the Director. The audit of Misserior Co-operative Spinning Mills is also conducted by the staff of this department. Out of 11 Co-operative Mills, the audit of 10 Co-operative Sugar Mills is done by the Chartered

Accountants. The test audit is done by the Deputy Chief Audit Officer/Chief Audit Officer and the audit certificates issued by the Director. The audit of one Co-operative Sugar Mills is being conducted by their Department staff, since the same is yet to commence production, test audited by District Co-operative Audit Officer and the audit certificate issued by Director. The existing system of Commercial audit in the Co-operative Spinning Mills and Co-operative Sugar Mills by Chartered Accountants had been ordered to be withdrawn and replaced by Departmental audit by the Director of Co-operative Audit within one year as per G.O. Ms. No. 220, Finance (CA) Department, dated 21st March 1986. The statutory audit of the Co-operative Spinning and Co-operative Sugar Mills will be done by Departmental auditors from 1985-86 onwards.

#### Audit Progress.—

As on 30th April 1986 the progress is audit for the year 1984-85 has been furnished as follows:—

As on 30th April 1986 the number of societies due for audit.	Audit completed.	Pending audit.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
20,408	19,709	699	3.4

Out of 699 societies pending audit as on 30th April 1986 audit could not be completed in respect of 291 societies due to non-availability of account books for audit, etc.

#### Levy of audit fees.—

(a) For the audit conducted audit fees and F.R. cost are levied and collected from the Co-operative Institutions. However, certain categories of societies are exempted from payment of audit fees by the Government.

(b) The amount recovered as audit fees and F.R. cost for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given as below:—

Year.	Departmental Revenue.			Total.
	Audit fees.	F.R. cost.	(4)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1984-85 .. .. .	12.83	154.57	167.40	
1985-86 .. .. .	12.71	180.74	193.45	

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

#### TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS

##### New District Treasury :

A new District Treasury at Madras was opened on 2nd September 1985.

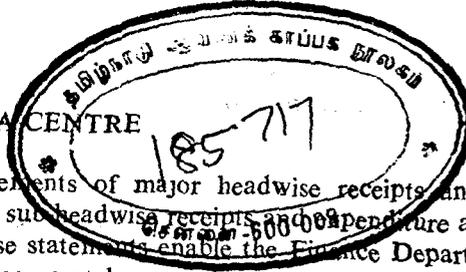
##### New Sub-Treasuries :

The following new Sub-Treasuries were opened on the dates noted against each:—

Sub-Treasury.	District.	Opened on.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Needamangalam.	Thanjavur	.. 26th April 1985.
2 T. Vadipatti	.. Madurai	.. 15th November 1985.

Sub-Treasury	District	Opened on
(1)	(2)	(3)
3 Katpadi .. .. .	North Arcot	.. 29th November 1985.
4 Rameswaram .. ..	Ramanathapuram	11th December 1985.
5 Kodumudi .. .. .	Erode	.. 17th December 1985.
6 Oddanchatram .. .	Dindigul	.. 18th December 1985.
7 Wallajabad .. .. .	Chingleput	.. 18th December 1985.
8 Eraniel .. .. .	Kanniyakumari	23rd December 1985.

## GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE



1. The Data Centre has the responsibility of identifying potential areas in the State Government where electronic data processing could be introduced with benefit. It assists various departments of the Government and Government owned corporations and applications of the Centre like NDC etc., are being taken up by this Centre.

The main applications presently being implemented by the Centre are (1) financial accounting (2) Commercial Taxes Assessee and Commodity turn over analysis; (3) S.S.L.C. Examination Processing; (4) Higher Secondary Examination Processing (5) Inventory control for Neyveli Lignite Corporation and (6) TANSI.

The Data Centre consists of three districts branches namely 1. Administrative, Accounts and Machinery branch. 2. Data Preparation branch and 3 Data Processing branch. This centre has installed 45 Key punchers and verifiers machines and Unit Record Accounting machine). This centre has the facility of 1440 computer configuration with 2 tape drives, 3 disk drives, Reader and Printer. Besides, this the centre is also taking on a block time basis time on a 1901-A I.C.L. 4 disk configuration at K.C.P.

This centre has also purchased from ECIL a TDC-12 key to Tape converter.

#### SYSTEM ABC (Accounting, Budgeting, Control) of FINANCE APPLICATION :

The computerised Budgeting and expenditure control system forms the major application processed in the Government Data Centre based on the data furnished the Sub-Accounts. Besides these, monthly accounts from the Public Works, Highways and Forests divisions are obtained and suitably incorporated. Once a month,

statements of major headwise receipts and expenditure and sub-headwise receipts and expenditure are also taken. These statements enable the Finance Department to have a close watch over the progress of tax collection and expenditure. It also used for preparing a realistic ways and means forecast and accounts projection for every month.

The Data Centre also prepares every month a statement showing the departmentwise expenditure by sub-heads, highlighting the significant excess/short falls over the budget estimates. Quarterly statements of expenditure on plan schemes are also brought out, for reviewing the progress of implementation of Plan Schemes and suggest the corrective action to the implementing departments.

#### Information systems for Commercial Taxes Department

The scheme computerisation aims at the compilation and analysis of assessment statistics relating to the large number of registered dealers and assesses. The inputs are sent by the assessing officer, after data punching and processing, annual output statements will be printed in respect of all assesses.

The information required to enable the decision makers to take timely action on crucial issues an enhancing the exemption limit or altering tax rate for a particular commodity or area can speedily, retrieved and processed into meaningful facts.

#### Education Department :

The Data Centre has been doing the punching and processing of SSLC examination results and higher secondary education results.

#### General :

In view of the expansion of the Data processing facilities, installation of a higher capacity computer in the GDC is under consideration-

### LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

#### AUDIT ACTIVITIES DURING 1985-86.

The Audit activities of the Department during 1985-86 were as follows :

2. Volume of financial transactions audited by the Department during 1985-86 are as follows :

Serial number.	Institution.	Accounting year.	Number of institutions audited.	Receipts.	Charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(RUPEES IN CRORES)	
1	Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Municipal Townships	1984-85	91	105.03	104.72
2	Panchayat Unions	1983-84	378	95.55	85.88
		1984-85	311	51.28	58.95

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Serial number	Institutions.	Accounting year.	Number of Institutions audited.	Receipts.	Charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3	Town Panchayats .. .. .	1983-84	611	18.24	17.47
		1984-85	462	6.66	6.16
4	Universities, Colleges, Polytechnics, Local Library Authority, Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board and Miscellaneous Institutions .. .. .	1984-85	1,210	258.99	266.74
5	Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme .. .. .	1984-85	63,899 Centres.	143.67	143.17
				<u>687.42</u>	<u>683.09</u>

Details of Institutions audited during 1985-86 are as follows :

Name of Institution.	Number to be audited.	Audit done during 1985-86	Accounting year.	Remarks (Position as on 31st March 1986).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Municipal Corporation .. .. .	3	1	1984-85	1984-85 Annual Audit of Madras and Coimbatore Corporation in Progress.
Municipalities .. .. .	106	90	1984-85	1984-85 Annual Audit, 1985-86 I Half Year Audit was in progress in Municipalities.
Panchayat Unions .. .. .	378	311	1984-85	The audit of the remaining institutions was in progress.
Town Panchayats .. .. .	654	462	1984-85	The audit of the remaining institutions was in progress.
Universities .. .. .	9	4	1984-85	Annual Audit for 1984-85 was in progress.
Housing Board .. .. .	1	1	1983-84	Do.
Slum Clearance Board .. .. .	1	1	1983-84	Do.
Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme .. .. .	1983-84 61,092	60,960	1983-84	....
	1984-85 64,432	63,899	1984-85	....
Local Library Authorities Market Committees	16	5	1984-85	
	15	4	1984-85	Audit for the period 1982-83 and 1983-84 is to be taken up in 1986-87.
Official Assignee O.L. and A.G.O.T. ..	4	4	1984-85	Audit for 1984-85 was in progress
Wakf Institutions .. .. .	701	430	1983-84	....
	690	268	1984-85	....
Miscellaneous .. .. .	902	507	1984-85	....

The reasons for pendency of audit relating to the year 1984-85 are non-receipt of annual accounts, non availability of records for audit (filed with courts) unpreparedness for audit and non-production of accounts books for audit (Wakfs and Noon Meal Centres).

**Follow up Action on the Audit Report :**

Follow up action on the Audit Reports issued by this Department till the objection raised there in are ultimately settled is an important function exercised by this department apart from the main audit function.

During the year 1984-85 a total number of 37,479 audit objections were specially brought to the notice of the Executive Authorities through Special Letters and 13,863 audit paras were settled leaving balance of 23,616 paras outstanding as on 31st March 1986

803 Reports in lieu of Surcharge covering to total loss of Rs. 34.64 lakhs caused to the funds of various local bodies were made to the Director of Municipal Administration and District Collectors concerned for taking necessary administrative action against the Commissioners of Municipalities and Panchayat Unions held responsible for the losses.

57 Quantum of Loss Reports were made to the Director of Municipalities/Director of Rural Development for the recovery of the losses caused by the retired/retiring Executive Authorities of the local bodies from their gratuities.

#### Administration of Charitable Endowments Accounts :

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in his capacity as Agent to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Government of India and as Treasurer Charitable Endowments, Tamil Nadu, administered 4 Union Endowments, and 866 State Endowments with a total value of Rs. 105.04 lakhs. The total amount of interest realised was Rs. 12.08 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.73 lakhs was distributed to the institutions.

#### Administration of Pension Schemes:

Two Pension Schemes, one for the Employees of Municipalities and the other for the Employees of the Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats are administered by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

#### Municipal Employees Pension Fund :

During the period 1985-86, a total sum of Rs. 28.24 lakhs was realised as pension contribution from the Municipalities and a total sum of Rs. 34.33 lakhs was disbursed towards pension and gratuity.

644 pension certificates and 85 pension payment orders were issued and 154 cases of commutation of pension were disposed during the period. At the end of 1985-86 the closing balance under this Fund was Rs. 9.85 lakhs and 405.50 lakhs was held under Government Account.

#### Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats-Employees Pension Fund.

The pension fund is administered as per orders of Government issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2131, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 19th October 1976.

A total sum of Rs. 101.80 lakhs was realised as Pension Contribution during the year from the Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats and Township Committees, and a sum of Rs. 110.85 lakhs was realised as interest on investments made in the Government Account. A total sum of Rs. 83.72 lakhs was disbursed towards pension as pensionary benefits.

394 pension certificates and 286 pension payment orders were issued during the year 1985-86

The total amount of balance under this fund as on 31st March 1986 was Rs. 12.32 lakhs and Rs. 1,542 lakhs was held under Government Account.

#### 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 of interest and encashment of investments on maturity (vide G.O. Ms. No. 533 Finance dated 17th June 1967) During 1984-85, Securities (Fixed Deposits) valued Rs. 1.5 crores were realised on maturity and remitted to the Government Account. A total sum of Rs. 438.49 lakhs was realised as interest on Fixed Deposits. During the year 2,197 interest claims aggregating Rs. 20.00 lakhs received from the Local Bodies towards interest on their Provident Fund balance held under Term Deposits, were cleared and payments authorised by this Department. The total amount of securities held by the Department as on 31st March 1986 was Rs. 2,625.11 lakhs.

### SMALL SAVINGS

The Small Savings Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu has basically the twin objectives of working for the promotion of the ideal of thrift, as a way of life among the people of the State, as also for the mobilisation of the household savings for National Development. The endeavour of the organisation had been to make the savings movement a "people's movement".

The Government initially fixed a target of Rs. 175 crores and subsequently revised it to Rs. 200 crores for the year 1985-86. As against the target, a sum of Rs. 192.32

crores had been collected. The achievement made by each district in this State is furnished below :

Serial number	Name of the District.	Target.	Net Achievement.	Percentage of Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(UNIT IN LAKHS).				
1	Madras .. ..	5,500	5,661.15	103
2	Chengalpattu ..	1,130	708.03	52
3	Coimbatore ..	1,370	835.96	50

Serial number.	Name of the District.	Target.	Net Achievement.	Percentage of Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(₹)	(4)	(5)
			(UNIT IN LAKHS)	
4	Madurai .. ..	720	539.06	62
5	Anna .. ..	370	183.96	41
6	Selam .. ..	110	660.40	50
7	Thanjavur .. ..	840	690.08	68
8	Trichy .. ..	1,080	595.01	46
9	Tirunelveli .. ..	1,050	924.54	73
10	South Arcot .. ..	840	533.31	53
11	North Arcot .. ..	860	899.87	7
12	Ramnad .. ..	250	142.81	47
13	Pasumpon Muthu-Ramalingam.	260	187.88	78
14	Kamarajar .. ..	350	375.81	89
15	Periyar .. ..	750	494.16	55
16	Dharmapuri .. ..	310	323.74	86
17	Kanniyakumari .. ..	300	239.64	66
18	The Nilgiris .. ..	310	78.96	21
19	Pudukkottai .. ..	170	155.47	76
	Total .. ..	17,500	14,230.54	
	T.Es. .. ..		79.88	
	Others .. ..		4,922.00	
	Grand Total .. ..	17,500	19,232.42	(Provisional 110 per cent of original target.)

During the year 1984-85, the Small Saving net collection in the State was Rs. 172.65 crores only. From this it may be seen that the savings habit is being spread throughout this State. A number of advertisements highlighting the salient features of small savings had also been given in the leading papers both English and Tamil which evoked good response from the public.

As in the past, this year also, Elocution competitions were conducted for colleges and High School students on small savings in order to cultivate the habit of savings in the tender minds of the young people. Sanchayika scheme was very popular in high schools, where students learn themselves the working of a Bank. The savings through Sanchayika in High Schools was considerable.

In order to bring the working class people the Field staff in this Directorate were divided into groups and each group was allotted with Institutions/Factories/Offices of State and Central Government undertakings and instructed them to campaign in those offices to bring more and more people into the fold of pay roll savings scheme. This had yielded very good results.

In order to popularise small savings scheme and to encourage, savings habit among the general public, this Department had participated in Government exhibition in Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Coimbatore. A small-savings pavilion was erected in the exhibition with an extension counter of the Post offices concerned, where investments in National Savings Certificates VI and VII Issues were accepted. The investors were encouraged with 1 per cent cash incentive for their investment for Rs. 1,000 and more at a time.

This Department also participated in the XIII All India Tourist and Industrial Fair from 9th January 1986 onwards. A pavilion with proper exhibits, high-lighting the salient features of small savings schemes was put up with an extension counter of the Anna Road Head Post Office for the sale of National Savings Certificates VI and VII Issues. Fortnightly and Bumper luckydraws were conducted and prizes ranging from Rs. 25 to 2,000 were awarded. In order to encourage SAS agents to mobilise maximum collection three cash prizes were sanctioned to those who showed maximum collections and the prizes would be awarded within a couple of weeks. The response from the public was tremendous and National Savings Certificates were sold in the small savings pavilion to the tune of Rs. 18.32 crores.

Periodical meetings of SAS agents were conducted and instructions issued to activate the agency collection. The Commission amounts of the MPKBY agents were paid by the Regional Director, National Savings Organisation, Government of India and these amounts were paid promptly, the collection through these agents would also improve considerably.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme is an ideal scheme introduced for the benefit of working class. About 26 lakhs. alive accounts were opened under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 44.30 lakhs is being collected every year. It is the object of the Government to bring every one of the members working in various offices under the fold of Pay Roll Savings Scheme and launch a door to door campaign for persuading public to open atleast one account per family. The District Savings Officers were given specific targets for coverage in this regard.

## STATE TRADING SCHEMES.

The function entrusted to this Department were—

## A) The statutory audit of

1. The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

## (B) Audit of

1. Transactions of 772 Agricultural Depots under the control of the Director of Agriculture and Physical verification of stocks.
2. Accounts relating to the scheme for the purchase and distribution of Chemical Fertilizers maintained by the Director of Agriculture and the District Collectors.
3. Accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and subordinates of Labour Department under the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1908.
4. Accounts of Thamilagam at Uthagamandalam State Guest House, Madras and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi including Physical verification of stocks.
5. Cinchona Department, Uthagamandalam.
6. Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Madras.
7. Institute of Film Technology, Adyar.
8. Tamil Nadu Films Division, Adyar.
9. Miscellaneous Institutions such as—
  - (a) Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras
  - (b) Seerani Arangam, Madras
  - (c) Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore
  - (d) Information Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur
  - (e) State Information Centre, Madras
  - (f) Rajaji Hall, Madras and
  - (g) Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plants farm and Herbal Medicine Corporation at Madras.

The audit of the above institutions was being done quarterly, half yearly or annually according to the nature of the transactions of each institution. The personnel of this Department had been deputed to serve as Internal Auditors, Stock Verifiers, in the following Government Undertakings :

1. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, Madras.
2. Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation, Madras.
3. Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation, Madras.

Details of Institutions audited during 1985-86 are follows :-

Serial number.	Name of Institution.	Number to be audited.	Period.	Number of units audited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Quarterly Audit—</b>				
1	Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.	1,121	Upto 1985-86 III Qr.	948

Serial number.	Name of Institution.	Number to be audited.	Period	Number of units audited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>2 Half yearly Audit—</b>				
	Chemical Fertilizer Purchase and Distribution.	16	1983-84 1984-85 H.Y. 1984-85 II H.Y.	16
<b>3 Annual Audit—</b>				
	Agricultural Depots ..	772	Upto 1984-85	374
	Weights and Measures ..	189	Upto 1984-85	174
<b>5 Tamil Nadu Text Book Society—</b>				
	(1) School Book Accounts	1	1981-82	1
	(2) College Book Accounts	1	1983-84	1
	(3) Note Book Accounts	1	..	..
	6 Tamil Nadu Films Division	1	1984-85	1
	7 Institute of Film and Television Technology Institute.	1	1984-85	1
	8 Cinchona Department ..	11	1983-84	11
<b>Miscellaneous Institutions—</b>				
	9 Tamil Nadu House ..	1	1984-85	1
	10 Thamilagam, Uthagamandalam.	1	1984-85	1
	11 State Guest House, Madras	1	1984-85	..
	12 Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.	1	1984-85	..
	13 Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore.	1	1984-85	..
	14 State Information Centre	3	1984-85	..
	15 Rajaji Hall and Seerani Arangam, Madras.	1	1984-85	..
	16 Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant farm and Herbal Medicine Corporation.	1	1984-85	..

**Follow up action on the Audit Reports :**

Follow up of the objections raised in the Audit Notes/Audit Reports by this Department till their eventual settlement rested with this Department.

Serious irregularities noticed in audit were taken to the personal notice of the Head of the Administrative Department for necessary action immediately after the issue of the Audit Notes/Audit Reports. The audit objections raised in the Audit Report Audit Notes were pursued till they were ultimately settled. The settlement of objections was speeded up through joint sittings of the Assistant Chief Auditors with the Regional and District Officers of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board and Agricultural Department.

*Physical verification of stocks and stores by the Stock Verification Organisation :*

(a) This Department was also conducting surprise physical verification of stocks and stores in all Government Institutions and annual physical verification of stocks and stores in the Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore Municipal Corporations, in all Special Selection, First Grade Municipalities, in the General Stores, Wood working Unit and Cellular Concrete Plant Unit of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. During the year 1983-84, the physical verification of the Stocks and Stores relating to Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board was entrusted to this Department.

(b) Details regarding the number of institutions in which physical verification of stocks were completed during the year, approximate value of stocks verified, value of shortages and overages noticed during physical verification are furnished below :-

Number of Institutions to be verified.	Number of Institutions verified.	Total value of Stock verified (Rupees in lakhs).	Total number of items of shortages.	Value of shortage (Rupees in lakhs).	Total number of items of overages.	Value of overages (Rupees in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7,693	430	9405.90	8,901	42.00	4,771	30.83

The excess stocks and stores found during the verification were brought to stock account immediately and the value of shortages were required to be regularised by the competent authorities.

The serious irregularities and defects noticed in the maintenance of stores and the losses noticed in the physical verification of stocks and stores were taken to the personal notice of the Heads of administrative Departments for further action immediately after the issue of the Physical Verification Reports. The regularisations of the losses and the rectification of the defects were watched by the Assistant Chief Auditors concerned.

#### TAMIL NADU RAFFLE.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968 at Rajaji Hall Madras-2. The scheme was continued till 12th September 1975. During the period from 12th September 1975 to 7th August 1976 the scheme was discontinued. It was revived with effect from 7th August 1976. 67 ordinary and 11 Bumper draws were conducted upto 12th September 1975.

After revival of the scheme, the first draw was conducted on 30th September 1976. During the period from 30th September 1976 to 31st March 1986, 227 draws were conducted. Upto March 1981 one draw was conducted each month. From May 1981 to February 1982 fortnightly draws were conducted. From March 1982 onwards 3 monthly draws were conducted. From 10th February 1985 onwards weekly draws are being conducted on every Sunday. Like other State Lotteries, the Tamil Nadu Raffle tickets are also being printed in attractive colours with counterfoil in a private press with effect from January 1985. For ordinary draws 15 lakhs of

raffle tickets at 5 lakhs per series and for Bumper draws 40 lakhs of Raffle tickets at 10 lakhs per series are being printed.

3. For ordinary draws one 1st prize of 1 lakh besides 78,152 other various prizes are being distributed, whereas for Bumper draws one special 1st prize of Rs. 20 lakhs and other 2,48,408 various other prizes are being distributed. 10 direct sales counter had been opened in Madras city to boost the sales with effect from January 1985. A counter had been opened at the office of the Director of Raffle and all prize moneys were paid through PD cheques.

The particulars of the receipt, expenditure and net receipt from April 1985 to March 1986 as per final modified appropriation for 1985-86 are furnished below:—

RS.	
1. Gross Receipt .. .. .	Rs. 8,51,98,201.00
2. Total Expenditure .. .. .	Rs. 7,33,33,711.18
3. Net Income .. .. .	Rs. 1,18,64,489.82

#### STATE FINANCE

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1985-86 are shown in Tables I, II and III.

The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 3.28 crores on 1st April 1985, and Rs. 17.06 crores on 31st March 1986.

##### Revenue Account :

The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1985-86 was Rs. 26,38,32 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 24,49.75 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 1,88,58 Lakhs.

##### Capital Account :

The total capital to expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,52,48.36 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 23,09.76 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services and Rs. 48,22.82 lakhs under capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects and Rs. 18,52.82 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges and Rs. 22,43.44 lakhs under Capital Account of Social and Community Services.

## SPECIAL FUNDS.

*Famine Relief Fund :*

The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood and for other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1985-86 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs

(Purchase price). A sum of Rs. 875.00 lakhs has been provided from Budget Estimate 1985-86. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1985 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Purchase price). As per the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission the unspent balances in a year shall be notionally carried forward to the next year and that the Central team will take into account the availability of unspent balances in the Famine Relief while determining the quantum of Central Assistance.]

## OPEN MARKET LOANS :

As Open Market Loans of Rs. 77,55,00 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. 38,00.44 lakhs.

A. Tax Revenue.	Receipts During 1985-86.	B. Non-Tax Revenue.	Receipts During 1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
	(IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES.)		(IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES.)
021 Taxes on Income other than Corpora- tion Tax .. .. .	1,39,68,36	047 Other Fiscal Services .. .. .	20
022 Taxes on Agricultural Income ..	19,31,92	049 Interest Receipts .. .. .	66,43,20
029 Land Revenue .. .. .	16,46,41	050 Dividends and Profits .. .. .	2,17,74
030 Stamps and Registration .. .. .	95,09,12	051 Public Service Commission .. .. .	26,68
031 Estate Duty .. .. .	1,59,24	055 Police .. .. .	4,37,63
035 Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land .. .. .	1,34,71	056 Jails .. .. .	1,48,14
039 State Excise .. .. .	2,41,83,51	058 Stationery and Printing .. .. .	1,11,61
040 Sales Tax .. .. .	9,92,47,97	059 Public Works .. .. .	2,20,01
041 Taxes on Vehilces .. .. .	1,10,54,37	065 Other Administrative Services ..	9,01,32
043 Taxes and Duties on Electricity ..	7,89,20	066 Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Bene- fits .. .. .	2,34,66
045 Other Taxes and Duties on Commodi- ties and Services .. .. .	62,55,46	068 Miscellaneous General Services ..	8,69,08
		077 Education .. .. .	10,26,40
		078 Art and Culuae .. .. .	1,83,74
		080 Medical .. .. .	12,06,62
		081 Family Welfare .. .. .	84,89
		082 Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply .. .. .	1,79,40
<b>Total—A. Tax Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>16,88,80,27</b>		

<i>B. Non-Tax Revenue.</i>		<i>C. Grants-in-Aid and contributions.</i>	
(1)	Receipts during 1985-86. (2) (IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES.)		Receipts during 1985-86. IN THOUSANDS RUPEES )
083 Housing .. .. .	3,41,16	160 Grants-in-Aid From Central Government.	3,34,75,59
084 Urban Development .. .. .	7,21	162 State Share of Union Excise Duties.	3,75,46,82
085 Information and Publicity .. .. .	1,39,71	<b>Total—C. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions.</b>	<b>7,10,22,41</b>
087 Labour and Employment .. .. .	1,99,62	<i>Statement of expenditure on revenue account.</i>	
088 Social Security and Welfare .. .. .	7,75,88	<i>Expenditure during 1985-86.</i>	
095 Other Social and Community Services	2,06,65	<i>(IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES).</i>	
098 Co-operation .. .. .	4,48,16	<i>A. General Services.</i>	
104 Other General Economic Services ..	1,23,49	211 State Legislature .. .. .	1,76,17
105 Agriculture .. .. .	35,72,77	212 Governor .. .. .	36,69
106 Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development .. .. .	2,24,25	213 Council of Ministers .. .. .	1,45,30
109 Food .. .. .	9,27	214 Administration of Justice .. .. .	17,15,55
110 Animal Husbandry .. .. .	1,46,73	215 Elections .. .. .	1,23,48
111 Dairy Development .. .. .	8,01	220 Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure.	96,52
112 Fisheries .. .. .	1,73,21	229 Land Revenue .. .. .	17,94,67
113 Forests .. .. .	27,38,57	230 Stamps and Registration .. .. .	7,51,74
114 Community Development .. .. .	1,11,37	235 Collection of other Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions.	79,93
120 Industries .. .. .	1,96,53	239 State Excise .. .. .	5,40,94
121 Village and Small Industries .. .. .	5,47,70	240 Sales Tax .. .. .	14,64,54
128 Mines and Minerals .. .. .	4,42,01	241 Taxes on Vehicles .. .. .	2,46,12
131 Water and Power Development Services	15,58	245 Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services.	57,92
133 Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .. .. .	1,28,91	247 Other Fiscal Services .. .. .	89,04
135 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping ..	42,03	248 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	20,59,52
137 Roads and Bridges .. .. .	7,72,87	249 Interest Payments .. .. .	1,62,04,60
138 Road and Water Transport Services	11,42	251 Public Service Commission .. .. .	1,43,47
139 Tourism .. .. .	55,28	252 Secretariat—General Services .. .. .	7,68,48
<b>Total—B. Non-Tax Revenue ..</b>	<b>2,39,29,71</b>	253 District Administration .. .. .	46,59,85
		254 Treasury and Accounts Administration.	11,61,95
		255 Police .. .. .	99,69,32
		56 Jails .. .. .	10,44,87



TABLE-III.  
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

<i>A. Capital Account on General Services :</i>			1985-86
	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).		3,69
	<i>Expenditure during 1985-86</i>		
459 Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	8,72,91	504 Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services.	(-) 3,69
465 Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services.	10,35	505 Capital Outlay on Agriculture ..	4,45,49
		506 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation Soil Conservation and Area Development.	2,03,69
		509 Capital Outlay on Food .. ..	4,99
		510 Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry.	20,90
		511 Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	23,88
<b>Total—A Capital Account of General Services</b>	<b>8,83,26</b>	512 Capital Outlay on Fisheries .. ..	<b>1,49,41</b>
<i>B. Capital Account of Social and Community Services :</i>		513 Capital Outlay on Forest .. ..	14,47,05
	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).	514 Capital Outlay on Community Development.	14,35
	<i>1985-86</i>	520 Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Development.	<b>6,03,09</b>
477 Capital Outlay on Education Art and Culture.	3,60,63	521 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries.	2,39,43
480 Capital Outlay on Medical .. ..	6,89,83	525 Capital Outlay on Tele-Communication and Electronics Industries.	1,00,00
481 Capital Outlay on Family Welfare ..	99,41	526 Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	2,03,61
482 Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.	3,57,45	528 Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	1,85,00
483 Capital Outlay on Housing .. ..	3,42,38	530 Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions.	..
484 Capital Outlay on Urban Development	(-) 2	533 Capital Outlay on Irrigation Navigations, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	48,22,82
485 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity.	5,59	535 Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	4,05,23
488 Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare.	3,52,11	537 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges.	18,52,82
495 Capital outlay on other Social and Community Services.	36,06	538 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Services.	1,54,31
<b>Total—B. Capital Account of Social and Community Services</b>	<b>22,43,44</b>	544 Capital Outlay on other Transport and Communication Services.	20,69
<i>C. Capital Account of Economic Services:</i>		<b>Total—C. Capital Account of Economic Services.</b>	<b>1,21,21,66</b>
	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).		
	<i>1985-86</i>		
493 Capital Outlay on Co-operation ..	12,28,59	<b>Total—Capital Expenditure outside The Revenue Account (A+B+C).</b>	<b>1,52,48,36</b>
500 Capital Outlay on General Financial Trading Institutions.	..		

# Chapter X

## FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT.

### CIVIL SUPPLIES.

In a normal year paddy is grown in an extent of about 26.0 lakhs hectares of land in this State and the production of rice is of the order of about 55 lakhs tonnes which is sufficient for our requirement. During the year 1984-85 paddy was cultivated in an extent of 25.07 lakhs hectares and the production of rice was estimated to be of the order of 53.67 lakh tonnes and it was marginally sufficient during the year 1984-85. But in the year 1985-86 the cultivation of paddy in the State has been affected considerably due to belated and insufficient monsoon. The area under paddy during Kuruvai season was 2.5 lakhs hectares in Thanjavur district as against the normal area of 4.0 lakhs hectares. Insufficient rain during the South-West monsoon in the catchment areas, the storage at Mettur reservoir was very poor and was not sufficient to irrigate the entire command areas. Therefore water was not released in the Mettur canals which normally irrigate about 50,000 acres in Salem and Periyar districts for raising paddy. In order to augment the irrigation in Thanjavur district, water from the Lower Bhavani reservoir was let into the Cauvery river. Water was not released in the lower Bhavani Canals for irrigation in Periyar district. Consequently the normal paddy area of about 75,000 acres under this ayacut went fallow. Due to inadequate water supply from the Mettur reservoir the Samba Crop in a fairly large area has withered affecting the yield. The area under Thaladi crop also dwindled to 1.5 lakhs acres in Thanjavur district as against the normal area of 3 lakhs acres. The North-east Monsoon was good only in the coastal districts, viz. Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Pudukottai. It was normal in North Arcot and poor in the remaining districts. In the interior districts viz., Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Anna both the monsoons were below normal and the crops were affected considerably. In fact paddy area has been reduced to the extent of 21.84 lakhs hectares as against the normal area of about 26.00 lakhs hectares in the State. The short fall in the coverage of the area under paddy crop was about 13 per cent. Therefore, the production of rice has been estimated to be below normal during the year 1985-86 and would not be sufficient for our requirements. The lighter inflow from other states and the higher allotments from the Central Pool ought to bridge the gap between supply and demand in the State.

### 2. PROCUREMENT

The Government had introduced an incentive scheme by which a sum of Rs. 15 per quintal of paddy is paid to the farmers in the form of fertilizer coupons. This incentive is payable to the farmers in the Cauvery delta areas for paddy delivered in the direct purchase centre of the T.N.C.S.C. The T.N.C.S.C. is the sole agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu for procurement of paddy and rice. The incentive was increased to Rs. 20 with effect from 1st October 1985.

In view of the reduction in area of paddy cultivation during Kuruvai 1985, the Government decided to mop up the available marketable surplus to build up adequate stocks to meet the demands under Public Distribution System and Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme. The need for maximising procurement at a time of low production forced the Government to introduce the monopoly procurement scheme in the following areas, Thanjavur district, Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil taluks in South Arcot district, Alangudi, Avadayarkoil and Aranthangi taluks in Pudukkottai district and Ariyalur, Lalgudi, Musiri, Kullihalai, Tiruchirappalli and Udayar-

pa'ayam taluks in Tiruchirappalli district with effect from 1st November 1985. With a view to encourage the farmers in the above monopoly areas to maximise paddy production and incentive of Rs. 55 per quintal of paddy is being given to the farmers who sell their paddy at the Direct Purchase Centres with effect from 1st November 1985. The input incentive is given in the form of a coupon which entitles the farmers to purchase fertilisers. In the areas not covered by monopoly procurement, 50 per cent traders levy scheme is in force throughout Tamil Nadu.

During Samba 1985 season (i.e. from 16th December 1984 to 30th September 1985) a quantity of 4,15,244 M. Tonnes of rice was procured and in Kuruvai 1985 season (i.e. from 1-10-1985 to 15-12-1985) 2,91,082 M. Tonnes of rice was procured. In the Samba 1986 season, during the period from 16th December 1986 to 30th September 1986 a quantity of 6,76,967 M. tonnes of rice was procured.

A total quantity of 7,70,132 M. Tonnes of rice was procured during the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.

### 3. PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES :

The whole State is covered under the Public Distribution System. At present, there are 20,723 Fair Price Shops in the State of which 17,419 shops are in rural areas and 3,304 shops in Urban areas. All these shops are run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Co-operatives and other agencies. Private traders have been eliminated from operation in the system of Public Distribution. 19.43 lakhs family cards are in circulation throughout the State, Essential commodities such as rice, levy wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, Kerosene, Palmolin, soyabean oil, Coconut oil, controlled cloth etc. are supplied to the card holders through Fair Price shops. During the year 1985, a total quantity of 13.21 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed to the card holders through the Fair Price shops and for the Chief Ministers' Nutritious Noon-Meal Scheme. Supply of rice is confined to the family card holders having an income of less than Rs. 1,00 p.m.).

### 4. WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS

The Government of India allot levy wheat every month to this State for supply to the cardholders under the distribution system. In view of the easy availability of wheat in the open market due to continuous bumper harvest in the wheat growing parts of the country the Government of India is maintaining the allotment of wheat to this State at 30,000 tonnes every month, August 1983. A total quantity of 63,267 tonnes of wheat was distributed to the card holders during the period from April 1985 to March 1986.

The Government of India allotted wheat for distribution through the wheat Roller Flour Mill; in the State for conversion into wheat products. There were 42 Roller Flour Mills in the State and the monthly allotment to them upto January 1986 was equivalent to 125 per cent of the licenced capacity of the mills. Thus the State got an allotment of 75,610 Mts every month upto May 1985 and 94,350 Mts from June 1985 to January 1986. From February 1986 onwards the monthly wheat allotment to the Flour Mills was raised to 150 per cent of the licenced capacity of the mills (i.e.) 1,13,220 Mts every month. Even though there was no distribution control, 60 per cent of the production of maida and sooji by the mills was permitted to be taken by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives for supply to the cardholders under Public Distribution System and also to bulk consumers such as bakeries etc.

### 5. LEVY SUGAR

Allocation of Levy Sugar has been made by the Government of India every month for distribution to the card-

holders under the Public Distribution System. Levy sugar was being distributed to the card holders on a prorata basis at the rate of 450 grams per head per month from 1st January 1984 onwards in the entire state irrespective of family income. The quantity allotted to Tamil Nadu for Public Distribution for the year 1985-86 was 2,72,502.2 Metric tonnes.

### 6. EDIBLE OILS

Palmolein Oil is allotted by the Government of India every month for distribution to the card holders under the Public Distribution System. During the year 1985-86, the Government of India have allotted 48,700 Metric Tonnes of palmolein oil and 14,800 Metric Tonnes of R.B.D. tinned palmolein oil to this State. The average monthly allotment received from the Government of India comes to 4,060 Metrics whereas the requirement of the State a Kilogram per card holder per month is 12,000 Metric Tonnes per month. The retail selling price of palmolein oil as on date is Rs. 11.95 per kilogram. In addition to loose palmolein oil, tinned palmolein oil, supplied by the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation, a Government of India undertaking in 2 Kilogram tins and 1 Kilogram packets are also issued to the cardholders.

### 7. KEROSENE

Kerosene is essentially required for the purpose of illumination and cooking. In the context of inadequate availability of kerosene the supply of the same had been regulated through the public distribution system. Distribution of kerosene on family cards is through the outlets of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operative. Apart from this about 500 card holders have been attached to the private retailers for the supply of kerosene. There are about 2,260 handcartmen who have been licenced to all kerosene by visiting the streets of the areas allotted to them. There are 951 hand cartmen licenced to operate in Madras City. The handcartmen are allotted 100 litre per day and in the districts the hand cartmen allotted 50 litres of kerosene per day. The Government of India allots kerosene to the State based by the Seedonal requirement. In 1985-86 the Government of India allotted 6,30,109 kilo litres of kerosene to this State.

### ENFORCEMENT OF CONTROL ORDERS

To enforce the regulatory orders issued by the State Government, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, there is a separate Civil Supplies C.I.D. Wing functioning under the control of a Deputy Inspector General of Police in this State. The Civil Supplies Department is also entrusted with the task of enforcing the E.C. Act and the Control orders issued thereunder.

During the year 1985-86 (Upto February 1986) 2,925 cases were registered for violation of the provisions of

the E.C. Act, 1955 and the regulation of trade orders. The details of the cases registered are given below :—

Cases Registered for	Numbers.
1. Hoarding .. .. .	582
2. Black marketing .. .. .	240
3. Smuggling .. .. .	1,584
4. Non-display of stocks and prices .. .. .	453
5. Others .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	2,925

The total value of the commodities seized during the year 1985-86 (Upto February 1986) was Rs. 243.00 lakhs and 341 persons were arrested in connection with such offences.

### TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, was set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 1972. The main objects for which the Corporation is established are to engage in, promote, improve, develop counsel and Finance Production, purchase, storage, processing, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains, food stuffs and any other essential articles and to provide services and assistance of all kinds for the said purposes including a capital, credit, means, resources, technical and managerial services, advice and assistance. Commencing with the modest sales turnover during 1985-86 was Rs. 530 crores. The growth is qualitative and quantitative as well. The Corporation has indeed come to play a dynamic role in meeting the needs of consumers of Tamil Nadu.

The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 30 crores while its paid up capital is Rs. 19.90 crores. The cash credit accommodation given by the Reserve Bank of India to this Corporation for handling public distribution is Rs. 175 crores for cereal transactions and Rs. 19 crores for non-cereal operations such as dealing in sugar, pulses, edible oil, etc. During 1985-86 the Corporation has handled 55.61 lakh M.Ts. of Commodities (average of purchase and sales) and its sales turn over was Rs. 530 crores.

#### A. Organisation :

The Corporation has its registered office at Madras and 18 Regional Offices in the 19 districts of the State Subject to such directions of the Government as may be issued from time to time the management and control of the Corporation vests with the Board of Directors appointed by the Government. The Corporation is headed by the Chairman -cum- Managing Director as its Chief Executive assisted by one Joint Managing Director and a number of other officers at the Head Office. The Regional Office

Vigilance squads have been formed in the districts and Madras City for the inspection of Fair Price shops to prevent mal-practices. Government have also constituted Taluk Committees apart from Vigilance Committees at the rate of one Committee for each Fair Price shop to ensure the proper distribution of essential commodities through them.

The Civil Supplies enforcement officers are frequently inspecting the Fair Price shops run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives and check the accounts as well as stocks. Wherever irregularities have been noticed action had been taken against the persons responsible for the irregularities. Regular check of family cards is also done to eliminate bogus cards.

are headed by Officers in the cadre of District Revenue Officers/Deputy Collectors.

The highlights of major activities of the Corporation are as detailed below :—

#### Procurement :

In the field of procurement of paddy and rice, the achievement of the Corporation is remarkable. It is the only wholesale agency of the State Government to procure paddy and rice required for public distribution. From the level of 85,000 M.Ts. in 1972 the procurement has touched 10 lakh M.Ts. of rice in 1985-86. The procurement is through Trades's levy and price support operations. A wholesale licensee dealing in paddy and rice should deliver 50 per cent of his purchases towards levy to the Government. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation as an agent of the Government accepts levey stocks from dealers. Government introduced monopoly procurement in Cauvery delta areas with effect from 1st November 1985 onwards.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation undertakes price support operations also. At the time of harvest, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation opens Direct Purchase Centres to purchase paddy which is offered for sale by the farmers at Government procurement prices. This is to ensure that the farmers do not suffer, due to distress sale, when the traders offer a price lower than the Government procurement price for paddy.

The farmers are assured of the Government guaranteed support price for their paddy, in cash. Usually paddy is harvested in Cauvery delta during October-November when the North-East monsoon is active. Paddy harvested during such season will be in moist condition.

the traders will not either prefer to buy or will offer a very low price for it. The Civil Supplies Corporation goes to the rescue of the farmers by opening hundred of Direct Purchase Centres in these areas and purchases paddy even when it has a higher moisture content. The price support operations undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation ensure that the farmers get a remunerative return for their investment.

In times of scarcity due to drought conditions in the State, the Civil Supplies Corporation embarks on open market purchase of rice from other States for Public Distribution.

#### *Processing :*

The Civil Supplies Corporation has to process the paddy which it procures from the farmers and traders. It is operating 13 Modern Rice Mills which it took over from the Co-operative sector in the year 1974. The total annual milling capacity of all the Modern Rice Mills is about 194 lakhs M.Ts. of paddy. It has finalised the proposals to set up three more Modern Rice Mills so that it could reduce its dependence on private millers for milling its paddy. During the seventh plan period, the Civil Supplies Corporation has proposals to set up 6 Modern Rice Mills, each having a milling capacity of 100 M.Ts. of paddy a day.

As the total milling capacity available with the Civil Supplies Corporation is very inadequate it is engaging private rice millers for processing its paddy under custom milling basis.

#### *Storage :*

The main function of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation being procurement and distribution of essential commodities, it has to possess adequate storage facilities for the efficient discharge of these functions. Initially, the Civil Supplies Department took over storage godowns having a total capacity of 27,000 M.Ts. from Civil Supplies Department. Thereafter it has built up its own storage and the total owned storage capacity of this Corporation has reached 3.61 lakh M.Ts. There are a number of on going schemes for construction of scientific godowns. It has been proposed to augment the storage capacity by about 1.41 lakh M.Ts. Besides the Civil Supplies Corporation is also utilising the storage godowns available with the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation and also those of private agencies to an extent of about 3.36 lakhs M.Ts. capacity. It has built 11 bulk oil tankers having a total capacity of 4,400 Tonnes for storing and distributing edible oils.

#### *Distribution :*

The Civil Supplies Corporation is the sole wholesale agency of the State Government to procure and supply

essential commodities to the retail fair price shops for distribution to the cardholders under Public Distribution System. Apart from the locally procured stocks of rice and paddy, the allotments of controlled commodities by the Government of India are, also handled by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation distributes rice, wheat, sugar kerosene, palm lin oil and controlled cloth to the public at controlled rates. The public get their requirements/entitlements from the fair price shops run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and the Co-operatives.

The Civil Supplies Corporation is also doing retail trade to a limited extent. It is running 5,038 Fair Price Shops both in rural and Urban areas. With a view to ensure the availability of essential commodities to the cardholders in the rural areas also, the State Government launched a scheme to open a fair price shop in every revenue village. Under this scheme the Civil Supplies Corporation is running 4,100 shops in 4 districts in the State. Besides 938 retail shops are functioning in urban areas.

Every month, the Civil Supplies Corporation is handling about 1 lakh tonnes of rice, 20,000 tonnes of sugar 7,000 tonnes of wheat and 4,000 tonnes of imported edible oil for supply to the Public distribution system. In addition it is also handling wheat from Food Corporation of India and its products like Maida and Sooj which is purchases from the Roller Flour Mills in the State and supplies to the cardholders through its retail shops. It is also dealing in Kerosene for supply to family cardholders having a monthly income of less than Rs. 1,000/- The present eligibility for rice is 4 kg. per month per adult and 2 kg. per month for child and a maximum of 12 kg. per card per month. A quantity of 12.48 lakhs tonnes of rice was distributed to the cards holders under Public Distribution System during the year 1985-86.

The State Government are subsidising the less involved in the supply of rice to family card holders. The retail selling price of common rice is Rs. 1.75 per kg., fine rice Rs. 2.25 per kg. and superfine rice Rs. 2.50 per kg. The difference between the economic price and the retail issue price is about Rs. 75 per quintal. The subsidy involved in distributing 1 lakh tonnes of rice is about 7.5 crores of rupees. As the total distribution of rice in a year is about 10 lakh tonnes of rice and the subsidy involved is about Rs. 75 crores.

The sale of non-rationed commodities has been undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation at co-operative price in addition to running of 42 Amudham Departmental Stores in the State. The Civil Supplies

Corporation is supplying essential commodities to the various welfare schemes of the State Government which are narrated below :—

*Chief Ministers's Nutritious Meals Scheme :*

On 1st July 1982, the State Government launched the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme to cover 86.88 lakh children of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu have entrusted the work of supply of rice, dhall edible oil to more than 65,999 feeding centres throughout the State. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation supplied about 20,000 M.Ts. of rice, 600 M.Ts. of edible oil and 3,000 M.Ts. of dhall to the feeding centres every month. The total value of supplies made by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is around Rs. 6 crores per month. The Corporation moves stocks even to inaccessible villages in the State through unconventional means of Transport.

*Supplies to Police and Fire Service Personnel:*

When the State Government introduced the scheme of supplying essential commodities to Police and Fire Service Personnel at subsidised rates in 1980, the task of supplying these commodities was entrusted to this Corporation. The total value of these supplies is around Rs. 5 crores annually.

*3. Supplies to Persons under WHOPHAR Scheme :*

Another scheme sponsored by the Government is the scheme to supply rice to poor widows, handicapped persons and old aged pensioners. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring uninterrupted supply of rice to these persons. The total value of supplies made by Corporation under the scheme works out to Rs. 2 crores per annum.

**TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.**

The primary object of the Corporation is to make significant contribution for achieving self-sufficiency in food by reducing quantitative/qualitative losses in storage by promoting and developing the Warehousing activities and by providing scientific storage facilities. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rupees Six Crores. Thus the total paid-up Share Capital of this Corporation as on 31st March 1986 is 5.41 crores. At the commencement of the year 1985-86, the total number of Warehouses was 66 with a total capacity of 4.06 lakhs M.T. as against the occupancy of 4.72 lakh M.Ts. The capacity of the godowns newly constructed during the year was 75,000 M.Ts. Number of Warehouses at the close of the year was 74 as against the occupancy of 5.96 lakh M.T. During the year, the trading community had obtained advances against warehouse receipts to the tune of Rs. 115.94 lakhs from Banks and other financial Institutions. A quantity of 1,20,437 M.Ts. of foodgrains was fumigated. The value of chemicals and fumigants consumed during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 1,54,084.

*Working Result :*

A gross profit of Rs. 138 lakhs is expected for the year 1985-86 as shown below. The finalisation of accounts

for 1985-86 are in progress. Orders appointing Statutory Auditors to audit the accounts for the year are still awaited from the Government:—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
I. Gross Income	.. .. .	360.00
		(un-audited).
II. 1. Administrative expenses	.. .. .	162.90
2. Depreciation	.. .. .	24.60
3. Interest on borrowing	.. .. .	34.50
		-----
	Total	222.00
		-----
	Gross profit	138.00
		-----

The Corporation declared 20 per cent bonus for its employees for the year 1984-85. 6 per cent dividend was declared for the year 1984-85 and it has to be paid to the shareholders as soon as the accounts are adopted at Annual General Body Meeting.



# Chapter XI

## FOREST AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

### CINCHONA.

The Government Cinchona Department, a pioneering Commercial undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu had enlarged its activities in addition to the cultivation of Cinchona and Productions of Quinines Salts, to augment its revenue and for providing of more employment opportunities to the rural population of hilly regions of Nilgiris, Anamalais and Kodaikanal by taking up the cultivation of medicinal and Aromatic plants such as *Cymbopogon winterianus*, *Geranium*, *Eucalyptus* (*Citriodora*, *Eucalyptus*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, and *Dioscorea*, etc.) in the Government Cinchona Plantations of Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Geranium Plantations in Kodaikanal area of Anna District.

A sum of Rs. 35,29,218.00 (Internal Rs. 8,84,718 export Rs. 26,44,500) was realised by way of sale of Quinine products.

Medicinal and Essential oils were sold to the tune of Rs. 53,61,027.55 during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 3,59,725.45 had been realised by way of sale of wattle bark and used through contract during 1985-86.

A sum of Rs. 1,95,522.75 was also realised by way of sale of miscellaneous product such as *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* leaves and bark, pepper, *Pyrethrum* flowers, *Diosgenin*, etc.

A sum of Rs. 62,31,960.00 was also realised in connection with the supply of tooth-powder to the rural children under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme.

There was no new planting of Cinchona.

New planting of Medicinal and Essential oils and other crops were completed as follows during 1985-86 :-

	Hectares.
(1) <i>Geranium</i> .. .. .	17.00
(2) <i>Cymbopogon Winterianus</i> .. .	34.00
(3) <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> .. .. .	12.50
(4) <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> .. .. .	17.00
(5) <i>Cardamom</i> .. .. .	5.00
(6) <i>Pyrethrum</i> .. .. .	0.50
(7) <i>Patchouli</i> .. .. .	0.50
(8) <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> .. .. .	0.50
(9) <i>Dioscorea</i> .. .. .	26.25
(10) <i>Rosemary</i> .. .. .	0.50

#### *Cinchona* harvest :

A total quantity of 88,205 kg. of Cinchona bark (dry) was obtained during 1985-86. The harvest was restricted to coppicing on account of the stoppage of Cinchona bark extraction consequent on accumulation of stocks.

#### *Production of Medicinal and Aromatic oils :*

The following quantities of Medicinal and essential oils (Crude) were produced in the plantations during the year:

	Kilograms.
1 <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> oil .. .. .	5,806
2 <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> oil .. .. .	2,107
3 Java <i>Citronella</i> oil .. .. .	7,000
4 <i>Geranium</i> oil .. .. .	2,741
5 <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> oil .. .. .	8
6 <i>Ocimum camphora</i> oil .. .. .	154
7 <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> leaves .. .. .	87
8 <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> .. .. .	11
9 <i>Rosemary</i> oil .. .. .	76
10 <i>Pyrethrum</i> flowers .. .. .	306
11 <i>Pepper</i> .. .. .	54
12 <i>Camphor</i> leaves .. .. .	9,980
13 <i>Ocimum kihman charicum</i> leaves .. .. .	520
14 <i>Patchouli</i> leaves .. .. .	160
15 <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> bark .. .. .	67
16 <i>Gaultheria</i> oil .. .. .	2

In addition to these 54,525 kg. of *Dioscorea* tubers were also produced.

The following quantities of Medicinal and essential oil were refined and taken to stock in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam:

	Kilograms.
1 <i>Eucalyptus</i> oil I.P. .. .. .	3,340
2 <i>Eucalyptus</i> oil I.P. Cineole content 70 per cent. .. .. .	2,258
3 <i>Geranium</i> Oil .. .. .	2,697
4 <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> oil .. .. .	5,176
5 Java <i>Citronella</i> oil .. .. .	5,958
6 <i>Patchouli</i> oil .. .. .	.. .. .

	Kilograms.	Sales :
7 Camphor tablets Nos. .. ..	2,98,560	<p>The total sale value realised by the sale of Departmental products was Rs. 1,53,17,728.30.</p> <p><i>Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona :</i></p> <p>Extraction of Cinchona bark was resumed from 17th February 1986 and 412.500 kg. of Quinine hydrochloride was produced.</p> <p>Under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme 1,42,84,750 packets of tooth-powder of 30 grams each had been manufactured in the factory by providing employment to the dependents of departmental workers and other regular surplus workers of the factory.</p> <p><i>Tamil Nadu Steroids Factory, Cinchona :</i></p> <p>During 1985-86, 4,500 kg. of Tubers were issued for hydrolysis. A quantity of 47 kg. of Diosgenin was manufactured during the year. The production of Tooth powder had been undertaken in this factory from 1st March 1986. The production of tooth powder work was undertaken by the Manufacturing Chemist, Anamallais hitherto.</p>
8 Camphor oil .. .. .	180	
9 Cinnamomum zeylanicum barks.	168	
10 Cinnamomum zeylanicum leaves.	37	
11 Cinnamomum zeylanicum oil .. .	25	
12 Rosemary oil .. .. .	81	
13 Ocimum gratissimum oil .. .	17	
14 Cinfresh (Litres) .. .. .	81,000	
15 Cinspray (Litres) .. .. .	775	
16 Cinomos .. .. .	62	
17 Dodabetta Mist. .. .. .	12	
18 Cinaroma .. .. .	8	
19 Pepper .. .. .	53	

In addition 33,95,655 Nos. of 30 grams tooth-powder packets were also manufactured.

#### FISHERIES.

The primary objective of the Department is to (i) increase fish production and productivity in this sector, (ii) develop fishing and allied industries and (iii) promote the socio-economic conditions of the fisher-folk.

Tamil Nadu now stands 4th in the Marine Fish production and 2nd in Inland Fish production and stands 2nd in total fish production among the States in the Country.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with a rich fishery potential with a coastline of about 1,000 km. A fishing fleet of about 2,514 (2,432 wooden and 82 F.R.P. boats) mechanised fishing boats 8,969 canoes and 28,788 catamarans operate off our coast. Out of the catamarans and canoes, 742 canoes and 656 catamarans have been motorised. The estimated annual marine fish production during 1985-86 is 2.45 lakh tonnes. Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1983 has been recently introduced in Tamil Nadu with a view to regulate the exploitation and to conserve the fishery wealth.

#### *Mechanisation of Traditional crafts :*

During 1985-86, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards 20 per cent subsidy assistance, limited to Rs. 2,500 per unit to supply OBMs IBEs for the traditional craft operators. Similarly, the Marine Products Exports Development Authority also provided a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards 25 per cent subsidy assistance, limited to

Rs. 5,000 per unit to provide OBMs. for the traditional craft operators. During 1985-86 subsidy has been released for 147 Nos. of In-board Engines and 93 Out-board Motors.

#### *Beach Landing crafts :*

Sanction has been obtained for the supply of 15 beach landing crafts (10 Nos. for Madras District Fishermen Co-operative Federation and 5 Nos. for Mudaliarkuppam, Pannaiyur Chinnakuppam Fishermen Co-operative Society) with assistance from NCDC. during the year 1985-86. Accordingly orders have been placed for the construction and supply of the crafts.

#### *Fishermen Training :*

The Fishermen Training Centres at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Colachel impart training to the young fishermen on modern methods of fishing and maintenance of fishing boats and the trainees are paid stipend of Rs. 75 p.m. During the year 268 trainees underwent training in these Centres.

#### *Guide-lights :*

Of the sanctioned number of guide-lights in 55 fishing villages so far 28 guide-lights have been installed enabling the fishermen to safely reach the shore with their crafts.

### DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN BRACKISH WATER.

Tamil Nadu has got 50,000 hectares of brackish area suitable for water culture. To transfer the technology of prawn culture to the private entrepreneurs and also demonstrate the culture practices of prawn, 10 Nos. of demonstration ponds of 1 hectare each have been established in the coastal areas. In the 7th Five Year Plan it has been proposed to bring about 1,000 hectares of brackish water area under prawn culture. Micro level survey is in progress to identify suitable site for prawn culture. Government have sanctioned the establishment of 50 hectares brackish water fish farm at Thondiakadu in Thanjavur district at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs as centrally sponsored scheme.

### DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES :

Tamil Nadu is estimated to have about 3.13 lakhs hectares of fresh water area ranking 3rd in India in the possession of Inland water spread. The total Inland Fish production during the year was 1.40 lakh tonnes (Provisional).

#### *Fish seed production :*

During the year 122.3 million seeds in departmental farms and 51-35 million seeds in Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation farms were produced. Two National Seed Farms each of 10 hectares one at Bhavani-sagar and another at Manimuthar at a total cost of Rs. 180 lakhs have been sanctioned. Construction at Bhavani-sagar is fast approaching completion. Regarding of fish seeds in floating cages (cage culture) is being done at Vellore Mettur Dam and Madurai.

#### *Reservoir fisheries :*

There are 47 Reservoir in the State, of which the fishing rights of 11 reservoirs have been transferred to the Fisheries Development Corporation for commercial exploitation. Regular stocking of quick growing varieties of quality fish seeds and exploitation attended to by the Department in all other reservoirs.

#### *Intensive Inland Fish culture and marketing :*

The Irrigation tanks with water spread area of about 2,518.23 hectares in Madurai District and 15,203 hectares in South Arcot District area are identified for intensive fish culture and culture operations initiated.

#### *Fish Farmers Development Agencies—*

During the year II Fish Farmers development Agencies were functioning in the State of which 7 are centrally sponsored and 4 State sponsored. So far 12,768 tank

covering 2,746 ha have been allotted to 3,159 beneficiaries. Training has been given to 26,612 farmers. During 1985-86 1,216 tonnes of fish valued about Rs. 71 lakhs have been produced in, the Fish Farmers Development Agency tanks.

#### *Trout culture :*

A sum of Rs. 4.19 lakhs have been sanctioned under HADP for the development of trout hatchery at Avalanche in Nilgiris Districts. The Civil works are in progress.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERMEN :

#### *Development Through co-operation :*

There are about 4.64 lakhs marine fisherfolk and 1.25 lakhs inland fisherfolk in the State of which active fishermen is estimated to be about 1.2 lakh in the Marine sector and about 52,000 in inland sector. There are 294 Marine fishermen Co-operative Societies and 232 inland fishermen co-operative societies in the State. To efficiently look after the welfare of the fishermen 32 Fishermen Co-operative societies have been organised up to 31st December 1986. There are also 10 co-operative districts federations, 5 prawns farming societies, a boat building society, 16 fish Marketing Societies including of one fish marketing union.

#### GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME :

Under this scheme the Fishermen are insured against the risk of death and accident. In case of death and disablement the scheme ensures payment of Rs. 15,0000 and in case of partial disablement the payment of upto Rs. 7,500. The premium of Rs. 12 per fishermen per year is borne by the State Government and Central Government equally. So far 1,16,264 fishermen have joined the scheme and the heirs of 104 deceased disablement fishermen have been given relief to the tune of Rs. 15.3 lakhs.

#### *Fishermen savings cum relief fund :*

In order to alleviate the hardship experienced by the marine fishermen during lean fishing season, Government have constituted, a fund, called the "TAMIL NADU, MARINE FISHERMEN SAVINGS CUM RELIEF FUND". Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 10 p.m. is collected from each fishermen who opts for the scheme for a period of nine months in a year. The Government make a matching grant of Rs. 90 per marine fishermen subscribing, Rs. 10 p.m. for nine months. The total sum of Rs. 780 shall be disbursed to the subscribing fishermen at the rate of Rs. 60 p.m. during the lean months 20,913 fishermen have been benefited under this scheme during 1985-86.

#### *Assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation and Integrated Rural Development Programme.*

Loans with subsidy through NCDC and subsidy with bank loan IRDP are granted to the fishermen co-operative societies for the purchase of fishing boats and equipment.

During the year 1985-86 Rs. 15.30 lakhs have been sanctioned to two Fishermen Co-operative Societies. From inception of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Schemes a sum of Rs. 356.584 lakhs has been sanctioned to 70 fishermen co-operative societies.

*Supply of nylon Webbing to Traditional Fishermen :*

Nylon webbing valued at Rs. 8 lakhs at 20 percent subsidy and 80 percent loan have been distributed to 512 fishermen. Share capital loan has been sanctioned to

33 fishermen and 4 fisherwomen co-operative societies to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs during the year.

*Housing :*

To improve the living conditions of the fishermen 11,704 houses have been sanctioned. So far 9,915 houses, have been constructed and allotted under this scheme. During 1985-86, 707 houses were constructed and allotted to the fishermen free of cost during 1985-86. Beside approach roads, sanitary facilities, electrification and drinking water supply are also provided to the fishermen hamlets in a phased manner.

**FORESTS.**

The total area under forest during 1984-85 was 22.32 lakh hectares comprising 18.30 lakhs hectares of Reserved forests, 3.41 lakh hectares of Reserved land and 0.61 lakh hectares of unclassified forests.

*Revenue :*

The major source of revenue continued to be through sale of sandalwood and supply of raw material to the pulp based industries. The revenue during 1984-85 was Rs. 24.62 crores. The revenue anticipated during 1985-86 was Rs. 27.73 crores.

*Expenditure :*

The expenditure under forests during 1984-85 was Rs. 30.15 crores. The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 30.27 crores. Major portion of this expenditure was on capital investment for the development of forests with a view to increase their productivity. The fact that the income is less than the expenditure shows that our policy is towards geared towards larger in flow of Capital sector which help preserving and conserving forest resources instead of over exploiting them for higher conew.

*Supply of raw materials to Forest Based Industries :*

Raw materials such as Blug gy, Ucalyptus, Grandis, Eucalyptus terreticornies, debarked water-wood, wattle bark, Bamboo etc., were continued to be supplied to forest based Industries, according to strict working plan prescriptions and without over-exploitation. During 1985-86 2.95 lakh tonnes of raw materials would be supplied and a revenue of Rs. 8.73 crores expected to be realised.

*Sandalwood :*

Natural Sandal occurs in the plateau and the hilly tracts of North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Coimbatore districts and to a lesser extent in the Nilgiris south Arcot and Tiruchi districts. Dead trees alone are extracted on a three year cycle. During 1985-86 quantity of 2089. Tones of Sandalwood was sold in Sanction for an amount of Rs. 13.3 crores.

*Minor Forest Produce :*

With a view to improve the economy of Tribal communities who are mostly living and around forest area, the collection of minor forest, produce like Tamarind, curry leaf, gallnut, cane etc., are allotted to Tribal Co-operative societies at concessional rates. Only Where there is no demand from the co-operative societies, they are sold in auction or and departmental collection was done. During 1985-86 a revenue of Rs. 94.90 lakhs was expected from the sale of Minor Forest produce.

*Arasu Rubber Corporation*

From 1960 to 1980 the Tamil Nadu Forest Department raised rubber plantation in Kanyakumari District over an extent of about 4,800 ha and it has been formed into a separate corporation as 'Arasu Rubber Corporation on 1st October 1984, on wards During 1985-86 1622 tons of rubber lates was collected and 1962 Tonnes of rubber products sold and Rs. 4.04 crores of revenue realised from inception of the Co-porations viz., 1st October 1984.

*New 20 points Programme : Tree planting :*

Tamil Nadu Forest Department is vigorously implementing the Prime Minister's New Twenty Point Programme for the upliftment of the rural poor and the weaker sections of the society. During 1985-86 the following operations had been carried out.

*Components.*

(i) Seedlings planted under afforestation (In lakhs) (Nos.) .. .. .	1,215
(ii) Social Forestry area planted (in lakhs) (Hectares) .. .. .	0.30
(iii) Seedlings supplied to public Institutions private organisations under Farm Forestry (In lakhs) (Nos.) ..	531

*Social Forestry (SIDA Aided project).*

The Social Forestry project is being implemented from 1981 with aid from Swedish International Developing

Authority (SIDA). This is a project with multifaceted objectives. It aims at creating land based assets with the participation of rural people with a view to meet their requirements for fuelwood, small timber, etc.

During 1985-86 this programme was being implemented at a cost of Rs. 941 lakhs with the following target

(i) Block plantation (in ha.)	..	17,000
(ii) Strip Plantations (in K.M.)	..	1,430
(iii) Raising and supply of seedlings (lakhs)	.. .. .	303
(iv) Recreational Forestry	..	24 lakhs.

#### *Rural Fuelwood Plantation :*

This is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented from 6th Five-Year Plan in Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli Dharmapuri and Madurai districts. The object of the scheme is to raise fuelwood plantations in the community waste lands; degraded forest areas, coastal waste land and in the lands along the roads, canal banks and ponds near the village to make fuelwood available to the villagers and to meet the shortage of fuelwood in rural areas which is posing a serious problem to the protection of productive forests of the State. For 1985-86 the cost of the scheme was Rs. 132.32 lakhs for raising 3,500 ha. of block plantations, 157.50 km. of strip plantation and raising and supply of 150 lakhs seedlings.

#### *Arignar Anna Zoological park :*

A modern zoological park was established at Vandalur at a cost of Rs. 7.00 crores over an area 510 ha.

The zoo has been very popular. It attracts on an average, 1,000 persons on working days and about 3,000-5,000 people on holidays especially children through the zoo.

#### *Tribal Welfare :*

The tribals live in Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. The tribal life is closely associated with forest. Forest management from the very beginning has welfare of the tribals as one of its main objectives. To achieve these objectives various resources development activities are undertaken by the Forest Department. These activities consist of lot of work both in developmental works welfare scheme taken up by the Forest Department which go a long way towards improving their skills and living conditions.

Forest department was running 16 elementary schools and two high schools in North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts for the benefit of tribals.

Midday Meals, dresses, books, states, etc., were also supplied free to the children studying in these tribal schools. Minor Forest produce units are leased out to the Tribal Co-operative Societies at 10 percent concessional rate. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 58.94 lakhs.

## DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

### 1. Working Plan :

Working plan constitute the basic Charter detailing management plan for the forests. The working plans lay down specific prescriptions, regarding regeneration, exploitation and other aspects of management of Forests Divisions for every year. The scheme provides for strengthening the organisation and for purchase of essential equipment to modernize the preparation of working plan. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 5.62 lakhs. During 1985-86 three working plans (Hosur, Dharmapuri and Thanjavur) had been approved.

### *Forest research (Tree) :*

The object of the scheme is to enlarge the Research programme of the Forest Department by taking up investigation on various aspects of silviculture and allied matters and conducting experiments to find out the best species and most suitable regeneration techniques for different climatic and soil conditions. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs. 20.79 lakhs.

### *Establishment of project formulation, Evaluation, Monitoring and Statistics (FEMAS) :*

Forest Development is mainly Constitutes building up of resources their maintenance and pedicious utilisation. The level of Development of Forest would depend on the capability to identify areas for such development and formulation of suitable strategy area suited to such an area identified. To achieve this goal, composite FEMAS (Formulation Evaluation, Monitoring and Statistics) unit was sanctioned by Government which started functioning in 1985-86.

### *Pulpwood schemes :*

The object of the scheme is to raise plantations of quick growing species to provide raw materials for the wood pulp based industries like paper, rayon etc. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 71 lakhs towards raising 1,500 ha. of plantations.

### *Teak and other Hardwood species :*

The object of the scheme is to raise Teak, Red sanders and other hardwood species to augment the timber resources of the State. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 8.3 lakhs for raising plantations over 260 ha.

### *Softwood Plantations :*

The object of the scheme is to raise match wood species wherever suitable conditions prevail. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 2.38 lakhs for raising 150 ha.

**Wattle plantations :**

The object of the scheme is to raise wattle plantations in the Nilgiris and upper Palanis to supply raw materials to Small scale industries in Tamil Nadu. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 8.90 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 600 ha.

**Raising Fuel Trees :**

The object of the scheme is to raise fuelwood plantation in the forest areas adjoining cities and towns and padugai lands in order to cater to the fuelwood needs of the population. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 73.81 lakhs for raising plantation over an area of 3,575 ha.

**Sandgl Plantations :**

The object of the scheme is to improve the sandalwood wealth of the State by extending Sandal plantation and encouraging natural sandal by intensive cultural operation. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 23.54 lakhs by raising 60 ha. under co-maintenance Technique and bush sowing over 473 ha.

**Afforestation of Degraded Forests :**

The object of the scheme is to take up afforestation work in all degraded forest areas in order to improve the productivity of scrub forests and to meet the increasing demand for fuel wood and small timber. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost Rs. 57 lakhs for raising plantation over 2,500 ha.

**Minor Forest produce :**

The object of the Scheme is to raise Minor Forest produce yielding plantation such as Tamarind, Gallnut Scapnut, Eucalyptus, Citriodora etc., since there is vast scope for increasing the revenue by raising concentrated plantations of some of these valuable species. During

1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 30.6 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 660 ha.

**Soil Conservation scheme in the Vaigai Reservoir catchment and Mettur Stanley Reservoir Areas :**

The object of the scheme is to undertake soil conservation works and afforestation programmes in the catchment areas of Vaigai and Mettur Reservoir in order to minimise the soil erosion. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 81.65 lakhs to afforest over about, 2,250 hectares.

**Western Ghat Development Programme—Agave plantation in Western Ghats**

The Scheme for cultivation of Agave plantation in Western Ghat region of Coimbatore and Madurai District is one of the new schemes. For the year 1985-86 the cost of the scheme was Rs. 9.96 lakhs for raising an area of 200 ha. of agave plantations and raising nurseries.

**Soil conservation scheme in Varshanadu Areas :**

The object of the scheme is to undertake intensive soil conservation treatment over a period of 5 years starting from 1984-85. The cost of the scheme for 1985-86 was Rs. 16 lakhs for afforestation work, over 400 ha and other soil conservation works and to carry out preparatory Works over an area of 300 ha.

**Communication Roads**

The object of the scheme is to lay new roads and improve the existing ones within forest areas in order to facilitate transport of extracted forest produce and also to provide effective means of rural communication to remote tribal area. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 151.41 lakhs which includes the road work being executed by the Highways Department.

**“MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA”.**

During the month of July 1985, 35th Vanamahotsava annual tree planting festival was celebrated throughout the State in a fitting manner and this was continued in the subsequent months also. During Vanamahotsava to mark the occasion, 44.53 lakhs of seedlings of various tree species were planted in the premises of Schools, Colleges, Panchayat Union Offices, Public Institutions, community lands, etc., throughout the State. The significance of the celebrations was explained to the public during the celebrations by giving wide publicity. The importance of tree planting was explained to students by the Forest Officials. Students had also been involved in the tree planting programme organised by the Forest officials.

The World Forestry Day was celebrated on 21st March 1986 by the Tamil Nadu Forest Department throughout the State in a fitting manner. The world Forestry Day was also celebrated in Madras City on 21st March 1986. The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, participated in the function by undertaking a symbolic and commemorative planting of tree sapling opposite to T.V. Tower in Eldams Road. About 100 saplings were planted on that day by the students. Advertisements were released in leading dailies to motivate the public to grow more trees.

Special talks were delivered in Schools and Colleges by the officers of the Department. The Conservators

of Forests had participated in the Radio programmes and Radio talk (on the significance of the World Forestry Day) arranged by the All-India Radio. Apart from this they had also participated in the functions arranged by various educational institutions and had delivered lecture, about the importance of tree planting. Besides, that seedlings were ordered to be supplied to educational institutions between 21st March 1986 to 31st March 1986 to encourage tree planting activities. Slides illustrating the slogan "Forestry for Development" were displayed between 21st March 1986 and 31st March 1986 in all the Cinema Theatres in the State. Wide publicity was given through news papers in Tamil and in English, explaining the importance of forest Conservation and the

benefits to the public with special emphasis on the need and benefits of Social forestry and planting trees, Students who were interested in the study of nature had been taken in groups to the various forest areas in the State by the local Forest Officials.

During the year 1985-86, 33,229 ha. of the plantations were raised under various afforestation and development programmes. Strip planting and Avenue planting had been carried out to a length of 1,211 km. The Government departments had supplied 499.00 lakhs of seedlings to the public. In all 1,349.12 lakhs of seedlings had been planted in Tamil Nadu during 1985-86.

### TAMIL NADU FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation was established in 1974 as a State owned undertaking. This Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 50.00 million and paid up share of Rs.29.25 million. The objectives of this Corporation are:-

- (i) Operation of trawlers and fishing vessels and mechanisation of fishing boats etc., for deep sea fishing ;
- (ii) Culture and harvesting of inland fisheries for marketing ;
- (iii) Procurement of whole-sale and retail sale, export, processing of fish and shrimp ;
- (iv) Providing service and assistance of all kinds with regard to fish culture and fishing for the benefit of fishetmen community in particular and fishing and its ancillary industries in general.

A brief report on the salient activities and performance of this Corporation during the year 1985-86 is furnished below :-

#### I. MARINE FISHERIES.

##### (i) Deep Sea Fishing :

At present, the Corporation operates two Mexican Trawlers viz., "Thanjai and Nellai" with Vizag as base. The landings from these two trawlers during the year 1985-86 were as detailed below:-

Quantity of prawn caught (in tonnes).	Quantity of other fishes caught (in tonnes).	Revenue realised by sale (Rupees in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)
84.6	32.0	80.41

##### (ii) Pelagic fishery Scheme:

Six purse-seine Vessels were operated in the West Coast in Karnataka State, five under Joint Venture with Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation

and one by Tamil Nadu fisheries Development Corporation itself. 5 numbers of 32 vessels continued to be operated with Madras as base during the year. The Corporation has earned a revenue of Rs. 12.83 lakhs as Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporations' share in Joint Venture with Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation for the five purse-seine vessels and fish landed from the remaining vessels.

#### II. INLAND FISHERIES.

##### (i) Reservoirs:

The fisheries of the following reservoirs are under the management of the Tamil Nadu Fisheries development Corporation on lease basis:-

- (1) Sathanur Dam.
- (2) Bhavanisagar,
- (3) Amaravathy,
- (4) Aliyar,
- (5) Thirumoorthy,
- (6) Uppar,
- (7) Pillur,
- (8) Uppet-Aliyar,
- (9) Manjalar,
- (10) Palar-Porandalar and
- (11) Sholaiyar.

During the year 1985-86 a total quantity of 413 tonnes of fish was harvested and marketed for a sum of Rs. 37.56

**(ii) Fish Seed production :**

Production of the required number of good quality fish seeds at the required time is the most important prerequisite for successful fresh water fish culture and with this aim in view, this Corporation operated the fish seed production centres at Sathanur, Aliyar, Amaravathy, Thirumoorthy and Manjalar. During the year 1985-86 these fish seed production centres produced 31.34 Million early day.

**(iii) Cage Culture**

NABARD sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7.3 lakhs under Research and Development Programme for rearing early fry of induced major carp in floating cages. The NABARD has released the first instalment of 25 percent of the sanctioned amount for the implementation of this scheme. This scheme is being implemented at Sathanurdam, Aliyar and Manjalar reservoirs. Stabilisation of the technique could reduce the need for heavy investment in fish seed farm construction.

**III Fish Processing.—**

The Corporation is running processing Units and Ice-plant cum-cold storages for the benefit of fishermen, the fishing industry as also fish exporters for preservation of fish and prawns till they are marketed.

The Processing Units are located at.

Ennore.

Mandapam and

Tuticorin.

The Plant-cum-cold storage are located at.

Madras (Adyar),

Madurai

Nagapattinam and

Bhavanisagar.

Processing Complex at Ennore has been leased out while those available in the Processing Complex at Mandapam and Tuticorin have been hired out to private firms. During the year 1985-86 a total quantity of 5,307 tonnes of ice was produced from the ice plants and sold to fishermen. The Corporation has earned a revenue of Rs. 19.55 lakhs by least rent and sale of ice to fishermen and fish merchants and private entrepreneurs.

**Fish Marketing :**

During the year 1985-86, 35 fresh fish stalls and 15 numbers of fried fish stall were operated in Madras City and 26 fresh fish stalls and 12 fried fish stalls were operated in mofussil. A quantity of 493 tonnes of fish was sold for a sum of 65.24 lakhs.

**V. BRACKISH WATER FISH FARMING.**

The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs under Centrally sponsored Scheme for establishment of a prawn Hatchery at Neelankarai. The Government during March 1986 issued orders permitting the establishment of Prawn Hatchery at Neelankari. The Prawn Hatchery construction work is in progress after getting necessary environmental clearance from Government. Necessary machinery and equipment has been procured and trial operations are in progress.

**(ii) Brackish Water Fish Farm at Thondiakadu .**

A brackish water fish Farm is to be established in an area of 50 acres at Thondiakadu in Thanjavur District. The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 23.75 lakhs as subsidy for this scheme. Civil works for the construction of the farm are to be taken up on receipt of Government orders transferring the land to the Corporation.

**VI. SCHEME UNDER JOINT VENTURE.****(ii) Tamil Nadu Marine Plast Limited :**

The Joint Sector Company i.e., Tamil Nadu Marine Plast Limited for the construction and marketing of FRP Beach Landing crafts in collaboration with PF Marine Plast, Favol Islands, Denmark I.F.U. (Industrialisation Fund for developing country) Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation (M/s. George Maijo and Aqua-marine Limited, was formed. The cost of the project is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The loan and credit facilities is Rs. 30 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The Corporation's share capital is in the form of land and other structures in the Ma. Singaravelar Boat Yard, Madras, and Rs. 2.40 lakhs in cash. The proposed Boat Yard is to produce 19', 20' and 22' Fibre glass fishing vessels as designed by P/F Marine Plast, to be marketed in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and other places and also for export market. The company was launched on 31st August 1985 and commenced production of FRP Boats.

**Income and Expenditure.**

As against the expenditure of Rs. 212.42 lakhs the sale and other income of the Corporation was Rs. 220.89 lakhs during the year. Thus the transaction during the year resulted in operating profit of Rs. 8.47 lakhs. After allocating a sum of Rs. 29.62 lakhs towards administrative expenses and taking into account of the interest income of the deposit the net operating loss worked out to Rs. 93.96 lakhs in fine.

## TAMIL NADU FOREST PLANTATION CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation was incorporated on 13th June 1974 under the provisions of the Companies Act with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores. The paid up capital of the Corporation as on date was Rs. 72.06 lakhs. The entire capital had been contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

### *Main Objectives of the Corporation :*

The main objectives for which the Corporation established was to bring the area given to it by green cover as a commercial undertaking. Accordingly it has taken up raising fuel wood plantation to meet the fuel wood needs of the public, raising pulpwood plantations to meet the pulpwood needs of the wood based industries and raising and maintenance of cashew plantations. Some of the forest areas in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot were transferred on lease basis from that Department and the total area under its control as on date is approximately 73,000 ha. of which about 20,000 ha. is under cashew and about 30,000 ha. is under Eucalyptus. The rest of the area is under various other species.

### *Performance :*

The Corporation has been raising Pulpwood plantations over about 2,000 to 3,000 ha. per annum depending upon the availability of the suitable lands and sufficient rains. During 1985-86, a target of 2,150 ha. was fixed for raising Eucalyptus Camaldulensis. The Corporation has raised plantations over 2,098 ha. The main reason for the shortfall of about 52 ha. was due to paucity of rains.

The Corporation wants to make available fuelwood to the public. The Corporation had raised over a large extent Prosopis and other fuel wood species in such land which are found to be uneconomical for raising Eucalyptus, Cashew, etc., After supplying from eucalyptus remnants including trigs, ton and lop ends and bark, etc. is sold as fire wood. For 1985-86 a target of 170 ha. for raising fuelwood species was fixed and the Corporation had raised 156 ha. at the end of March 1986.

With a view to increase the productivity of the existing cashew plantations, the Corporation was carrying out Intensive Cultural Operations in the cashew plantations involving moisture conservation, thinning, removing the borer attacked trees, uprooting unwarranted growth spraying pesticides, etc. The trees removed in the process of thinning and destroying of borer attacked trees were also sold as firewood to meet the fuelwood needs of the Public. For 1985-86, a target of 6,662 ha. for carrying out intensive Cultural Operation in cashew plantations was fixed and it had been carried out 6,765 ha.

gressively bring the area under selected better yield Corporation has undertaken raising of cashew

cuttings obtained from air-layer method from the bes, parent trees. The air-layered plantations would not only come up for harvest from the second or third year of the plantations but also its performance would be as good as its parent tree. After studying their performance, the Corporation could think of replacing the older trees by replanting them with high yielding air-layers thereby increasing the productivity per ha. of the plantations. As a matter of fact, the yield of cashew plantations was of the order of 35 kilos per ha. during 1974-75 and the Corporation was able to increase it to 90 kilos per ha. on an average during 1982.

The collection of cashewnut from the plantations during the cashew collection season between January and May was arduous task. The areas were widely so scattered and each bit of forest areas was surrounded by many villages. Pilferage is the biggest hurdle faced in the process of cashew collection. After taking into account, all these constraints the Corporation was selling the right of collecting cashewnut over certain vulnerable areas. During the cashew collection season of 1986 the Corporation has sold the right to collect cashew over 15,182 ha. fetching a revenue of Rs. 83.30 lakhs and average revenue per ha. works out to Rs. 548. In the remaining area of about 3,940 ha. cashew collection was being done by the Corporation itself during the year 1985-86. The season started very late and the collection of nuts amounted to 112 tonnes upto 31st March 1986.

Pulpwood had been supplied by the Corporation as per the orders of the Government to the wood based industries such as M/s Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited and M/s Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited. For the year 1985-86, 32,500 tons of wood was allotted to M/s Sheshasayee Paper and Boards Limited and 40,000 tons to M/s Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited by the Government by fixing a price at Rs. 150 per Metric Ton plus 5 per cent administrative charges with effect from 1st April 1985. M/s Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited had removed upto 31st March 1986, 31,689 and M/s Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited had removed 39,400 tonnes.

### *Diversification :*

As a measure of diversification the Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of running the Lac factory of the Forest Department at Madurai. It was transferred on lease basis to the Corporation with effect from 8th December 1976. At that time, the turnover of the factory was of the order of Rs. 2 lakhs only. During the current year, the turnover upto 31st March 1986 recorded was, Rs. 31.34 lakhs as compared to Rs. 36.34 lakhs in the previous year. Efforts are taken to improve the performance by diversifying the production line to a non-spirit based products such as Sealing Wax, Honey etc.

Sandalwood Products Factory at Thekkupattu in North Arcot District was taken over by the Corporation with effect from 1st December 1984 on lease basis from the Forest Department. The installed capacity of the factory was 400 tonnes of Sandalwood and the anticipated yield of Sandalwood Oil was about 18 to 20 tonnes to fetch a revenue of about Rs. 3 crores. From the take over of this factory (i.e. December 1984 till 31st March 1986) a

quantity of 2,996 Kg. of pure Sandalwood Oil valued at about Rs. 50 lakhs and 25 tonnes of Sandalwood Chips valued at about Rs. 1.4 lakhs were produced.

The working result of the Corporation for the year 1984-85 showed a Loss of Rs. 49.44 lakhs after providing for all expenses including the lease rent of Rs. 1.09 crores for the said year.

## TAMIL NADU TEA PLANTATION CORPORATION

### I. Introduction :

Under the Sastri-Srimavo Agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of Sri Lanka, 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin were to be repatriated from Sri Lanka to India, over a period of 15 years. Since most of the persons were employed in tea and other plantations in Sri Lanka, the Government of India felt that they could best be rehabilitated in similar plantations in India. With this object in view, the Government of India desired to take up raising tea plantations in the Nilgiris District. The scheme was commenced during the year 1968 and the Scheme had been implemented upto 31st March 1976, by a Governing Council formed by the Government of Tamil Nadu with effect from 1st April 1976 the Government Tea Plantations was converted as a Corporation.

### II. Finance :

The project was financed by Government of India through Government of Tamil Nadu and NABARD through a consortium of three banks namely, UCO Bank, Indian Bank and Canara Bank.

Share Capital Rs. 328.26 lakhs.

Loan-phase I Rs. 302.79 lakhs.

Loan-phase II Rs. 398.40 lakhs.

Loan-Phase III Rs. 313.69 lakhs

### III. Area under Tea :

The Corporation had taken the erstwhile Government Tea Project with a planted area of 945.28 ha. An additional area of 1,475.56 ha. had been planted so far. Further Kolapalli Tea Division with 350.50 ha. under tea was transferred to TANTEA on 1st July 1984. Thus the total area under tea in TANTEA was 2,771.34 ha.

In addition cardamom had been planted over an area of 25 ha.

### IV. Yield :

During the year 1985-85 (From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986) a total quantity of 197.6 lakh kgs of green tea leaf was harvested.

A quantity of 18.31 kgs. of cardamom was harvested by fly plucking and sold during the above period and by this an amount of Rs. 1,358.15 has been earned.

### V. Tea Manufacture :

During the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 a total quantity of 46.7 lakh kgs., of made tea had been produced. The factory wise details are given below :

	<i>Kilograms in lakhs.</i>
1. Cherangode Tea Factory .. ..	19.2
2. Tiger Hill Tea Factory.. ..	9.6
3. Cheramody Tea Factory .. ..	17.9
Total .. ..	<u>46.7</u>

### VI. Marketing (Sales) in various Centres:

(a) Auction sale : from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.

Quantity .. 34 lakh kgs.

Amount realised... Rs. 613.30 lakhs.

(b) Consignment Sale:

A quantity of 7.4 lakh kgs. was sold as Consignment sale for Rs. 126.13 lakhs up to 31st March 1986.

(c) Retail Sale :

A quantity of 0.20 lakh kgs. of Blended tea was sold for Rs. 5.13 lakhs (Approximate).

(d) Export :

A quantity of 36.6 thousand kgs. of Tiger Hill Tea has been directly exported during the year 1985-86 (upto 31st March 1986) and an amount of Rs. 9.73 lakhs was realised in foreign exchange.

### VII. Revenue and Expenditure :

An expenditure of Rs. 687.908 lakhs (approximate) was incurred as revenue expenditure and Rs. 68.924 lakhs (approximate) was incurred as capital expenditure during

above period. Revenue of Rs. 620.00 lakhs was realised by way of tea sales and other income during the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 (Provisional).

*Rehabilitation of Repatriates :*

In this Corporation so far 2,325 families had been absorbed. No new families were absorbed during 1985-86.

*Construction of Labour houses :*

2,351 standard houses had been so far constructed for labourers.

*Labour Amenities :*

The workers of this Corporation were provided with the following facilities:—

1. Rent-free accommodation.
2. Provision of free drinking water.
3. Free Medical facilities.
4. Leave with wages of one day for every 20 working days.

5. Paid holidays for 9 days in a year.
6. Sickness Allowance for 14 days in a year at 2/3 daily wages.
7. Maternity leave with wages for 84 days.
8. Family welfare incentives to men and women worker who undergo family welfare operations.
9. Provisions of creche for children of the women workers.
10. Provision of Elementary school for the children of workers.

*Financial Result (Provisional) for the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 :*

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Revenue	620
Revenue Expenditure	688
Loss	68



# Chapter XII

## HANDLOOM, TEXTILES AND KHADI DEPARTMENT.

### HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

#### Introduction :

The Handloom Industry which is a traditional and labour Intensive Industry, second in employment potential only to agriculture has to survive competition from the mills sector and the powerlooms.

2. In this State, this industry is well established particularly in rural areas. In order to devote special attention to the development of handlooms, the Government have created a separate Department of Handlooms, Textiles and Khadi and a separate Commissioner and Secretary in the Secretariat. Handloom Industry has inherent strength and captive market to survive; but yet, patronage of the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu is quite necessary to save it from unhealthy competition and domination by the mill and powerloom sectors.

3. The new 20-point Programme envisages an integrated approach to handloom development covering the area of infrastructure, raw material supply, production and marketing.

4. With the twin objectives of providing continuous employment and an assured income to the handloom weavers in the State, the Government are implementing the following Handloom Development Programmes—

(i) Increasing the Co-operative coverage of handlooms by giving financial assistance to weavers for taking shares in Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

(ii) Providing financial assistance towards nursing Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies with marketing support.

(iii) Strengthening the equity base of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and the Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society in the State to provide adequate marketing support.

(iv) Supplying essential inputs such as Yarn (including man-made fibre), silk, art silk, polyester, zari and dyes and chemicals at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers within the co-operative sector.

(v) Implementing schemes involving product development and diversification by updating of technology, setting up of design centres and providing training to weavers on modern lines.

(vi) Provision of facilities for preloom and postloom processing of cotton fabrics as well as synthetic fabrics.

(vii) Stepping up of exports of handloom fabrics to foreign countries in the interest of earning foreign exchange for the Nation.

(viii) Implementing welfare schemes such as Insurance linked "Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Schemes" and "Weavers Housing Scheme, etc.

5. The following are the schemes implemented for the benefit of the handloom weavers in this State:—

#### I. Increasing Co-operative Coverage :

Out 5.56 lakhs of handlooms in the State 3,82 lakhs handlooms were brought into 1,606 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies upto 31st March 1986. The production and sales of the provisions during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 162.47 crores and Rs. 182.43 crores respectively.

#### II. Provision of concessional finance to the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies :

6. The NABARD scheme of extending concessional finance to the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies at 2½ percent less than the bank rate was continued during the year 1985-86. The total credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1985-86 are given below:—

	(RS. IN CRORES).
1. Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.	70.04
2. Apex Society . . . . .	50.00+
	20.00 (Festival seasons).

7. In order to enable the financing banks to pass on the NABARD finance at 7.5 per cent to the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and to the Apex Society, interest subsidy of three per cent to the District Central Co-operative Banks and one per cent to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank was given by the Government.

#### III. Schemes for Upgradation of Technology in Handloom Industry :

8. In tune with the new Textile Policy of the Government of India and to suit the fast changing fashion and

consumer preferential markets for new handloom products, the Handloom Industry should adopt modern techniques of weaving. For this purpose, the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies were being encouraged to undertake renovation/modernisation of looms or purchase of new modern looms. A sum of Rs. 21 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86 under this scheme.

#### IV. Handloom Development and Export Projects:

9. With financial assistance from Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu have set up four Co-operative Intensive Handloom Development Projects at Kancheepuram, Erode, Salem and Madurai and two Co-operative Export Production Projects at Karur and Kurinjipadi. These projects have covered 18,343 looms. They produced 79.46 lakh metres of goods valued at Rs. 663.58 lakhs and sold to the extent of Rs. 766.37 lakhs during 1985-86. These projects were adopting some weak and dormant weavers' co-operative societies and are providing continuous employment to the weavers.

#### V. Marketing Support to Handloom Industry Co-operative:

10. The Apex weavers cooperative society, popularly known as "Co-optex", was providing marketing support to its affiliated Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies. Its marketing assistance was to the extent of about 50 per cent of the production of the Primaries. The Co-optex procured handloom goods valued at Rs. 81.00 crores from the Primary weavers' co-operative societies during 1985-86 and sold for Rs. 110 crores through the selling units numbering about 570 in the various cities and towns in the country.

##### (a) Janatha Cloth Scheme :

11. One of the items of the New Textile Policy is to shift the production of controlled cloth to the Handloom Sector at the end of the 7th Plan Period. About, 35,000 handlooms in the State were engaged in the production of Janatha varieties of handloom dhoties, sarees and ungies.

### TAMIL NADU HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

16. With a view to provide financial assistance to promote the development of Handloom Industry outside the Co-operative fold, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation was formed in 1964 as a public limited company. This corporation has increased the lending operations to the weavers in the private sector. The total loans sanctioned by this Corporation amounted to Rs. 441.17 lakhs during 1985-86 as against Rs. 287.75 lakhs in the previous year.

17. The progress of the physical aspect of the Handloom Sector is given below

#### (b) Credit Sales Scheme :

12. The Co-optex was continuing the scheme of credit sales of cloth to Govt. Servants, employees of local bodies, etc. The response to this scheme was encouraging and during the year 1985-86 it has sold goods worth of Rs. 26.55 crores under this scheme.

#### VI. Marketing Support to Handloom Industry :

##### (a) Strengthening the equity base of Co-optex :

13. The paid up share capital of Cooptex is Rs. 17.50 crores including the Government investment of Rs. 16.00 crores. In order to raise the maximum borrowing power of the society to enable it to provide increased marketing support to the primaries, the State and Central Governments with the financial assistance and National Cooperative Development Corporation invested an additional amount of Rs. 250 Crores in the share capital of Co-optex during 1985-86.

##### ASSISTANCE TO APEX SOCIETY FOR OPENING OF NEW EMPORIUM AND FOR MODERNISATION OF EXISTING EMPORIUM:

14. The Co-optex was implementing a programme of opening new showrooms in the State Capitals and important towns in the country and also to modernise the existing showrooms with assistance from National Cooperative Development Corporation and NABARD.

##### (i) Rebate :

15. One of the measures undertaken by the Govt to boost up the sales of handloom products is to grant rebate to the consumers. For the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 17.60 crores has been provided by the Government under the scheme as against Rs. 16.00 crores 1984-85 over the years, the volume and value of the sales of handloom cloth in the cooperative sector has gone up steadily and the commitment on the account of the reimbursement of rebate claims has also correspondingly increased.

#### I. Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies:—

1. Number of Weavers' Co-operative Societies	1,606
2. Number of Handlooms (in lakhs)	3.82
3. Production per annum (Rs. in crores)	162.47
4. Sales per annum (Rs. in crores)	182.43
5. Working capital (Rs. in crores)	70.54

#### II. Co-optex:—

1. Procurement (Rs. in crores)	81.00
2. Sales (Rs. in crores)	110.00

3. Working capital employed (Rs. in crores)	70.00	IV. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills Erode :	
4. Number of Selling Units .. .. .	570	1. Bleaching and Dyeing of Cloth (lakh metres).	32
11. Co-operative Spinning Mills:		V. Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation:	
1. Spindles in lakhs .. .. .	4.50	1. Number of loans sanctioned .. .. .	2,879
2. Investment made (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	5,215	2. Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	441.17
3. Production (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	7,960.07	VI. Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram:	
4. Sales (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	7,862.86	1. Production of Zari in Marc. .. .. .	12,453
5. Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	1,948.00	2. Sales value (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	196.80

### TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is the Pioneer Institution to take up the implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Programme in the country. The function of the Board is to plan, organise and implement the programmes of Khadi and Village Industries to uplift the down trodden people.

The following schemes are implemented by the Board.—

1. Khadhi.
2. Silk.
3. Polyester.
4. Palmgur.
5. Village Oil.
6. Carpentry and Blacksmithy.
7. Gur and Khandasari.
8. Bee-keeping.
9. Non Edible oil and soap industry.
10. Pottery and Brick.
11. Leather.
12. Fibre.
13. Fruit Processing and Preservation.
14. Lime.
15. Game and Bamboo.
16. Processing of Cereals and Pulses.
17. Handmade Paper.

During 1986-86, the production under Khadi was Rs. 1,155.78 lakhs. The sales during that year was Rs. 1,608.29 lakhs. Similarly under village Industries, the production was Rs. 10,972.35 lakhs and sales was Rs. 11,612.38 lakhs. The production and sales in 1985-86 has risen to 3 per cent and 16 per cent respectively

#### Employment:

The Board has given employment to 73,391 artisans of which 1570 artisans under Khadi and 71,881 artisans under village Industries. There is an increase of 11 per cent in the matter of employment over 1984-85.

#### Wages paid:

The Board has paid Rs. 560.25 lakhs to artisans engaged in Khadi and Rs. 4,322.26 lakhs to artisans in Village industries. This is an increase of 16 per cent over the wages paid during 1985-86.

#### Schemes:

The Board is implementing programmes under the following programmes:—

(i) Agreed Programme (financed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission).

(ii) Special schemes (financed by State Government)

The above schemes are implemented departmentally through co-operatives and by extending financial assistance to individual artisans.

Under Agreed programme 1985-86, the Commission allotted Rs. 399.63 lakhs under Khadi and Rs. 220.04 lakhs under village Industries.

#### Special Schemes:

The Board is implementing schemes for the welfare of the people by getting financial assistance from State Government under various schemes such as Cluster Development Programme, Special Component plan, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme. During the year 1985-86 the Government had sanctioned schemes under Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone area Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Western Ghat Development Programme to the tune of Rs. 25.56 lakhs for the benefit of 636 individuals.

## SERICULTURE.

Sericulture is a Cottage industry par excellence. With an agricultural base, industrial superstructure and essentially labour intensive, it is an effective tool for generating gainful employment to the weaker sections of the community. Presently it provides whole time and part time employment to more than 3.76 lakhs persons in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu of whom nearly 30 per cent comprises of persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It plays a vital role to uplift the economic standard of small and marginal farmers. It enables the poor to cross the poverty line fast.

The Policy of intensification of activities under sericulture continued during the year 1985-86 also.

The total outlay for various sericultural plans for 1985-86 was Rs. 467.87 lakhs. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 521.73 lakhs had been incurred.

*Mulberry Expansion.*—The individual beneficiary scheme like subsidy for planting mulberry, purchase of rearing appliances and rearing sheds, training of farmers and provision of technical service centres etc., which were sanctioned under VI Plan were continued during 1985-86 also, generating an additional employment to 41,058 persons.

During 1985-86 the physical target of 5,500 acres fixed for mulberry expansion was fully achieved by planting an additional area of 5,600 acres by 5,700 farmers and thus bringing the total area under mulberry to 72,662 acres in Tamil Nadu by the end of this year.

During 1985-86, 5,700 farmers had been provided with plantation subsidy for procuring improved variety of mulberry cuttings, 852 farmers had been given subsidy at the rate of Rs. 500 to each farmer for purchasing rearing appliances and Rs. 750 as subsidy for construction of rearing sheds for 814 farmers. A total amount of Rs. 10.37 lakhs had been disbursed as subsidy on the above items.

*Farmers Training.*—Training of farmers in sericulture for a period of one month with stipend and free supply of special tools worth Rs. 400 per trainee on completion of training was continued during this year also and 1,500 farmers were trained. A total amount of Rs. 7.5 lakhs had been incurred as stipend and subsidy.

*Extension services.*—Being a new avocation the extension services like assisting the farmers in scientific cultivation of mulberry, timely supply of silkworm seed, providing assistance in silk worm rearing, disinfection etc. were provided by a net work of technical field level staff who were functioning in the extension centres. During

the period under report 34 Technical Service Centres, 11 Demonstration -cum-training centres, 7 Rural Reeling Training Centres 10 pilot-cum-Service Centres and 4 pilots-cum-extension centres had functioned effectively.

*Grainages.*—All the 9 Grainages (Silk worm seed production centres) had effectively functioned during this year. A quantity of 130 lakhs of disease free layings had been produced during 1985-86.

*Chawkie rearing.*—During 1985-86 the technical service of 115 village level scientific chawkie rearing centres were continued. During the period 12,02,718 disease free layings were distributed as Chawkie worms for benefitting 13,614 farmers and enabled them to get increase cocoon yield.

*Area Development Programme.*—The Department of Sericulture had implemented a number of schemes under Drought Prone Area Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme integrated Rural Development Programme and Western Ghat Development Programme etc., also.

Under Integrated Tribal Development Programme 335 Tribal families were brought to sericulture field. Each tribal family was provided with 75 per cent 90 per cent financial subsidy ranging from Rs. 3,325 to Rs. 3,850 respectively, to each family during 1985-86. Out of the total subsidy of Rs. 10,762 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 10.760 lakhs was spent benefitting 335 tribal families during 1985-86. The tribal farmers had produced cocoons to the value of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during 1985-86.

*Mini Silk Filature, KRP Dam :*

The Mini Silk Filature at Krishnagiri Reservoir Project had produced 4,610 Kgs. of raw silk during 1985-86. In these units 100 persons continued to get employment.

*Cocoon market.*—All 29 markets had functioned during 1985-86 and quantity of about 11.9 lakhs Kgs. of cocoon worth Rs. 5.4 crores was transacted. Because of the scientific and reasonable price fixation (based on size and percentage) procedures adopted in the market if as possible to arrest the flow of reeling cocoons to adjacent Karnataka State at least to some extent during this year.

*Silk reeling.*—Silk reeling is the backbone of sericulture industry. The production in 15 Government reeling units had been increased to 25,685 Kgs. during 1985-86 compared to the production of 24,000 Kgs. during 1984-85. The production in the private and co-operative sector had also shown an increasing trend.

*Functioning of Tamil Nadu State Silk Producers' Industrial Co-operative Marketing Federation :*

The Tamil Nadu State Silk Producers' Industrial Co-operative Marketing Federation, Kancheepuram, continued to assist the Government, Private and Co-opera-

tive silk reeling units in marketing their produce. The transaction in the Federation had increased to the tune of 1,14,312 Kgs. valued at Rs. 6,12,93,515 during 1985-86 compared to 1,10,728 Kgs. valued at Rs. 6,00,52,565 during 1984-85.

**TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.**

Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation popularly known as POOMPUHAR Started functioning with effect from 1st August 1978 as a State undertaking, with the following object

(1) To undertake the development and marketing of Handicrafts products within and outside the State and the supply of raw materials.

(2) To undertake export of handicrafts products directly or in collaboration with exporting business Corporations/Companies.

(3) To provide financial, technical marketing development or any other assistance and guidance.

**2. Set up :**

The Corporation had 16 emporia and 4 branches and 17 Production Centres.

In order to popularise the sale of handicrafts articles and for wider publicity and coverage the Corporation had been conducting exhibitions at various centres in the country. The number of exhibitions participated by the Corporation within and outside the State are—

Year.	Within the State.	Outside the State.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1984-85 .. .. .	36	22
1985-86 .. .. .	51	27

**3. Share Capital and Grants :**

The Corporation initially started with an authorised share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs which had been increased to Rs. 175 lakhs. The subscribed capital was Rs. 174.37 lakhs out of which the Central Government contribution was Rs. 64.50 lakhs.

**4. Production and Sales :**

The production and sales were in the range of Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 54 lakhs respectively during the commencing year

of 1973 and the figure for the year 1985-86 were Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 292 lakhs respectively.

Over 200 piece rate workers were engaged in the production units of the Corporation. The Corporation was also arranging to provide raw materials to private artisans.

The Corporation had trained 1,371 persons in different crafts.

**5. Financial Results :**

Upto the year 1978-79, the Corporation was incurring losses and the accumulated loss was Rs.55.59 lakhs. From the year 1979-80 onwards the Corporation was making profits and upto the year 1983-84, the total profits were Rs. 19.56 lakhs and this had offset to some extent the earlier losses. As per provisional accounts in 1984-85 there would be a loss of Rs.4.09 lakhs and in 1985-86 there would be a profit of Rs. 6.88 lakhs.

**Other features :**

Apart from sale of handicrafts items through showrooms the Corporation had also been undertaking works in various temples. Works for a total value Rs.12.47 lakhs had been done for Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam Temples, Stone statue Brass and Silver works had been taken up in various Temples in the State. Presently the Corporation had orders for Cars for Sri-Mahadeswar Temple and Sri Krishna Temple at Udupi and Stone Statues for Sri Rama Temple at Ayodhya.

The Corporation had also been selling handicrafts items to foreign buyers including Temples abroad. Among the major export items were a 21 ft. high silver temple Car for Mahamariamman Temple at Kualalumpur, 133 Marble slabs with 1,330 Kural inscriptions for the same temple, wood panels and granite stone items for temples in different countries. The export earning during 1985-86 was Rs. 4.58 lakhs.

The Corporation had plans to provide assistance to rural artisans by arranging for raw materials and operating supplies, training schemes for artisans with assistance from Government or under special programmes such as IR DP.

## TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation was formed in 1969 with authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores with the following objectives :—

1. Management of Sick Textile Mills taken over by the Government.
2. Running of Powerloom Complexes.
3. Setting up of and running of Powerloom Complexes as Co-operative Societies.
4. Centralised purchase of cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and for Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation controlled Mills and undertaking testing of cotton and yarn by Central Testing Laboratory of Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.
5. Centralised purchase of machinery for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Units.
6. Monitoring of setting up of new Textile Units under Co-operative Sector including drawing of project, etc.
7. Marketing of Powerloom cloth produced by the Co-operative societies in the State.

### *Organisational Set up :*

The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is the ex-officio Chairman of the Corporation.

The Government have appointed a full time Managing Director from the cadre of District Revenue Officer who is the Chief Executive to manage the affairs of the Corporation. There is a Board constituted by the Government.

### *1. Management of Sick Textile Mills :*

In the year 1977, 2 units, i.e., M/s. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukkottai and M/s. Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills, Muthannendal, Manamadurai, faced closure and they were taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 and, as their authorised person, the mills are managed by Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.

M/s. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited was re-opened on 4th January 1977. The initial period of taken over was extended for a period of 5 years by the Government of India by a notification to this effect and the same is being extended periodically. The last extension was made upto 30th April 1986. Since, the unit was not economically viable the Government of India have advised winding up of this Unit. The High Court has appointed an official liquidator. Then, on a petition filed by the workers of the mills, the Court has appointed Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation as receiver of the Mills. The future set up of the mill is under examination of the Government. This mill has a commissioned capacity of 25,200 spindles and has

employed about 1,000 workers. This unit is suffering from huge cash loss owing to obsolete machinery, heavy liability burden and mounting interest payments.

The management of Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills was taken over by the Corporation on 4th November 1977 based on the Notification of Government of India Order SO/752(3)/18 AA/IRDA/77, dated 4th November 1977. This Mill is having 13,200 spindles and is employing about 300 workers. After the re-opening of the units productivity and utilisation capacity has been improved. The unit made profit during boom period and the earnings have been eroded by the years 1984 to 1986 owing to the slump and recession in the textiles industry. Now, for the past 2 months, the Unit is working with out loss. However this Unit requires a heavy dose of modernisation. After the expiry of taken over period by Government of India under IDR Act, 1951, the unit has been Nationalised by Government of Tamil Nadu with effect from 14th August 1986, after obtaining the concurrence of Government of India. The Mill is now managed by the Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation.

### *2. Running of Powerloom Complexes :*

Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation is a State owned Corporation paying an important role in the textile industry of the State. In order to promote more industries and to increase employment opportunities, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to set up 10 powerloom complexes under 6th Five-Year Plan at a project cost of Rs. 400.00 lakhs to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities for about 2,400 persons in the rural areas. Each complex consist of 96 looms with requisites preparatory sections.

The direct employment opportunity has been provided to various sections of the Society including Ceylon Repatriates.

During 1985-86, 88.90 lakhs metres of cloth valued about Rs. 575.56 lakhs were produced in these powerlooms and were marketed. One of the significant achievement during this year is that the Corporation supplied 26.00 lakhs metres of uniform to the school children under the Chief Minister's Special Programme. The Corporation secured an order from the Government of Karnataka for supply of uniform cloth measuring about 6.00 lakh metres, valued at Rs. 52.00 lakhs and supplied the cloth. While the first 3 powerloom Complexes are owned by the Corporation, the other 7 powerloom Complexes are to be converted into Co-operative Societies during this year.

### *3. Cotton Purchase Cell :*

The Cotton Purchase Cell was formed in the year 1977 with a view to cover cotton purchase on a centralised

pattern for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State and the units run by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporations. The role of the Corporation in this task is significant. A Committee consisting of technocrats and the Chief Executives of the Mills with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its convenor had been entrusted with this task. Considering the market trend and the quality available in different parts of the country, cotton is procured on competitive prices from all over the country. The Central Testing Laboratory of the Corporation helps to select cotton in a systematic and scientific way so as to ensure quality purchase of cotton throughout the year.

The Corporation has covered cotton requirements during 1985-86 in the manner following:—

	Bales.	(Rupees in lakhs)
1 Cotton Corporation of India ..	7,750	235.06
2 Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation.	5,050	118.15
3 Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation.	31,550	934.53
4 Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation (TANFED). :	25,882	800.25
5 Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation	400	10.30
6 Private Parties .. .. .	83,301	2,041.94
	<u>1,53,933</u>	<u>4,140.22</u>

#### 4. Purchase of Machinery for all Co-operative spinning Mills and Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Mills.

A Machinery Purchase Cell was formed in the year 1979-80 by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its convenor and it is the agency for purchase of machineries required by all Co-operative Spinning Mills and the units run by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation and is also in-charge of purchase of textile machineries for the new Mills in the State Public Sector Enterprises. Till March, 1985, this Purchase Cell concluded the purchase for machinery items at a cost of Rs. 20.60 crores for the 5 mills that were set up recently as brand new units.

During the year, 1985-86 machinery and spares worth of Rs. 243.36 lakhs were purchased.

#### Marketing of Powerloom cloth produced by the Co-operative Societies in the State.

The Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of marketing of powerlooms cloth produced by various Co-operative Powerloom Societies in the State. The Corporation has marketed 112.40 lakhs metres of cloth valued at Rs. 752.72 lakhs during, 1985-86.

### TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED.

#### Object:—

With a view to cater to the needs of silk handlooms in Tamil Nadu, the Government of Tamil Nadu started a public Limited Company on 6th December 1971 to manufacture Gold Zari under the name of "Tamil Nadu Zari Limited". It commenced production with effect from 23rd December 1974. The Government have so far invested Rs. 13.20 lakhs as paid up Share Capital and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loan.

#### Production and sales :

During the year under report the unit has produced 12,453 marcs and sold 12,462 marcs worth about Rs. 187.88 lakhs of Zari and earned a net profit of Rs. 6.00, lakhs. The Carry forward loss of the Company decrease from Rs. 11.20 lakhs to Rs. 5.20 lakhs.

This was the very first time the unit produced 12,453 marcs as against the targetted production of 12,000 marcs.

#### Working Capital :

The State Bank of India Kancheepuram has sanctioned Rs. 8.00 lakhs as Cash Credit account for working capital purpose.

#### Silverwire Drawing Machines :

The essential raw materials required for the manufacture of gold zari is silver wire (apart from gold and

pure silk. At present the unit is getting its requirements of silver wire only from private merchants at Surat. With a view to enable this unit to manufacture its essential raw materials were itself, the unit had taken up a scheme for setting up a silver wire drawing unit.

#### Central Excise Duty :

According to the Central excise department, the Tamil Nadu Zari Limited had exceeded the permissible limit of exemption from the year 1979-80 and that, therefore it was liable to pay the central excise duty thereon from the beginning.

In this context, the unit approached the Central Government requesting exemption from the levy of Central excise duty. The Central Board of Excise and Customs, New Delhi has since classified that zari would fall under the scope of the term Handicrafts and would them qualify for exemption.

Under this relief This unit was in position to market its goods on par with thus Surat price.

#### Managing Director:

The administration of the company vests within the Managing Director appointed by the Government. The Government nominates the Board of Directors of the company. The Company is functioning as a unit under the control of Handlooms and Textiles Department,



# Chapter XIII

## HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

#### I. *The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1886* (Central Act VI of 1886) (v) *Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969* :

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. All Collectors Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildar 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 are 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 these entries received are indexed and preserved in this office.

No Births or deaths were registered under the Act during the year under report.

#### II. *The Tamil Nadu City Municipality Act 1919* :

(a) The Corporation 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 of Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore forward these copies periodically. These copies of entries are indexed and preserved in this office. During the year under report 51 returns of Births and Deaths of such persons received from the Corporation of Madras.

(b) Eleven returns of Births and Deaths were received from Madurai Corporation during this year.

(c) Nine 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 29 births and 11 deaths of aliens were received.

#### (iv) *The Contonment Code* :

Copies of entries relating to Births and Deaths aliens in Contonment areas in Tamil Nadu namely Wellington (The Nilgiris District) and St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram Chengaulput District) are received by the Registrar under the code and indexed and preserved in the office. Twenty five entries of births and deaths of aliens were received during the year.

Under this Act, Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory in rural areas. Copies of entries of births and deaths of aliens registered under this Act are required to be sent to the Registrar. Copies of such entries received are indexed and preserved in this office. During the year under report 13 entries of births and 15 entries of Deaths were received by the Registrar.

#### *Marriages* : (1) *The Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872* :

A. Categories of persons who can solemnize Marriages under this Act are:—

(a) Marriage Registrars under Section 7 ;

(b) Licences under Sections 6 and 9 ;

(c) Ministers of the Churches of Home, England and Scotland ;

(d) Episcopally Ordained Ministers of Churches other than the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.

Marriage Registrars, Licensees and Ministers of Religion send copies of entries of Marriages relating to the aliens in their registers 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. 20,900 copies of entries of marriages were received during the year under report of these 50 were relating to aliens and 20,850 to Indian Christians.

#### C. *The Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act, 1936* :

The Registrars appointed under the Act are District Registrar of Assurances appointed under Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act. The Officiating Priest at a Marriage under the Act is required to send a certificate of the marriage after its solemnization to the Registrar who has to copy it in his register. A copy of the Certificate as entered in the Register has to be sent to this office once a quarter. These copies of certificates are indexed and preserved in this office. One marriage was registered during the year under report.

#### *Searches and Copies* :

(i) *Searches*.—One hundred and fifty one Searches were conducted relating to grant of copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the year under report. Of this 18 applications for searches were received from persons living abroad during the year.

(ii) *Copies*.—132 Certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages filed in this office were granted during the year under report of which 10 were sent to persons living abroad.

## CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

1. *Communicable Diseases* :

1. The occurrence of specified Communicable diseases is to be notified to the local health authorities forthwith as per section 64 of the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939. Data on the incidence and mortality due to notifiable diseases are being obtained from hospital authorities and the health authorities. The list of notifiable diseases is furnished below.—

1. Cerebrospinal fever.
2. Chickenpox.
3. Diphtheria.
4. Leprosy.
5. Cholera.
6. Measles.
7. Plague
8. Rabies.
9. Scarlet fever.
10. Smallpox (now eradicated).
11. Typhoid.
12. Infectious Hepatitis.
13. Whooping cough.
14. Virus Encephalities.
15. Haemorrhagic fever
16. Tuberculosis.
17. Malaria.
18. Tetanus.
19. Poliomyelities.
20. Typhus.
21. Epidemic influenza.

2. These diseases are notifiable by Public, Medical Practitioners and Medical Institutions to the Local Health authority concerned with the least delay to take preventive steps.—

3 *Cholera*.— The State of TamilNadu is endemic for Cholera. The Health staff in each of the PHC area and Special Cholera Combat teams in highly endemic areas detect new cases and institute prompt control measures to arrest the spread of infection. Major Fairs and Festivals were supervised for their proper sanitation so that these centres may not become the foci for spread of any gastroenteritis epidemics. During 1985, 12,156 cases of A.G.E. and 2 280 cases of Cholera were notified.

4. *Malaria*.—The National Malaria Eradication Programme is implemented in this State as per the 'Modified Plan of operation.

The Malaria Problem was confined to riverine belt of Pennaiyar in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri and Coastal areas of Pudukkottai and Ramnathapuram districts including Rameswaram Island.

During 1985, 71,347 positive Malaria cases were detected. Medical treatment was given to all these malaria cases.

5. *Japanese Encephalities*.—During the year 1985, 71 cases and 32 deaths due to suspected Japanese Encephalities were recorded in the State to control the spread. "Spray Teams" were organised in the affected Villages, where houses, cattle sheds, pigs, stys, etc., were sprayed with residual insecticides.

6. *National Filaria Control Programme*: During 1985-86 21 control Units and 42 Filaria Night clinics were functioning besides the headquarters unit at Madras and one Filaria Survey unit at Tirunelveli. During the year under report 9,07,540 persons blood smears were examined for micro filaria and out of this 14,802 persons were found positive. Persons recorded with over Elephantiasis were 2,939. All the micro filaria carriers were treated with medical drugs. Anti mosquito measures were also taken by using appropriate Larvicides.

7. *Guinea worm*.—The results of the searches have confirmed that at present Tamil Nadu State is free from Guinea Worm Disease (DRACANTIASIS) since 1982. However during the intersearch period on March 1986 3 cases were detected in Villupuram Urban (Imported from Andhra Pradesh) emphasising the need for this State to continue Surveillance and search programme till the neighbouring States are also declared free from the disease.

8. *Plague*.—There is no incidence of Plague (Human) in the State of Tamil Nadu since 1965. However, as Serological evidence of infection among wild rodents was found in certain erstwhile plague endemic area, Rodent Control measures were being carried out in this State as a measure of precaution to prevent the recurrence of Human Plague in the Districts of Dharmapuri, Periyar, the Nilgiris and North Arcot and the Municipalities of Vellore, Cuddalore and Ooty.

9. *Immunisation*.—Expanded programme of Immunisation aims at reducing the incidence of the following Infectious Diseases :—

1. Tetanus
2. Poliomyelities.
3. Diptheria.
4. Whooping cough.
5. Measles.
6. Tuberculosis.
7. Typhoid.

*Poliomyelities :*

Children in the age group 3 months to 12 months are immunised with "Oral Poliomyelities vaccine" (OPV) with 3 doses at 4 weeks interval. 11,28,592 children were immunised in the State during 1985-86.

*D.P.T.*—Children in the age group 3—12 were given 3 doses of D.P.T. vaccine against Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. 11,12,580 children were immunised during 1985-86 with D.P.T. Vaccine.

*D.T. Vaccine :*

Children of 5-6 years were given 2 doses of D.T. Vaccine for those who were not immunised earlier with F.P.T. vaccine or with one dose for these who were immunised earlier. 10,47,202 children were given D.T. during 1985-86.

*Tetanus :*

Children of age 10 years and 16 years were given 2 doses of T.T. vaccinz. in case they had not received immunisation for tetanus through D.P.T. or D.T. For those who were already immunised with D.P.T. or D.T. only booster dose of T.T. was given. 5,13,461 (10 years.) 2,49,981 (16 years) beneficiaries in the State were given during 1985a86.

*T.T. for Pregnant Women :*

Two doses of T.T. are administered to pregnant women against Neo-Natal Tetanus. During 1985a86 5,23,77 beneficiaries were given T.T. doses in Tamil Nadu under this programme.

*Typhoid :*

6,68,922 children were immunised with Antityphoid vaccine during 1985a86.

*Measles :*

Measles immunisation was administered to the children in the age group 9-12 months. 55,361 children were immunised during this programme during 1985-86.

*B.C.G.*—Under B.C.G. Immunisation 8,27,942 beneficiaries consisting about 75 per cent as against the target of 11 lakhs were covered during the period 1985-86.

### VITAL STATISTICS

Statutory Registration is done as per Central Act 18 of 1969 and Tamil Nadu Birth and Death Registration Rules 1977 in all the areas of the State. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is the Chief Registrar. The percentage of Civil Registration is about 65 in respect of Births and 54 of the expected deaths.

The Vital Statistics rate published by Registrar General are as follows for 1984.

Rate.	Rural.	Urban.	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Birth Rate .. ..	28.2	26.9	27.7
Death Rate .. ..	11.8	8.5	10.7
Infant Mortality Rate ..	91.0	53.0	78.0

### DANIDA ASSISTED TAMIL NADU AREA PROJECT.

*Introduction :*

The DANIDA assisted Tamil Nadu Health Care and Family Welfare Project is being implemented in the two-districts of South Arcot and Salem as per the agreement signed on the first of August 1981 between the Government of Denmark and the Government of India. The total project outlay is Rs. 18,758 crores. The objective of this project is to improve the health and family welfare status of the rural people in these two districts, based on the concept of area development over a period of 5 years from 1981 to 1986. The Project's emphasis is on multi sectoral approach with community involvement and participation.

The activities covered under this scheme are construction of health facilities at H.S.C., P.H.C. and Taluk Hospinig levels, establishment of additional H.S.Cs., Training of health personnel, Innovative Health Schemes, Community Welfare Fund, Sanitation, Water Supply, Nutrition E.P.I. and Communications.

The project Director is over all incharge of the Project At the district level the District Project Officers are responsible for the implementation of Project activities and co-ordination with other district level officials

The details of the activities carried out are—

1. *Construction and Renovation :*

The following number of buildings had been completed.

Type of building.	Number Sanctioned.	Number Completed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Health Sub-Centres .. .. .	523	449
Health Supervisors (F) Quarters ..	285	257
General Side Building for Primary Health Centres.	16	12
Medical Officer Quarters .. .. .	36	35
Operation Theatres .. .. .	4	4
Maternity Wards .. .. .	2	2
Paediatric Wards .. .. .	2	2
Renovation of Health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres.	279	279

2. *Establishment of Health Sub-Centres :*

In order to meet the norm of one Health Sub-Centre for every 5,000 population 680 additional Health Sub-Centres had been established under this Project. All the Health Sub-Centres established were equipped with drugs, furniture and equipment records registers and Communication Materials.

3. *Additional Manpower :*

Additional manpower such as 587 posts of Multi-Purpose Health Workers (Female) and 147 posts of Health Supervisors (Female) and 680 posts of attendants to Multi-purpose Health Workers (Female) were appointed.

4. *Nutrition :*

For nutrition education among rural people demonstrative kitchen gardens around Health Sub Centres were raised and seeds and seedlings of papaya, drumstick etc were supplied to selective households.

5. *Training :*

(a) *Inservice Training.*—The Project aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of the health staff at Health Sub Centre and Primary Health Centre Level through inservice training. District Training Teams had been established for this purpose in each Health Unit District and training programme for Health Workers and Health Supervisors were in progress.

(b) *Dais Training.*—3295 Dais were trained till March 1986 so as to improve their skill in the conduct of deliveries in clean and hygienic conditions.

(c) *Training of Tribal girls.*—To meet the demand of tribal people, tribal girls were trained as Assistant Health Workers and posted to tribal areas. So far 22 tribal girls had been trained.

(d) *Multipurpose Health Workers (Female) Training.*—The Multipurpose Health Workers (Female) training was also organised under this project and the course was being conducted by the Danish Mission Hospital, Tirukkottur.

7. *Sanitation.*

Sanitary urinals had been constructed for 100 schools in the project districts to inculcate the habits of adopting sanitary-facilities by the students.

8. *Water Supply :*

Out of 632 Health Sub Centres and Health Supervisors (Female) Quarters for which water supply had been sanctioned. 469 had been completed till March 1985.

9. *Innovative Schemes :*

The Project tried some innovative or alternative approaches on experimental basis to tackle specific problems in the delivery of health and related services.

The following schemes were being implemented.

(i) *RHCC at Innadu.*—The RHCC set up at Innadu a remote village of Kalrayan Hills, was functioning within a doctor and the paramedical personal to provide basic health services to the Tribal people. About 800 cases were treated every month.

(ii) *MDRT for Leprosy.*—The MDRT programme for the treatment of leprosy patients was being implemented in Rasipuram control unit in Salem district.

(iii) *Retraining of Dais and revised reporting system.*—To improve the skills of the trained dais programme was being implemented on 7 blocks of each project district. So far 318 dais were retrained and the payment of reporting fee to dais had been decentralised.

(iv) *Supply of disposable delivery kits in Antenatal Mothers.*—This programme had been sanctioned for a Primary Health Centres of each district selected for training of Dais 1838 were distributed to AN mothers. Out of which 1462 were used.

(v) *Health education Quiz Programme for school children.*—This programme had been implemented in Siruvanthadu PHC in South Arcot district with the objectives of :—

(i) initiating health education activities among school children ;

(ii) creating health awareness in the community through school children.

**(vi) Epidemic Intelligence System :**

This was implemented in Cuddalore Health Unit District for quick information flow and for speedy action during the out break of epidemics.

(vii) *STD programme in Kolli Hills.*—The programmes was being implemented in Kolli Hills of Salem district to treat and educate the tribal people on this disease. 409 STD cases were identified and examined. Additional drugs had been provided to the Valavanthinadu Primary Health Centre in Salem district.

10. *Community Welfare Fund.*—The main principle for the fund was to establish a linkage between the community and the health and other development functionaries for improving the health delivery services. So far 32 schemes had been sanctioned and implemented.

**11. Communication :**

The Project Communication strategies and action plans had been finalised with emphasis on interpersonnel

and mass communication. AV equipment purchased IPC materials produced and distributed to the Health personnel to carry out IEC activities. Communication training to District Communication Officers ME & IO & IBEEs MSc. HWs, were conducted to enrich their skills.

**12. EPI :**

Coverage survey had been conducted on immunisation and action plan had been developed for implementing EPI in project districts.

**13. Monitoring and Evaluation :**

The project activities were being monitored by the monitoring and Evaluation Wing of the Project Organisation. 30 studies and surveys had also been conducted.

**14. Financial Progress :**

Upto January 1986

12.118 crores had been spent out of the total project budget of Rs. 18.758 croser.

**KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDY.**

King Institute of Preventive Medicine is the only institution under the Government of Tamil Nadu engaged in the production of Vaccines, Sera and parenteral fluids. Situated as it is in the sprawling area at Guindy it is one of the prestigious Government Institution of India. Currently it has diversified its activities. To name a few, the product under development are lyophilised Anti-Snake Venum Serum and Acetone killed and dried vaccine for Typhoid. In addition, the Institute is involved in the E.P.I. Programme stepping up the production of Tetanus Toxoid from one million to 5 million per annum and also production of Diphtheria Vaccine, on an experimental scale. In addition to production of Vaccines and Sera, the Institute is engaged in—

1. Training of Post-Graduate in Microbiology and para Medical staff.
2. Diagnostic Bacteriology division catering to the need of Public routine and for epidemiological surveys.
3. The School of Laboratory Technology and
4. Virology

5. Analysis of Schedule C and C1 Drugs under Drugs and Cosmetics Act for the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The following paragraphs describe the activities of each department with the salient high lights.

**I. Anti Rabies Vaccine Department :**

The target for the entire state is around 20 lakhs ml. 10.62 lakhs ml. has been manufactured during 1985-86. It is proposed to increase the production in a phased manner

The supply is mainly made to the City Hospitals and District Medical Officers of the Districts. 10 Nos. of blenders have been imported. The Department has the following programmes under research:

(1) Estimation of antibody level after One-exposure immunization with tissue culture vaccine.

(2) The Neutralization and Leucocyte migration inhibition tests.

In addition, training a Post-Graduate and Para-Medical Staff is being carried on as a routine.

**II. Department of Anti-Toxin.—**

Besides manufacturing A.T.S. (Prophylactic) and A.T.S. (Curative) the Department has diversified the activity into production of Polyvalent Anti-Venom Serum against the poisonous snakes. The scheme was sanctioned in 1983-84 as one of the Chief Minister's Welfare Programme. Under this scheme, a lyophiliser with accessories was imported at a cost of Rs. 12.5 lakhs and commissioned. This will enable the Institute to manufacture and supply Anti-Snake Venum Serum in a dry form which will have a shelf life of 5 years and can be stored without refrigeration which in turn helps the rural Medical Centres.

**III. Diphtheria Wing.**

Under the Sixth Five Year Plan, equipments for the production of Diphtheria Vaccine was sanctioned. The following equipments were purchased—

- Fermenter
- Bulk Steriliser
- Pressure vessels
- Digestion Kettle.

Dr. P. Inbarasi, M.D., and Thiru S. Ramabadrán were sent for training at the Pasteur Institute Coonoor, Nilgiris for a period of two months. Efforts are taken to initiate the production of Diphtheria Toxoid and Diphtheria Tetanus Toxoids.

#### IV. Tetanus Toxoid Division :

Every effort is being taken to enhance the production of Tetanus Toxoid from 1 million to the needed 5 million doses. A Bulk Steriliser, Boiler S.S. pots, pressure vessels and ultra filtration apparatus have been purchased and commissioned during 1985-86. Mr. R. Gopalakrishnan, Chief Chemist and Mr. Venkata Rao were sent for training at Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Nilgiris for a period of one month. Under the good agencies of DANIDA modifications of the cold rooms were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 3.2 lakhs for storage of Vaccine under the E.P.I. Programme.

#### V. Blood Bank :

The main activity of this Department is production of Group Sera, training of Medical Officers and Blood collection of the inmates of Jails. Donor Club of Red Cross Society. In addition blood grouping, Rh. typing are being done for public and police departments.

The Assistant Director, Blood Bank, inspects the Blood Banks of the State periodically. This year, the Assistant Director has taken part in the AIDS Surveillance Scheme Programme and instructed the Blood Banks and STD Clinic for sending the blood samples for screening AIDS.

#### VI. Prophylactic Vaccine :

This includes Cholera and Typhoid Vaccine. During 1985-86 the production of Cholera Vaccine was increased to 30 lakhs as against 18 lakhs during 1984-85. Supply to home state totalled 44,65,967 ml. and to the other states to 2,14,500 ml. during floods.

#### VII. Sterile Solution Section :

This Section manufactures and supplies Sterile solutions to the State hospitals. Special solutions like Ringer lactate, Isotonic, Peritoneal Dialysis fluid, Haemo dialysis concentrate are also being manufactured.

#### VIII. Department of Biological Control.

The Department is entrusted primarily with final quality control analysis of all Sera Vaccines manufactured in the Institute and other Drugs like parenterals, schedule C and CI drugs received under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act from Drug Control authorities, for the State. A research project on Micro Determination of free formalin in Tetanus Toxoid has been completed under the Tamil Nadu State Research Committee and a paper presented on this in the National Quality Control Seminar at Central research Institute, Rasauli. This Department is well equipped with sophisticated instruments to tackle analysis of all Schedule C and CI Drugs.

#### IX. Virology Department :

The high lights of this Department are—

1. Maintenance of Cellines.
2. Serological testing for Rubella, Coxsack Viruses.

3. Potency Testing of measles vaccine from D.P.H. Madras.

4. Isolation of Herpes Virus in cases of oral and genital ulcers.

5. Supply of cell lines to Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chetput, Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Taramani.

6. Training of Post Graduate Students in biological techniques.

#### X. Diagnostic Section:—

This section is involved with various Clinical Laboratory tests- Bacteriological and Clinical Pathology with service motive. Under Graduates and Post-Graduates in Microbiology and allied fields are given practical training. The Section is fully equipped with qualified hands and equipments to perform any tests and research projects. The isolated pathogens such as Vibrio Cholera, Salmonium, Shigalline are periodically biotyped and page typed in the National Reference Centres mainly intended for epidemiological surveys.

Research paper on isolation of vibraminicus from human diarrhoea cases was presented at the 28th National Conference of Association of Microbiologist of India at Madras in October 1985.

#### XI. Therapeutic Vaccine Section —

This section maintains cultures, manufacture of Auto-genous and Therapeutic Vaccine and manufacture of diagnostic reagents. Dr. Nalini Ramamurthy attended the National Workshop on production and Standardization of Microbiological diagnostic reagents conducted by the World Health Organisation, Central Research Institute at Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh. Consequent to the training the following reagents have been introduced.

1. Salmonella specific — C=2=4 and C=9 antisera.
2. Shigella dysenteriae and Boydi Polyvalent = antisera.
3. Pilot Project for production of Streptococcal grouping sera.

A bottle rolling machine purchased during 1984—85 has been put to use which has greatly enhanced the yield of cultures and manufacture of antigens.

Particulars of Sera Vaccine manufactured during 1985-86.

1. Cholera Vaccine .. ..	20,30,440 cc.
2. T.A. Vaccine.. ..	1,48,613 cc.
3. Anti-Rabies Vaccine .. ..	6,27,570 ml.
4. Tetanus Toxoid .. ..	8,59,980 doses.
A.T.S. (Curative) .. ..	10,031 vials.
A.T.S. (Prophylactic) .. ..	2,588 vials.
A.S.V. (L) .. ..	5,166 vials,
5. Group Sera .. ..	67.300 amp.

#### 4. Research 1985-86.

The Committee had sanctioned 142 schemes for the year 1985-86 to the tune of Rs. 2,05,600 against the standing sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,00,000 of which 26 schemes did not start functioning during the years.

## MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Directorate of Medical Education was started in the year 1966. At present it is functioning with 8 Government Medical Colleges (Salem is yet to come into existence) and one Dental College. The sanctioned strength of these Colleges is furnished below :—

P.G. Degree Courses	..	..	435
P.G. Diploma Courses	..	..	482
B.D.S.	..	..	45
M.B.B.S.	..	..	1,072
B. Pharmacy	..	..	56
M. Pharmacy	..	..	3
Higher Speciality Courses	..	..	53

There are four Private Medical Colleges in the State. They are—

1. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
2. Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Porur, Madras.
3. Raja Muthiah Institute of Health Science, Annamalai Nagar, South Arcot.
4. P.S.G. Institute of Medical Science, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

In the Medical Institutes in Tamil Nadu courses are conducted to impart training in Medical, Dental, Pharmacy, Nursing and other para Medical courses.

### Selection of Students for various Post Graduate courses :

All selection for admission to Higher Speciality Post Graduate Degree and Post Graduate Diploma course are made on merit by conducting entrance examinations not less than 18 per cent of seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in each course and 50 per cent for the Backward Class candidates.

For selection to M.B.B.S., B.D.S. and B. Pharmacy Degree courses also, entrance examinations are conducted. Selections are made by merit taking into consideration, the higher secondary examinations marks plus the entrance examination marks. 18 per cent of seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and 50 per cent for Backward Class candidates in the selection.

### Salem Medical College:

To improve the quality of Medical Education by reducing the over crowding in Government Medical Colleges, the Government of Tamil Nadu approved the opening of a new Medical College at Salem without any increase in the total number of seats in the colleges by diverting seats from other Colleges and admitted 77 students for the Academic year 1985-86. At present, these students are undergoing the course at Madras Medical College (26)

Stanley Medical College (26) and Chengalpattu Medical College (25) as the building at Salem have not yet been constructed. They will be diverted to Salem as soon as the new buildings are constructed.

### Patients care in Teaching Hospitals:

In the teaching hospitals there are 15,345 beds with annual of outpatients of nearly 190 lakhs and inpatients of about 6 lakhs.

### Budget allotment for the year 1985-86:

1. Equipment	..	..	Rs. 7,49,40,000
2. O.H.N. Furniture	..	..	Rs. 1,36,01,000
3. Drugs	..	..	Rs. 8,57,90,000
4. Diet	..	..	Rs. 2,84,42,000
5. Linen for Hospital	..	..	Rs. 38,16,000

### Equipment :

During 1985-86 equipments were purchased for the total cost of Rs. 8,22,00,000 for the improvement of the teaching hospitals.

### National Programme for Control of Blindness:

To bring light and cheer to the families of the blind person the Government Free Eye camp scheme was started in July 1972 by the Government of Tamil Nadu for rendering medical relief to the blind people and to remove blindness from those who are blind due to cataract. Under this scheme, five Mobile units were installed for conducting free eye camp in rural areas as follows :

1. Government Ophthalmic Hospital, 2 Units Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri.
2. Raja Mirasdar Hospital, 1 Unit Thanjavur, Trichirappalli, Pudukottai.
3. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, 1 Unit Coimbatore, Salem, Periyar, The Nilgiris.
4. Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai, 1 Unit Madurai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari.

Against the target of 1 lakh cases the achievement of the cataract operation during 1985-86 is as follows :—

1. Central Mobile Ophthalmic	..	..	963
2. Teaching Institutions	..	..	14,023
3. Government Free Eye Camp	..	..	17,457
4. District and Taluk Hospital	..	..	6,375
5. Voluntary Organisation	..	..	63,399
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>1,02,217</b>

**Rome Scheme :**

The Scheme was sponsored by the Government of India in 1977 to make the students to learn the conditions existing in rural areas by scheduled visits to the Primary Health Centres. The teachers from the Medical Colleges will also participate in the Scheme by visiting the Primary Health Centres to render expert service to the people in rural areas.

**Cancer Control Programme:**

The Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Karapettai, Kancheepuram was established in the year 1981 with 250 beds. This institute facilitated for teaching research and treatment of cancer patients. The Department functioning here are Radio therapy, Surgery, Gynaecology, Anaesthesiology, Endoscopy Diagnosis and Dental Surgery Facilities for giving treatment through Radiation Therapy Chemo Therapy, Surgery either independently or in combination with others are available in the hospital.

The important Government and private hospitals engaged in treatment and control of cancer cases are

1. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital Karapettai, Kancheepuram.
2. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute Kancheepuram.

3. Barnard Institute of Radiology and Cancer Government General Hospital, Madras 3
4. Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Madras.
5. Government Stanley Hospital, Madras-1.
6. Government Royapettan Hospital, Madras-14
7. Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai
8. Adyar Cancer Institute, Adayar
9. Belwadi Naayanaswami Cancer Centre, Coimbatore.
10. International Cancer Centre, Neyyoor, etc.
11. Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore.

Total beds available exclusively for the treatment of cancer patients in Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu are 445.

Number of patients treated in the Cancer Departments and Deaths occurred in Government Hospital during the year 1985 are as follows :—

Patients treated	.. .. .	61,892
Hospital deaths	.. .. .	529

**MEDICAL SERVICES.****1. Organisation :**

The Director of Medical Services and family Welfare continued to be in charge of Planning and execution of all programmes relating to this Department including the Medical Relief Scheme under E.S.I. He is 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. The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare is assisted by 6 Deputy Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare one each for Medical Services, T.B. Control, Leprosy Eradication, Administration and ESI Scheme Planning and Development besides other officers, such as Chief Accounts Officer, etc.

Improvement to District, Taluk and Non-Taluk hospitals and dispensaries constitute an important development plan activity in the shape of expanded Medical facilities (diagnostic and treatment facilities).

Specialised services in Medicine, Surgery Gynaecology and Obstetrics and Gynaecology including Family Welfare, Ophthalmology, ENT, Ortho Surgery, STD, Anaesthesiology Child Health, Dental, Psychiatric Clinics Ambulatory Services, Pathological Laboratory Services Specialised field of Leprosy, TB are made available.

The total number of beds in the Non-Teaching Government Medical Institutions under the control of the Department in this State in the year 1985 was 17,658. During the year 1985-86 up to December 1985 the 346

additional beds were provided in District and Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals.

**2. Opening of New Dispensaries :**

Apart from various improvements in Government Hospitals, a new Government Dispensary was opened on 26th June 1985 at Gunamangalam, Tiruchirappalli district. A Panchayat Union Dispensary at Kayathar, Tirunelveli district was taken over by Government on 1st September 1985.

**3. Opening of Special Departments :**

The Government are of the view that Specialist services should be made available for the rural population and accordingly had sanctioned the following special departments during the year 1985-86 :—

1. Paediatric clinics	.. .. .	5
2. Ophthalmic clinics	.. .. .	2
3. Dental clinics	.. .. .	2
4. Orthopaedic clinics	.. .. .	5
5. E.N.T. clinics	.. .. .	4
6. S.T.D. clinics	.. .. .	3

7. In order to detect diabetics at the earliest stage and also to extend the medical facilities to diabetic patients in rural areas, the Government have sanctioned diabetic Clinics in the following 3 hospitals:—

- (1) District Headquarters Hospital, Salem.
- (2) District Headquarters Hospital, Erode, Periyar district.
- (3) District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.

### Accident and Emergency Services :

This Scheme has been implemented through 12 districts Headquarters Hospitals, 21 Taluk Hospitals and 3 Teaching Hospitals upto the year 1984-85. In the year 1985-86 this service had been provided in one more hospital i.e. Government Hospital, Vaniambadi, North Arcot district).

### 5. National Programme :

(a) *Control of Blindness*.—Under this programme eye clinics have been established in 15 identified District Headquarters hospitals, with the assistance of Government of India, so as to provide treatment of eye patients in rural areas.

(b) *T.B. Control Programme in Tamil Nadu*.—The National TB. Control Programme is in force in Tamil Nadu since the year 1963, District TB/Units are functioning as Unit of National TB Control Programme. The Programme had been implemented in all the districts in Tamil Nadu by providing free TB Diagnostic and treatment facilities in all health and Medical Institutions.

About 90,000 new TB cases are detected and put on treatment in Tamil Nadu every year. About 9 lakhs children are given BCG vaccination in the State every year.

Since the year 1982-83 targets have been set under the 20 Point Programme for T.B. case detection etc., over 90 percent of the target, set for detecting of T.B. cases T.B. cases has been achieved every year.

### (c) Leprosy Eradicate Programme :

The primary aim of National Leprosy Eradication Programme is early detection of Leprosy cases, conversion of positive cases into negative cases and prevent deformity and prevent development of new cases among children.

While the target fixed for Leprosy cases to be detected was 1,10,000 during the year 1985-86. 60,835 cases were detected upto February 1986. While the target fixed for Leprosy cases to be brought under treatment was 1,10,000 52,119 cases were brought under treatment for Leprosy upto February 1986. The target fixed for Leprosy cases to be cured was 70,000 for the year 1985-86. But actually 36,659 Leprosy patients had been cured during the year 1985-86 upto February 1986.

## FAMILY WELFARE.

I. The Family Welfare Programme is a wholly sponsored scheme of the Central Government. Tamil Nadu is successfully implementing the Family Welfare Programme from 1956 on a purely voluntary basis. Tamil Nadu stood in front in achieving the allotted targets when compared to all other States in India. This programme was supported by all the people in the State.

### II. Programme Objectives :

According to the 1981 census, the population of Tamil Nadu was 4.84 crores. The decennial growth rate of Tamil Nadu during 1971-81 was the lowest in the country i.e. 17.50 per cent. The national growth rate was 25.00 per cent. The birth rate and the death rate of Tamil Nadu as per the 1981 census were 26.1 per 1,000 and 10.9 per 1000 respectively as against 33.3 per 1,000 and 12.5 per 1000 for the Nation. The National Health Policy aimed at achieving the Net Reproduction rate of unity by the end of this century. In Tamil Nadu, the objective was to achieve net reproduction rate of one by 1990 itself. To achieve this objective in Tamil Nadu the birth rate and death rate had to be brought down to 21 and 9 per 1000 respectively. The infant mortality should be reduced to 60 per 1000 live births and the couple protection rate increased from 43.5 per cent (March 1986) to 60 per cent.

### III. Present Strategy :

The present strategy to implement Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu is five pronged. (i) Commu-

nication (ii) Extension (iii) Services (iv) After care (v) Maternal and Child Health Care.

### IV. Programme implementation during 1985-86—Sterilisation Programme :

To achieve the goal of net reproduction rate of unity by 1990, the Family Welfare targets were fixed every year and all efforts were taken to see that the targets were achieved in the State. During 1985-86 Tamil Nadu had achieved more than cent per cent (i.e. 108.2) of the target allotted to Tamil Nadu under sterilisation programme as shown below :—

Sterilisation.			
Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86 .. .. .	4,75,000	5,13,990	108.2

Due to the excellent performance in Family Welfare during 1984-85 Tamil Nadu had secured an award money of Rs. 2.5 crores at All India level For the year 1985-86 also, Tamil Nadu has got an award money of Rs. 2.5 crores for its excellent performance under this programme

### Achievement under temporary methods :

(i) IUD.—The target and achievement under IUD method are given below :—

Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86 .. .. .	1,68,000	1,92,120	114.4

The performance under IUD 1984-85 was the highest since the inception of the programme. During the year besides medical personnel, the Health Visitors working in the programme were also given training on IUD insertion. The services of these trained Health Visitors were utilised for IUD insertions at sub-centres and also in Primary Health Centres.

(ii) *Conventional Contraceptive Users*.—The target and achievements under conventional contraceptive users are given below—:

Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86 .. .. .	2,00,000	1,77,214	88.6

(iii) *Oral Pill Programme*:

The target and achievement under oral pill programme are given below :

Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86 .. .. .	76,000	47,885	63.0

Necessary steps were taken to achieve the target allotted under all the temporary Family Welfare method in the coming years without any shortfall.

(iv) *Medical Termination of Pregnancy Programme* :

During 1985-86, 63,035 MTPs had been done, out of which 54,279 women had undergone sterilisation and 4,561 had accepted IUD insertions

(v) *Dais Training Programme* :

To increase the midwifery systems in rural areas and look after the health of mothers and children, training for the traditional birth attendants was given. During 1985-86 the achievement under this programme was 110.3 per cent.

Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1000	1,103	110.3

(vi) *Out Reach Services Schemes* :

To provide the Health and Family Welfare Services at the door steps of the slum population during this year an out reach scheme was being implemented in Urban areas where more than 40 per cent of the population were slum dwellers. This scheme would propagate the small family norm in the major cities and the municipalities for the best implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.

During the year 1985-86, creation of 53 Health Posts were ordered by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the following Municipalities and part of Madras city.

1. Tiruchirappalli
2. Tuticorin
3. Tiruppur
4. Tiruvottiyur
5. Nagercoil
6. Erode.

## MENTAL HEALTH.

Institute of Mental Health Madras is the only Mental Hospital in the State of Tamil Nadu and it has a bed strength of 1800. It has completed its centenary during 1971.

The main hospital is situated within a spacious compound of 25 acres and it consists of about 200 blocks separated from each other.

There are two separate sections meant for the prisoners one for the males and the other for the females respectively. The following cases are being admitted in the hospital.

(a) those who are found to be incapable of facing the trial.

(b) those who have been acquitted on the basis of insanity at the time of commission of crime.

(c) those who exhibit abnormal behaviour while undergoing imprisonment, and

(d) those who have already been sentenced to death but have broken down before the sentence is carried out.

The admission of children into the Institute of Mental Health is either through the Magistrate or through the Police Commissioner.

The Institute has now 12 sections for male patients, and 6 for the female patients each having 100 patients. There are eight psychiatric consultants under whom patients are admitted and managed by the Assistant Surgeons qualified in Psychiatry along with the services of well equipped laboratory, radiology, electroencephalography and psychology departments. Treatment is carried out in the most modern way. Physical methods, drugs, individual and group therapies and behaviour modification are all available. Occupation and Recreation therapies also find their place in the comprehensive programme of treatment. Great importance is given to

rehabilitation of the patients and this is carried out fairly well with the help of the psychiatric social workers.

#### Outpatient Services :

The Outpatient department functions in a modern building from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. All the modern facilities like X-Ray, ECG, Chemical, Neurological and Psychodiagnostic studies are available. A dispensary function at the outpatient department which provides all the necessary drugs for the patients. There are 8 consultants, assisted by the Assistant Surgeons and patients are seen by the Consultant of that particular day and followed by the Assistant Surgeons. Every day, the unit Assistant Surgeons are attending the outpatient department. Old cases are periodically reviewed and whenever necessary, the cases are shown to the concerned consultant for consultation and advice. The following special clinics functioned during the year under report with the statistics related to each.

Special clinics.	New cases.	Old cases.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Neuropsychiatric clinic	3	231	234
2. Child Guidance clinic	196	2,627	2,823
3. Geriatric clinic ..	26	858	884
4. Seizure clinic ..	103	7,930	8,033
5. Adolescent clinic ..	197	4,222	4,419
6. Neurosis clinic ..	38	1,363	1,401
Total ..	563	17,231	17,794

Day Hospital facilities are available and patients who do not need institutionalisation but at the same time cannot be managed at home or who require multi disciplinary treatment are kept in the Day Hospital. The patients stay here during the day and is sent home in the same evening.

The patients thus admitted in the Day Hospital as new cases during 1985-86 were 1,589.

During the year under consideration, 2,185 males and 993 females and on the whole 3,178 patients were treated as new cases and 60,583 as old cases in the outpatient department.

There is also an acute ward in the outpatients wing in which acute patients suffering from mental illness are admitted.

#### Inpatient Services :

The sanctioned bed strength of the Institute is 1,800. The main hospital has separate sections for men and women. There are 12 sections for males and 6 sections for females. Three sections in the male and one in the female sides are admission sections. Children are accommodated in separate wards on both sides.

There is a separate section for mental patients who are also convicts or undertrial prisoners or convicts against whom death sentences are pending (one for males and one for female).

Separate sections are available for epileptics tuberculosis patients and leper patients. There is a separate ward for patients who are placed on dangerously ill list.

#### Diagnostic facilities Available :

1. Radiology
2. Electro encephalography
3. Bacteriology
4. Psychology

#### Therapeutic Services :

All the known methods of treatment in psychiatry are available as follows :

- (a) Drug
- (b) Physical methods
- (c) Psychological methods
- (d) Physiotherapy
- (e) Recreation therapy
- (f) Occupation therapy
- (g) Industrial therapy.

#### FACTS AND FIGURES OF INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH DURING 1985-86.

Outpatients treated as New Cases	3,178	Deaths	40
Outpatients treated as Old cases	60,583	Escapes	11
Special clinic cases (New)	563	Relapsed cases	1,332
Special clinic cases (old)	17,231	Re-admissions	609
Admissions	2,404	Deaths in other Hospitals	6
Discharges	2,335	Improved cases among the discharges	2,287

**Department of Library :**

The Medical Library of the Institute of Mental Health is a centre for reference of books and journals for Psychiatric and para Psychiatric specialists. Students of other subjects from various colleges in the city and medical officers from other Medical Institutions also use this library.

This library subscribes for 70 journals in Psychiatry, Psychology, Medicine etc., out of which 54 are foreign journals.

At present about 3,940 books are available in the Medical Library. The cost of the total of books available here is nearly Rs. 6 lakhs.

This Library is manned by an Assistant Librarian and it also has a Zerox Photocopier.

**Training Programmes :**

Institute of Mental Health, Madras-10 is a post-graduate training institution in Diploma in Psychological Medicine and Psychiatry. It has recently been recognised for conducting research leading to Ph.D. by the Madras University.

During the year under report candidates were selected for M.D. Psychiatry and candidates were selected for Diploma in Psychological Medicine.

Post Graduates in General Medicine, Paediatrics Venereology are given training in Psychiatry.

**Laboratory :**

Clinical, Pathological and Biochemical investigation are carried out here and no patient is referred elsewhere for bio-chemical diagnostic procedures.

**Other Activities :**

*Peripheral Psychiatric Clinic Mental Health Units and its staff.*—The Mental Health centre was started at Poona-mallee which is about 17 kms. from Madras as the first, Peripheral Psychiatric clinic in January 1983, and this functions once a week. One consultant Psychiatrist from the Government Mental Hospital visits the centre once a week accompanied by a Pharmacist.

**Rehabilitation :**

The Industrial Therapy centre aims at tapping talents and interest in the mentally ill imparting disciplined vocational training under sheltered conditions and attempting to channelise the pre occupied mind to the performance of useful work.

The Centre works under the charge of a Medical Officer and a Psychiatric social worker. There are also qualified technical assistants like the Tailor, the work mistress and the Weaving Master.

Paper cover making, soft toy making, wire stripping, manufacture of towels, soap making, readymade garments making are some of the works, patients are engaged in.

There is also a bakery unit in this Institute run by the Industrial Therapy Centre which meets the need of bread to the inmates of this Institute. They also run a Cafeteria by the patients.

**PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.**

The functions relating to the Static component of the primary health centres, mini health centres, bifurcated from the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras, started functioning as a separate Directorate with effect from February 1980. Subsequently, the post of the Director was filled up by a Serving Officer from the Department of Medical Services. The Director held the office of the Director of Primary Health Centres till 30th June 1984. The post of Director is vacant from July 1983 and the Deputy Director of Primary Health Centres is incharge of the post till 15th December 1980. The post of Director of Primary Health Centres was filled on 16th December 1986 by appointing Dr. E. M. Saraswathy. The post has again been kept vacant from 1st April 1987. Consequent on the retirement of Dr. E. M. Saraswathy the question of filling up the vacant again is under consideration of the Government. The Directorate continues to function as a separate Directorate till now.

**Rural Health Services :**

Prior to the VI Five Year Plan period 383 primary health centres were functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu. 53 additional primary health centres were created as an addition to each of the 53 blocks during the VI Plan period with a view to have another primary health centre for a population of 50,000. The functions of the primary health centres to render preventive promotive curative and Family Welfare Services continue during the 7th Plan Period also. During the 1st Year (1985-86) of the 7th Plan period under Part II 1985-86 Government, have accorded sanction for the establishment of 20 new primary health centres in Tamil Nadu with a view to accept the Policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu and of the Union Planning Commission, Government of India to open new primary health centres for every 30,000 population in the ordinary areas and at the rate of one primary health centre for every 20,000

populations in the hilly or Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes concentrated areas. Besides this the Government vide G.O. Ms. No. 1275 Health, dated 2nd July 1986 have ordered for the establishment of 4 [new primary health centres in Aruppukkottai constituency and also for the conservation of a primary health centre. 1369 Assistant Surgeons are available for the said number of Primary Health Centres. Following the decision of the Union Planning Commission, Government of India to increase the number of primary health centres and based on the pattern adopted by the Government of Maharashtra and Karnataka the Government vide G.O. Ms. No. 692, Health, dated 28th March 1986 as a Mid Year Scheme have ordered for the conversion of the existing 196 Government Rural Dispensaries into that of new primary health centres by providing an additional input of a multi-Purpose Health Worker (Female) only for 196 [dispensaries. The remaining Government [rural dispensaries i.e. 41 Government non-taluk hospitals have been ordered to be converted into that of community health centres or upgraded primary health centres vide G.O. Ms. No. 1873, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 27th September 1986. Thus as on date  $461+41=502$  Primary Health Centres are available to deliver Health Care and Medicare services to the rural population of Tamil Nadu. Taking into account the 196 Government dispensaries already ordered to be converted into PHCs. The total number of PHCs functioning in this State may be taken as 698. 220 primary health centres out of 502 primary health centres provide Indian System (Siddha) of treatment.

#### *Community Health Centres or Upgraded Primary Health Centres:*

Besides increasing the number of primary health centres in the State the Government of India also suggested for the upgradation of one primary [health centre at every block for a population of 1,00,000. Thus, the upgraded primary health centres will render services as a referral hospital for the surrounding 4 primary health centres in a block. During VI Plan 30 Primary health centres were upgraded and the construction of buildings was ordered. In 25 places the additional building for the upgraded primary health centres have been completed except the X Ray blocks in 10 places; posting of specialists staff nurses, supply of equipments, drugs etc. are being arranged for all these 25 primary health centres and at 15 places X ray plant are ordered to be installed. These primary health centres are likely to function as upgraded primary health centre (community health [centre) shortly. During 1985-86, one year of the 7th Plan, Government have upgraded one more primary health centre as community health centre at Chennimalai in Periyar district and also ordered for conversion of 41 Government non-taluk hospitals into that of community health centres (upgraded primary health centres).

The scheme of mini-health centres/mobile health teams sanctioned by Government before the VI Plan period and sanctioned during the VI Plan period are continued to function during the VII Plan period also. 260 mini health centres and 274 mobile health teams are functioning in the State. Besides, 22 medicare centres created in the urban slum area (City of Madras) sponsored by Madras Metro-politan Development Authority are also functioning.

#### *Mobile Health Services :*

This scheme being the first of its kind which was introduced during 1977-78 in 24 primary health centres have been extended to 274 primary health centres in a phased manner. The same are functioning in all the 274 primary health centres.

Under the scheme one medical officer and two pharmacists are posted. Referral service is introduced. This scheme will render service at the door steps, to the rural population within the block area. Village welfare committees are formed and they are encouraged to help the team to serve the rural public. 112 vehicles are provided under this scheme.

#### *Mini Health Centre :*

The voluntary agencies who come forward to deliver comprehensive health and medicare services to the rural public on a co-operative basis are encouraged to run one Mini-health centre for 5,000 population at a total expenditure of Rs. 27,000 per mini-health-centre per annum of which 1/3 of expenditure will be reimbursed by the State Government and another 1/3 of expenditure by the Central Government, as grant-in-aid subject to the condition they follow the norms prescribed for the purpose and subject to their accounts being audited and found correct. The voluntary agency is also permitted to raise funds to meet the extra expenditure if any by donations or collection from the beneficiaries.

Out of 264 mini health centres sanctioned, 260 mini health centres are functioning.

#### *Other Services offered at the Primary Health Centres :*

Besides rendering Health and Curative and Family Welfare Services through the Primary Health Centres, the Government have also introduced the following services :—

(i) *Accident and Emergency Services.*—The accident and emergency services were introduced by the Government in 337 primary health centres, situated in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Periyar, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari and North Arcot in a phased manner.

All the primary health centres are sanctioned to have an improvised medical kit to treat the Accident and emergency cases and also for the purchase of drugs and linon under this scheme for Rs. 500 per annum per primary health centre.

(ii) *National Scheme for the prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness under New 20 Point Programme.*—Under this scheme, the control of blindness is envisaged to be implemented in primary health centres : (i) to render treatment for minor ailments caused due to common eye diseases ; (ii) to prescribe glasses ; (iii) to educate the school children and the rural masses on the eye care and precautions etc. 372 primary health centres are to be developed with this services. In G.O. Ms. No. 583; Health and F.W., dated 20th March 1986, Government have sanctioned 45 posts

of Ophthalmic Assistants in the identified Primary Health centres in the backward districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai. Proposals for the identification of 30+20+20 more primary health centres for the year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 have also been submitted to Government. Orders of Government identifying the said primary health centres from out of the remaining primary health centres in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai and also in Dharmapuri district and also for the sanction of the post of Ophthalmic Assistant for these primary health centres are awaited.

### THE DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION, TAMIL NADU.

#### I. Introduction :

The Drugs Control Administration, Tamil Nadu is functioning as a separate Department with the State Drugs Controller as head of the Department with effect from 26th November, 1981.

#### II. Present set up :

(a) The State Drugs Controller is the licensing authority for the grant and renewal of licences for manufacture or sale of Allopathic Drugs, Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs, Homeopathic Medicines and Cosmetics.

(b) The licensing work relating to sales licences under Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been decentralised. The State has been divided into 10 zones, each zone headed by an Assistant State Drugs Controller, who is the licensing authority for the grant and renewal of sales licences in his zone.

(c) There are 64 Drugs Inspectors in the State distributed in the 10 zones and the work is supervised by 10 Assistant State Drugs Controllers. Three more Drugs Inspectors are assisting in the Intelligence Wing at Head Quarters.

(d) There is a legal-cum-Intelligence Wing to process legal matters and for taking up special investigations. It is headed by a Deputy State Drugs Controller who is assisted by a Legal Adviser.

(e) An Audit party headed by an Assistant Accounts Officer functions at the Head Quarters for auditing the accounts and monitoring the budgetary expenditure.

(f) There is a Drug Testing Laboratory under the Department for testing samples of drugs and Cosmetics drawn by the Drugs Inspectors.

#### III. The Drugs Control Administration Tamil Nadu is enforcing the following Acts :

(a) *Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940.*—Under this Act, the quality of drugs and cosmetics is being monitored and the offenders are being prosecuted.

(b) *The Drugs (Price Control) Order.*—Under this order, the availability of the Drugs at prescribed prices is being carefully watched and the offenders are being prosecuted.

(c) *Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act.*—Under this Act, the Administration protects the interests of the Public by initiating action on false and misleading advertisements of drugs besides prohibited advertisements.

(d) *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985.*—The Administration initiates action against persons dealing in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in contravention of this Act.

(e) *Import Trade Control Order.*—Under this order, the State Drugs Controller is the sponsoring authority for recommending the import need of the Pharmaceutical and Cosmetics Industry.

(f) *Testing facilities.*—The Drugs Testing Laboratory at Teynampet which is equipped with sophisticated equipments tests samples of Drugs and Cosmetics for effective monitoring of the quality of drugs and cosmetics manufactured and marketed in the State.

#### Achievements :

(i) Drugs Shortages are monitored and drugs in short supply are made available to the Public.

(ii) The quality of drugs manufactured and marketed in the State is continuously monitored including those supplied through Government Hospitals for ensuring drugs of standard quality are made available to the public.

(iii) For effective check on narcotic drugs in illicit channels, close rapport is established with Narcotic Intelligence Bureau.

(iv) For effective enforcement of the legislations the Drugs Control Administration has been strengthened with one Deputy State Drugs Controller, One Assistant State

Drugs Controller, three Technical Officers, five Senior Drugs Inspectors and eight Drugs Inspectors. The Testing facilities also have further been augmented with more analysts.

(v) Scientific guidelines for sampling are continuously being evolved so that adequate number of samples are drawn from :—

(a) Places of manufacture.

(b) Wholesalers Chemists and Druggists Drug Stores.

(c) Hospitals.

Similarly, the sampling methods are rationalised for effective monitoring of quality of drugs manufactured within the State as well as outside the State. Inspection are similarly regulated and the performance of the persona at various levels is continuously monitored and assessed.

### TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Department is functioning as a service department attending to repair maintenance and periodical servicing of motor vehicles of the various Directorates under the control of Health and Family Welfare Department, namely (1) Public Health and Preventive Medicine, (2) Medical Services and Family Welfare, (3) Primary Health Centres, (4) Medical Education, (5) Indian Medicine and (6) Drugs Control Administration.

#### *Achievement :*

During 1985-86, the Government sanctioned one additional Regional Workshop at Coimbatore with 29 posts to strengthen and streamline this department and it is functioning from 8th November 1985.

2. The total fleet strength of the Motor Vehicles maintained by this Department is 1,773 as on 1st January 1986. The maintenance and repair of the Health and Family Welfare Department Vehicles are attended to by this Department in 3 stages (i.e. major repair, 2nd line repair and minor repair).

3. To carryout major repair (i.e. 1st line repair) there are 4 Regional Workshops located at Madras, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore and Central Workshop at Tiruchirappalli functioning effectively and satisfactorily.

4. In order to attend to 2nd line repair, 11 District Workshops are functioning at Vellore, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Dharmapuri, Erode, Coimbatore, Ooty, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Nagercoil.

5. In addition, 20 Mobile Workshops are functioning throughout the Tamil Nadu to attend to periodical servicing and minor repair at the place of the vehicle using officers' premises.

2. In order to ensure better maintenance of the motor vehicles by the drivers, a Training Centre for drivers has been opened at Tiruchirappalli with 3 posts with effect from 2nd July 1986.

3. Besides, 5 more Mobile Units were created with head quarters at Madras, Chengalpattu, Villupuram, Perambalur and Sivaganga during 1985-86 with the staff strength of 5 in each Unit.

4. Further, the Government created one Reconditioning and Central Body Repair Unit at Madras with 26 posts and it is functioning with effect from 2nd December 1985 and the reconditioning of engines, gearbox etc. and body repairing works are attended to by this unit in an effective manner.

5. Besides 71 posts (Technical and Non-technical) have also been newly created during 1985-86 to strengthen the Regional and Central Workshops as also the head-quarters.

6. As the repair and service facilities in the districts as well as in the Regions have expanded, the percentage of off-road vehicles has reduced considerably. During the year 1985-86 (as on 1st January 1986) 1,516 vehicles were on road out of a 1,773 fleet strength which works out to 90 per cent.



# Chapter XIV

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### ACCOMMODATION CONTROL.

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. This Act was further amended by Act 23 of 1973 and made permanent.

The object of the Act is to Regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings, control of rents and prevention of harassment and unreasonable eviction of tenant.

Consequent on the abolition of the post of the Accommodation Controller that work in Madras city had been merged with the Collector of Madras with effect from 1st April 1979.

In the City of Madras, the Collector of Madras and in other districts the Revenue Divisional Officers are the Authorised Officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the residential building fetching a rent of Rs.25 and upto Rs. 400 per month and for non-residential building fetching a rent amounting to Rs. 50 and above that fall vacant within the purview of the Act and consider the question of release of such building under Government tenancy.

The Government (Home Department) are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Collector of Madras and Revenue Divisional Officers of other districts in the above matter.

Allotment of buildings to Government servants are being issued on the cycle of rotation as fixed by the Government in their letter No. 94738/AC/9-1, confidential Home Department, dated 2nd July 1979. Evictee 30 per cent Transferee 50 per cent newly married 10 per cent and Government Discretionary quota 10 per cent.

The cycle of rotation is as follows :—

1. Evictee
2. Transferee
3. Evictee
4. Transferee
5. Transferee
6. Transferee
7. Evictee
8. Transferee
9. Newly married
10. Discretionary quota of Government.

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*General performance (from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986) in Madras City :*

1. Number of Houses notified	.. ..	55
2. Number of Houses allotted	.. ..	41
3. Number of Houses released	.. ..	37
(i) For want of consent	.. ..	10
(ii) Released under section 12(1) of the act	.. ..	2
(iii) Released under section 30 (ii) of the Act	.. ..	3
(iv) Released under section 3A of Act.	.. ..	21
(v) As per court order	.. ..	1
Total	.. ..	37

4. Number of houses newly taken over under Government tenancy.

5. Number of houses under Government tenancy at the end of the year . . . . . 480

In Madras City, the cost of Urban land is increasing steadily by which the total value of the house is shooting up. Based on this value, the fair rent is crossing Rs. 400\* Automatically when it crossed Rs. 400 no chance to add these houses to the control. Simultaneously, the houses under the control are also coming down. The Supreme Court has struck down section 30 (II) of the Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960. In G.O. Ms. No. 2306, Home dated 20th August 1986 the Government have constituted an official Committee with the Special Commissioner and Secretary Home Department as Chairman and the Committee has the matter with reference to the judgment and decided to enhance the ceiling limit to Rs. 1,200. The Committee has also recommended for the deletion of the provisions of Accommodation Control. The recommendations by the Committee are under the Consideration of the Government.

*Demand for Accommodation control House considerably reduced :*

The Act came into force in 1960. It was amended by Act 23 of 1973. On 1st April 1979 there were about 1500 houses under the control of the Collector in Madras City. Subsequently, as and when the owners wanted premises back were they were released either for their own occupation; or for their grown up sons; to those who purchased such houses or due to the fixation of fair rent by the courts.

exceeding Rs. 400. The demand for houses has also considerably reduced. It might be due to the fact that new colonies are coming up under the auspicious of the Housing Board (or) M.M.D.A., who had constructed new houses for L.I.G. and M.I.G. etc. The Government servants also had been liberally sanctioned with Housing Loans for construction of their own houses. Many co-operative House Building societies had been formed to cater to the needs of the various residential area. Consequently the demand for allotment of houses has considerably reduced. The fact that their request is not immediately complied with due to the withdrawal of new houses from the purview of Accommodation control by the owners and also number of houses which fall vacant is only a fraction not equal to meet the demand has also contributed to the reduction in demand only 480 houses under Accommodation Controller as on 31st March 1986.

*Fixation of Fair rent and payment of arrears due to difference in rent :*

The rent as originally fixed at the time of taking over is being continued despite the lapse of many years. The owners are reluctant to receive the same rent. The Controller (Court) fixes the fair rents on application made by the tenant or land lord. Further increase

of the fair rent shall be permissible in cases where some addition, improvement or alteration has been carried out at the land lord's expense.

At the time of disposing of cases, the court not only enhance the rent to 4 or 5 times in some cases and in his certain cases to ten times of the reasonable rent already paid but also allows the claim retrospectively from the date of tenancy subject to law of limitation. Some of the allottees for fear of payment of enhanced rent fixed by the Court are vacating the houses after pronouncement by the trial court. In that case some of the owners go on appeal not satisfied with the rent fixed by court. If the rent fixed by the court is found to be exorbitant, appeal is filed by Government side also. It will take 3 to 5 years to dispose of the cases in the court. In the meantime before final verdict is given some of the allottees vacate on their own request or on transfer. As the allottees are not included as Respondents, the decree is passed to collect differential rent for the period as per court order from the Collector. The allottees in the meantime got themselves transferred or retired and the recovery of the amount (i.e. difference in rent fixed by the court) has become too difficult. They are given loans from the Government for payment to the owners to avert the execution petition, etc., against the Collector.

#### CINEMAS.

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952) to make provision for certification of Cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of 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 licencing 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 licencing authority under the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955.

There are two distinct stages in the licencing of Cinema exhibition as indicated below :—

- (1) Grant of No Objection Certificate, and
- (2) Grant of 'C' form licence.

*N.O.C. Stage :*

Any person, who desires to locate a cinema house either touring, permanent or semi-permanent, may apply to the licencing authority concerned for the grant of a No objection Certificate. The licencing authority after-con-

sulting the local authority, the Superintendent of Police, the Commercial Tax Department and the District Health Officer concerned, may grant or refuse a No-Objection Certificate assigning reasons therefor.

*'C' Form Licence :*

The No Objection Certificate holder is required to construct the Cinema and apply to the licencing authority for the grant of 'C' form licence within a period of three years in the case of permanent cinema and six months in the case of touring cinema. The licencing authority may grant or refuse a licence assigning reasons therefore. The licence would be issued for the period covered by the Chief Electrical Inspector's Certificate and structural soundness certificate. The touring cinemas can be licenced to exhibit shows upto five years. A licence granted for a semi-permanent cinema lapses at the end of five years. In the case of touring cinemas there is no need for obtaining a fresh No Objection Certificate in respect of the site for which a No Objection certificate has already been obtained and wherein the touring cinema has exhibited shows for a period of five years when applicant proposes to run a touring cinema again on the same site. There should be a minimum interval of three months before the same site is again licenced. However, an applicant who proposes to run a touring cinema,

for the subsequent term has to fulfil all the formalities under the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957. When renewal of 'C' form licence is held up, the licencing authority may grant temporary permit in form 'E' to enable the licence to exhibit cinema without interruption, pending issue of 'C' form licence.

#### *Powers of the licencing authority :*

The licencing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation/non-compliance of the provisions of the Act. The licencing authority is also competent to transfer the licence from one person to another at the request of the parties.

#### *Powers of the Appellate Authority :*

The Act and the Rules framed thereunder empower the Commissioner of Land Administration to be the appellate authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a No Objection Certificate or 'C' Form licence or renewal of licence or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner of Land Administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. The Commissioner of Land Administration can condone the delay of 2 months beyond the stipulated period of 30 days provided sufficient cause is shown for the delay. The Commissioner of Land Administration normally gives a personal hearing to the parties to represent their cases by themselves or through their counsel and disposes of the appeals. The Commissioner of Land Administration is empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The appeal fee to the Commissioner of Land Administration is Rs. 300. The parties aggrieved by the order of the appellate authority may file a revision application to Government. The Joint Commissioner approves the files relating to sanction of fees to Government Pleader, issue of clarification, grant of exemptions from the provisions of Act and Rules.

#### *Powers of State Government :*

Government are the rule making authority. The power to grant exemption from any of the provisions of the Act or the Rules lies with the Government. The Government are vested with the powers of entertaining a Revision application against the decision of the appellate authority.

#### **CLASSIFICATION OF CINEMA THEATRE :**

There are three kinds of Cinema theatres existing in Tamil Nadu.

1. Permanent Cinema ;
2. Semi-Permanent Cinema ;
3. Touring Cinema ;

110E-1-20A

"Semi Permanent Cinema" is a new category of Cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is likely to be converted into a permanent cinema at the end of the 5 to 7 years period. The rules applicable to permanent cinemas apply to semi-permanent cinemas also after its conversion.

Besides the above three categories of cinemas, here are open Air Cinemas. An open Air Cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam village, Sriperumbudur taluk, Chengalpattu district. The location of Open Air cinemas is being permitted by the Government in relaxation of rules 52(4) 53, 57, 64, 74(1) and 91 of the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules.

#### *Location of cinema Theatres :*

There is some restriction in regard to the distance in the location of cinemas i.e., there should be at least a minimum distance of 1,609 km. between a permanent theatre and a touring cinema. There should be 0.402 km. between any two touring cinemas. There is no such restriction in regard to the location of permanent cinemas. The above distance rules is strictly enforced with a view to avoid keen competition between the owners of touring cinemas and permanent cinema. The provision of the Act and the Rules are regulatory in nature and they are strictly enforced as far as possible.

The following table gives details about cinema theatres of all categories which were in existence in the state as on 31st March 1986 :

Serial number.	Category.	Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Permanent	1,205
2	Semi-permanent	192
3	Open Air Cinemas	7
4	Touring	857
	Total	2,261

The particulars of number of No Objection Certificates issued and "C" Form licences granted during the year 1985-86 are as follows :—

(1) Total number of No Objection certificate issued.	228
(2) Total number of "C" Form licences granted.	235

## CIVIL COURTS.

*High Court, Madras :*

The details of cases instituted and disposed of in the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the year 1985-86 (i.e. from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 and kept pending as on 31st March 1986 are furnished below :—

<i>Nature of cases (appellate side).</i>	<i>Institu- tion.</i>	<i>Dispo- sal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
First appeals .. ..	1,138	478	5,520
Original side appeals ..	237	122	772
Letters patent appeals	145	101	361
Writ appeals .. ..	1,328	1,009	2,210
Second appeals .. ..	2,174	1,053	9,879
Appeals against orders	990	232	3,714
Appeals against appellate orders.	99	13]	317
Civil Revision Petitions	4,518	3,205	8,380
Tax cases .. ..	1,760	449	8,547
Tax case petitions .. ..	592	568	619
Referred cases .. ..	22	1	55
Matrimonial cases .. ..	31	..	70
Writ Petitions .. ..	13,127	8,316	36,642
Supreme Court (Leave) Petitions.	61	539	109
Special Tribunal Appeal	30	3	654
Contempt Appeals .. ..	13	10	13
Trade Marks Appeals .. ..	8	..	38
Trade Marks 2nd Appeals	..	..	3
Referred Case Petitions	5	4	9
Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.	37,215	32,135	56,975
<i>Nature of cases (Original side).</i>	<i>Institu- tion.</i>	<i>Dispo- sal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civil Suits .. ..	769	334	3,25
Testamentary Original Suits.	24	7	89
Original Matrimonial Suits.	40	27	83
Original Petitions .. ..	509	429	563
Execution Petitions .. ..	158	120	55

*City Civil Court, Madras.*

The details for 1985-86 are furnished below :—

<i>Nature of proceedings.</i>	<i>Insti- tution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Original Suits .. ..	9,506	9,221	13,512
Appeals .. ..	624	816	459
Civil Misc. Appeals .. ..	311	365	180
C. M. Ps. and I. As. .. ..	24,547	25,060	16,459
Original petitions .. ..	729	881	919
Land Acquisition O. Ps.	24	23	114
Execution Petitions .. ..	3,111	2,926	[2,873
E. I. O.Ps. .. ..	75	90	..
Total .. ..	38,927	39,382	36,581

*Court of Small Causes, Madras.*

The details for 1985-86 are furnished below :—

<i>Nature of proceedings.</i>	<i>Insti- tution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Small cause suits .. ..	4,255	3,937	3,145
Misc. petitions.. ..	18,366	[17,086	7,286
Motor Accident Claims Original petition .. ..	1,709	1,437	2,894
Rent Control Original petitions .. ..	4,521	3,834	4,858
New Trial applications	115	79	69
Rent Control appeals.. ..	1,337	1,081	826
Municipal taxation appeals	15	9	11
Ejectment appeals .. ..	20	11	..
Town Planning appeals	..	..	..
Appeal under payment of wages Act .. ..	..	..	..
Execution Petitions .. ..	894	139	[1,729
Election Petitions .. ..	..	..	..
Municipal applications	..	..	..
Criminal C. P. Code under ordinance .. ..	1	..	1
E.P. in M.A.C.T.C. Ps.	83	59	99
Total .. ..	31,325	27,672	20,936

**Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and Industrial, Tribunal Madras :**

The details for 1985-86 are furnished below :

Courts	Institution		Disposal		Pendency.	
	Industrial Disputes under section 10.	Petition under Secs. 33, 33-A 33-C.	Industrial Disputes under section 10.	Petitions under Secs. 33, 33-A 33-C.	Industrial Disputes under section 10.	Petitions under Secs. 33, 33-A 33-C.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Labour Court, Madras	716	1,271	782	1,086	1,262	1,661
Labour Court, Madurai	490	1,811	341	1,120	680	1,268
Labour Court, Coimbatore..	353	575	132	165	588	781
Total	1,559	3,657	1,255	2,371	2,530	3,710
Industrial Tribunal, Madras	99	214	29	136	203	369

**Moffussil Courts :**

The details of cases instituted and disposed of in Muffussil Courts during 1985-86 are furnished below :—

(1)	Institution.	Disposal.	Pendency.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civil appeals in Superior Courts.	7,162	5,443	7,782
Civil Miscellaneous Appeals in Superior Courts	3,227	2,899	3,926

(1)	Institution.		Disposal		Pendency.	
	Superior courts.	Inferior courts.	Superior courts.	Inferior courts.	Superior courts.	Inferior courts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Original Suits..	14,047	79,076	12,342	68,430	17,702	1,30,526
Small Cause Suits	1,231	5,117	1,582	5,103	886	2,629
Civil Miscellaneous Petitions	1,44,724	2,70,040	1,39,236	2,56,931	34,250	1,18,733
Rent Tribunal Appeals	92	..	89	..	93	..
Original Petitions	11,435	6,165	10,534	5,630	11,972	2,069
Insolvency Petitions	514	112	510	144	718	204
Execution Petitions	6,920	42,101	6,043	29,067	6,432	45,386

(1)	Institution	Disposal	Pendency.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
House Rent Control Original Petitions Inferior Courts.	1,694	4,775	11,288
Arbitration of cases Superior Courts.	14	12	13

The number of temporary Courts that functioned during the year ending 31st March 1986 is as follows :—

District Courts including Additional District Courts .. .. .	11	Additional Assistant Judges Courts in the City Civil Court, Madras XI to XIX Assistant Judges Courts .. .. .	8
Temporary Courts in the City Civil Court, Madras in the cadre of District Judges ..	6	Pusine Judges in the Court of Small Causes, Madras in the cadre of sub-Judges.. ..	3
Private Colleges Appellate Tribunals, Madras	1	Additional District Munsif Court (includes District Munsif Courts constituted in new places but temporary) .. .. .	26
Special Tribunal Co-operative Cases, Madras	1	Temporary Rent Control Courts in the cadre of District Munsif Court in the Court of Small Causes, Madras .. .. .	4
Additional Labour Court, Madurai .. .. .	1	Eight Additional District Munsif's Court sanctioned during the years 1982-83, and 1983-84 could not commence functioning for want of Officers .. .. .	..
Third Additional Labour Court, Madras ..	1		
Additional Sub-Courts (including Courts in new places but temporary)] .. .. .	6		

#### CIVIL DEFENCE.

Madras city has been declared as Category-I Town. Though Madras City has been declared as Category-I Town the infrastructure required for the establishment of a Civil Defence set up has not been taken, as proposals are pending sanction of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. The drawing up of civil Defence Plans for vital installations, etc., will be taken up and finalised by this Government soon on the establishment of a Civil Defence set up as proposed.

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

##### Sessions Courts :

A statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of sessions cases in the State of Tamil Nadu during the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 is given below :—

Sessions Division.	Institution.	Disposals.	Pending.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. North Arcot ..	161	159	72
2. South Arcot ..	229	207	162
3. Chengalpattu ..	161	153	165
4. Coimbatore ..	164	166	61
5. Uthagamandalam	28	20	8
6. Periyar ..	135	115	57
7. Dharmapuri ..	99	108	100
8. Kanniyakumari ..	72	91	66

Sessions Divisions.	Institution.	Disposals.	Pending.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9. Madurai South ..	207	158	260
10. Madurai North ..	120	91	57
11. Pudukkottai ..	83	82	16
12. Ramanathapuram	229	174	227
13. Salem ..	199	224	171
14. Thanjavur East ..	117	112	60
15. Thanjavur West..	174	139	135
16. Tiruchirappalli ..	187	111	218
17. Tirunelveli ..	322	326	342
18. Madras ..	107	96	67
Total ..	2,794	2,532	2,244

#### MAGISTRATES COURTS.

A statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of criminal cases in the districts (other than sessions) for the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 is furnished below :—

Sessions Divisions.	Institution.	Disposal.	Pendency.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. North Arcot ..	45,503	43,771	11,899
2. South Arcot ..	53,821	53,340	9,985
3. Chengalpattu ..	35,070	33,757	20,331
4. Coimbatore ..	56,845	55,298	11,895
5. Nilgiris ..	6,670	6,551	7,599
6. Periyar ..	35,928	33,968	14,065
7. Dharmapur ..	19,994	19,189	3,845

Sessions Divisions.	Institution.	Disposal.	Pending.
8. Kanniyakumari ..	19,556	18,742	[6,002
9. Madurai ..	96,867	91,401	20,216
10. Pudukkottai ..	13,741	13,367	2,121
11. Ramanathapuram	40,682	40,802	9,214
12. Salem ..	43,596	42,586	9,199
13. Thanjavur ..	39,720	36,815	16,909
14. Tiruchirappalli ..	41,423	40,527	11,179
15. Tirunelveli ..	48,870	49,163	[9,446
16. Madras ..	2,18,785	2,27,262	[26,278
Total ..	8,17,069	8,06,539	1,90,183

## FIRE SERVICES.

The main function of this department is saving life and property from destruction by fire and flood. The services of this department are available to the public at all times round the clock. This department provides fire protection arrangements at fairs and festivals, attends to rescue of human lives and animals from collapsed buildings, structures, wells, and floods and other disasters. Ambulances are also detained in major towns. The sick and the injured are removed to hospitals for immediate medical aid, on payment of nominal charges. Persons involved in accidents at public places are removed to the hospitals free of charges.

*Fire stations.*—As on 31st March 1986, there were 138 Fire Stations functioning in the State. 35 new Fire Stations sanctioned by the Government were pending opening at the end of the year for want of new fire units and also accommodation for housing the fire stations. Constructions of vehicles to these Fire Stations has been entrusted to State owned Transport Corporation and the completion of the work is expedited.

*Fire and other Emergency Calls.*—During the years the Fire Stations in the State had responded to 10,721 calls of which 139 were false alarms. 1,926 were emergency and rescue calls and the remaining 8656 were actual fires. Of these actual fires 123 were serious involving loss of human life of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 423 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case and the remaining 8,110 were small fire 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. 5.84 crores. The estimated value of property saved was Rs. 68.65 crores.

*Ambulance Calls :*

The ambulance in this department had attended to 4,107 calls during 1984-85. Of these, the number of accident and other free calls were 45, and the number of paid calls was 3,962. A total sum of Rs. 1,09,221 was realised as hire charges for the paid calls.

*Other Services :*

There is one emergency breakdown van attached to the Egmore Fire Station in Madras City. It has been equipped with special accessories for lifting and towing vehicles and also for jobs such as removing concrete blocks from collapsed buildings, etc.

Out-post Fire Stations were opened in 29 places with simple fire fighting equipments like fire rakes, fire hooks etc., in each of the slum areas during the fire season of

the year for putting out the fire in incipient stage. Indian Oil Corporation had kindly donated 150 drums for storing water in these out-posts. The out-posts so opened had rendered very useful assistance to the slum dwellers to prevent fire accidents. Due to these measures, the fire calls in Madras City had drastically come down.

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.

*Training.*—There is a Fire Service Training School in Madras City and it imparts training to all officers and men recruited direct. It also undertakes Refresher Course for the officers and men. During the year, the following courses were conducted.—

(i) Station Fire Officers Course	1
(ii) Firemen-Course	3
(iii) Fireman-Driver's Course	3
(iv) Driver-Mechanic's Course	2
(v) Station Fire Officer Refresher Course	1
(vi) Leading-Fireman Refresher Course	1

In all the above courses, 470 candidates have underwent the training. Besides the above courses, 2 Station Fire Officers were deputed to the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, for undergoing advance training in fire fighting.

*Award.*

During the year (April 1985 March 1986) 2 Station Fire Officers, 3 Leading-Firemen, 1 Driver-Mechanic, 2 Fireman-Drivers and 4 Firemen were awarded the *Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service*, 3 Station Fire Officers, 1 Leading Firemen, 1 Driver-Mechanic, 1 Fireman Driver and 1 Fireman were awarded the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Medal for outstanding devotion to duty. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Fire Service Medal instituted in the year 1984, was awarded to 34 leading Firemen, 19 Welder-Drivers, 23 Firemen-Driver and 44 Firemen, thus totalling 120 on the Pongal Day 1986. It carries Medal Allowance at the rate of Rs. 20. p.m. for Fireman and equivalent ranks and Rs. 25 p.m. for Leading Fireman and equivalent ranks. Besides these medals, 1,155 personnel were also awarded with cash rewards for their good work done in fire and rescue calls during 1985.

*Fire Service Benevolent Fund.—*

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum Welfare Organisation is intended to render financial help to the members of the force in distress and for promoting their welfare. The number of persons on the rolls of the fund was 3,514.

Cash relief amounting to Rs. 29,522 was sanctioned to the members during the year. The Government have increased the annual outright grant of Rs. 50,000 to the fund with effect from 1985 onwards.

*General.*—Fire fighting and rescue operations were attended to promptly and efficiently. The services of the Officers and men of the force were generally appreciated by the public.

## FORENSIC SCIENCE.

Forensic Sciences Department offers Forensic Science Service in the nature of Expert opinion, analytical reports and technical advice to all law enforcing agencies of the State and also departments of Government of India functioning in the State. The services of the department are also made available to some quality control/regulatory agencies of the state.

Professor P. Chandra Sekharan, continued to hold charge as Director during the period under review.

The department consists of the Main Laboratory at Madras with 13 divisions (Viz., Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Documents, Excise, Instrumentation, Narcotics, Photography, Physics, Prohibition, Research, Serology and Toxicology, Five Regional Laboratories at Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Vellore, 3 district Laboratories at Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Cuddalore and 23 Mobile Laboratories in 23 Police districts.

The total number of cases received and disposed during 1985-86 in the Main Laboratory as well as in the Regional and District Laboratories are furnished below:—

*Main Laboratory:*

	Receipt.		Disposal.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ballistics .. .. .	95	1,066		
Biology .. .. .	1,246	1,346		
Chemistry .. .. .	470	448		
Documents .. .. .	456	517		
Excise .. .. .	9,016	8,949		

(1)	Receipt.	Disposal.
(2)	(3)	(4)
Narcotics .. .. .	1,238	1,814
Photography .. .. .	797	782
Physics .. .. .	361	312
Prohibition .. .. .	18,532	15,803
Serology .. .. .	1,472	1,448
Toxicology .. .. .	1,573	1,156

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore.*

(1)	Receipt.	Disposal.
(2)	(3)	(4)
Toxicology .. .. .	1,367	924
Prohibition .. .. .	6,663	3,846
Excise .. .. .	998	983

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai.*

(1)	Receipt.	Disposal.
(2)	(3)	(4)
Toxicology .. .. .	779	737
Prohibition .. .. .	6,797	4,391
Excise .. .. .	763	765

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur.*

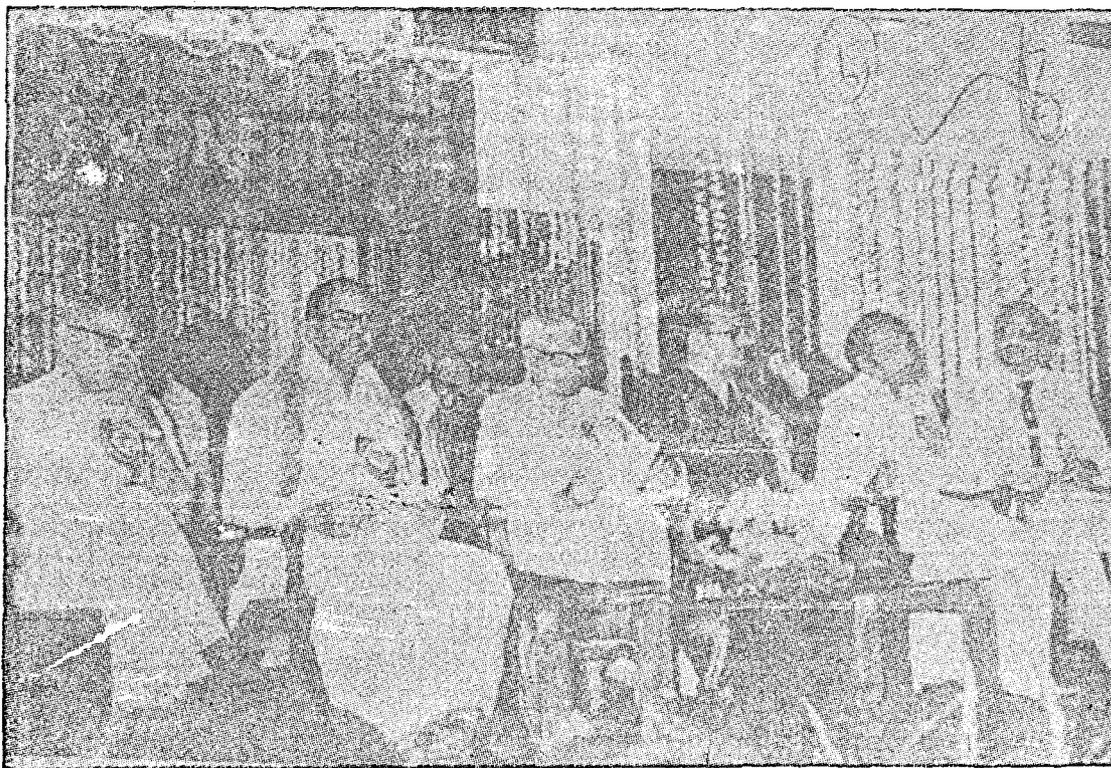
(1)	Receipt.	Disposal.
(2)	(3)	(4)
Toxicology .. .. .	1,233	1,091
Prohibition .. .. .	18,284	8,092
Excise .. .. .	867	867

FORENSIC SCIENCE.



VI All India Forensic Science Conference—Release of Souvenir—12-8-85.

FORENSIC SCIENCE.



VI All India Forensic Science Conference—Inaugural Function—12-8-85.



*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli.*

	Receipt.	Disposal.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Biology .. .. .	1,223	494
Toxicology .. .. .	520	457
Prohibition .. .. .	3,713	4,099
Excise .. .. .	622	622

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore.*

	Receipt.	Disposal.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Prohibition .. .. .	5,602	3,611
Excise .. .. .	1,134	1,098

*District Forensic Science Laboratories.*

	Receipt.	Disposal.
	(2)	(3)
Salem .. .. .	1,064	1,064
Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	633	631
Cuddalore .. .. .	690	690

The Scientists of this department visited 3,121 scenes of crime during the period under review to guide the investigating agencies in the Scientific investigation of crime.

The experts of this department tendered evidence in Courts in 191 cases.

*Academic activities.—*

This is the only Government department affiliated to University of Madras and offers two year M.Sc., course in Forensic Science. Twelve students are being admitted every year. This department has also been recognised as a Research Institution for conducting Research Programmes in Forensic Science leading to Ph. D. Degree. At present 6 full time and 8 part time scholars are doing Research work. Students of M.Sc. (E.T.) and M.A. (Crime), were also attending lecture

classes at this department. The Director continued to be the member of Standing Committee on Forensic Science, Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi and Screening committee, Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi.

Periodical Training programmes using latest audio visual equipments were being offered to trainees from Police, Revenue, Customs, Excise, Banking, Co-operative Department and other institutions.

*Other activities.—*

[i] On behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu the VI All India Forensic Science Conference and VI Biennial Conference of Directors of Forensic Sciences Laboratories sponsored by Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi, was conducted successfully during August 1985.

[ii] The Silver Jubilee year of Forensic Science Department was celebrated during March 1986.

[iii] A total no of 18 research papers were published or read during the year by the Scientists of the department.

[iv] A new device to identify skulls viz Electronic skull identification device, the first of its kind in India was fabricated by this department.

*Other important features*

(i) The Government sanctioned expansion of the existing District Laboratory at Salem to conduct analysis of Prohibition samples pertaining to Salem and Dharmapuri Districts

(ii) The Government sanctioned the construction of an academic block for the department, partly with the assistance of Government of India and partly with the assistance of State

(iii) More sophisticated equipments like Micro homogeniser, Inverted phase contact microscope Atomic Absorption spectrometer, Videospectral Comparator were added to the instruments room. A most versatile equipment namely G.C. with means selective detector under shipment for use in the department.

**MADRAS CITY POLICE**

The Madras City has a population of nearly 5 million besides a large floating population. On an average 5,000 to 6,000 property offences are reported every year involving loss of properties to the tune of about 90 to 100 lakhs.

2. The introduction of the Tamil Nadu Provention of Dangerous Activities of Boot Loggers, Drug offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act, 14/82) by Tamil Nadu Government had gone a long way in preventing the activitie

of the Habitual Criminals. Since, the introduction of the Act, 718 persons had been detained including 168 during the period under review.

3. From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1985 a total number of 176 Grave cases were reported in the City of which, 100 had been detected. Definite information was an hand in some more cases for a break-through within a short period. Detection of property offences had been quite good with 78 per cent.

4. During this period two sensational cases of Murder for Gain that were reported in Royapettah and Mylapore are worth mentioning. In Cr. No. 848/85 of E-2, Royapettah Police Station an old lady by name Kamalakshi was murdered and jewels worth Rs. 1 lakh were stolen. The concerned accused one Venkatesan was apprehended and the entire properties were recovered. The case was also prosecuted successfully and the accused was convicted to Life Sentence. In another case, in E-1, Mylapore Police Station Cr. No. 265/86 reported on 27th January 1986 where in an old lady Pattammal was gagged to death by two rickshaw drivers Ganesan and Nanjuran and gold ornaments worth Rs. 30,000 were stolen. In this case, the City Police had a credit of apprehending the culprits within a few hours on the commission of the offence and recovering the entire property.

5. An armed gang of four travelling in auto-rickshaws committed 4 robberies within a fortnight—*Vide* D-2. Anna Salai Police Station Cr. No. 2144/85, H-1. Washermanpet Police Station Cr. No. 1249/85, P-4. Basin Beidgr Police Station Cr. No. 790/85 R-1. Mambalam Police Station Cr. No. 2112/85 were nabbed and the stolen properties worth Rs. 1 lakh were recovered. The gangsters (1) Tamil Selvan, (2) Devaraj, (3) Ganesan, (4) Arunachalam were also detained under the Goonda Act. They are facing trial in a gang case.

6. Another gang of four persons (1) Chandrasekaran *alias* Chandru of Old Washermanpet, (2) Harikrishnan of Red Hills, (3) Sridhar of Virugambakkam and (4) Raju *alias* Poonsikannu of Vyasarpadi were involved in a series of robberies committed in Madras City, belt areas of Chingleput East, South Arcot and North Arcot Districts were nabbed by the City Police and properties like gold jewels, watches, electrical appliances worth Rs. 3 Lakhs were recovered by Inspector Thiru P. Periah of R.2- Kodambakkam Police Station. It is also sad to say that this Inspector, who did marvellous work died of heart failure on 12th April 1986 at Thiruthani where he had gone for recovering properties in same crime cases.

7. One Anthu Anbarasu and his associates Kuppam and Karuna (a) Karnan, residents of Washermanpet area were terrorising the areas around New Washermanpet, Tondiarpet and Thiruvottiyur by visiting all Pawn Shops, demanding protection-money and removing jewels on the point of knives. They were at large for a long time. After taking strenuous efforts this gang was arrested at

Ennore sea-shore and subsequently the entire properties looted by the gang was recovered from them. They were also detained under Goonda Act.

8. Consequent to the arrest of three State-wide cheat Chandrabose, Ravi and Mohandoss, 9 cases of cheating in Madras City were unearthed. Three more members of the same gang are still at large. The gangsters adopted a novel of cheating old ladies and pensioners on the pretext of getting interview with Sai Baba and getting pension benefits to the victims. Gold jewels worth Rs. 80,000 were recovered from this gang.

9. Two gangs of automobile thieves consisting of Ravi Ravichandran Stanley (a) Ravi, Chakravarthy, Sittararasu and Sampath all belonging to Otteri and Vyasarpadi areas were nabbed by City Police and 9 Cars and 3 Motor Wheelers were recovered from them. Of the ring leaders Ravi and Stanley were detained under Goondas Act. This relates to G. 1 Vepery Police Station Cr. No. 1912/85.

10. Another gang consisting of Manickkavasagam a Paratai of Kovai, Muruganandam, Ravikumari and Palani and Palanisami of Tirunelveli district were arrested and 6 Cars were recovered from them (*vide* F. 2 Egmore Police Station Cr. No. 924/85, R. 2 Kodambakkam Police Station Cr. No. 947/85 and F. 4 Thousand Lights Police Station, Cr. No. 1214/84).

11. The Job Racketing cases and other white collar offences were being dealt with by the City Crime Branch. During the year under review as many as 1,000 cases of this type were reported. In many cases, the victims of the job racketing were given relief by arresting the concerned criminals and recovering the cash. In another important case, diamond jewels worth Rs. 8 lakhs which was misappropriated by two white collar offenders were recovered from them and restored to the victims.

12. Due to favourable and quick response by the Police more and more complaints relating to dowry harassment were being reported. As many as 25 cases of Dowry Harassment and 2 cases of Dowry Deaths were handled by the newly formed Special Cell and the Local Police. The cases under this Act were being tackled on a war-footing and stringent action was being taken against the husbands and in-laws who ill treated women.

13. The City Police did excellent Law and Order work during the period under review. Numerous agitators by

MADRAS CITY POLICE .



Rescue operations made by Police during November 1985.



MADRAS CITY POLICE.



Rescue operations made by Police during November 1985.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.



Rescue operations made by Police during November 1985. 1985 Floods.



various political parties, Labour Organisations, Government Employees, Fishermen, Students, Teachers, etc., were handled with tact coupled with firmness. In the process, the City Police had to mobilise all its resources and work under great stress for long spells of time without rest or leisure.

14. Mammeth processions were taken out by Congress Party (I) on 15th July 1985 (1,50,000), D.M.K. on 15th September 1985 (1,00,000) and A.I.A.D.M.K. on 29th September 1985 (7,00,000) in connection with the Congress Centenary Celebrations, Mupperum Vazah and Anna Birth Day Celebrations respectively. The procession organised by the Congress Party (I) on 15th July 1985 was witnessed by the Prime Minister of India from a specially erected dias near Spencers' Junction on Anna Salai, while the A.I.A.D.M.K. procession on 29th September 1985 was witnessed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at the same point for which elaborate security arrangements had been made.

15. The City witnessed major agitation by the D.M.K. on 29th April 1985 in front of 15 Central Government Offices in the City, Modices during August-September 1985, members of the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Staff Association during December 1985 and the members Join Action Council of Tamil Nadu Teachers and Employee Association during November-December 1985

16. The Prime Minister of India visited the City on 15th July, 1985, 15th November 1985, 16th December

1985 and 7th January 1986. On all these occasions the City Police made excellent security arrangements for the V.V.I.P. and the large gathering.

17. The visit of Pope John Paul II on 5th February 1986 generated unprecedented enthusiasts. About 10 lakhs of people from different parts of the country converged in the City by all model of conveyance. Meticulous planning and elaborate bandobust arrangements were made for the dignitary and the pilgrims were put up in different parts of the City. This was achieved by working round the clock for more than a month and a half and by co-ordinating the efforts of several Government Agencies, like the P.T.C., Metro Water, Corporation, P.W.D., T.N.E.B Telephones etc., A separate Central Room was set up for this purpose. The excellent arrangements which enabled the large number of pilgrims to see and hear the Pope conveniently came in for the praise of one and all.

18. The City experienced unprecedented floods from 10th November 1985 to 13th November 1985. As Low Lying areas and arterial roads remained under water for 3 days, Public Transport, System, Electricity Supply and the Telephones System broke down completely. Over 10,000 were marooned in Kotturpuram due to the flooding of River Adyar. Due to the brave and sustained efforts of the Officers and men of the City Police, not a single life was lost. More than 70,000 people were rescued from the floods and more than 7,00,000 people were sheltered and looked after till the floods subsided.

### PRISONS,

Total number of Prisons in the State during the year under report was as follows :—

	Numbers.
1. Central Prisons .. .. .	8
2. State Prisons for Women, Vellore ..	1
3. Borstal School .. .. .	1
4. Open Air Prisons .. .. .	2
5. Special Sub Jails .. .. .	3
6. Sub Jails .. .. .	119

#### Population and accommodation :

The daily average number of Prisoners of all classes in the Prisons of this State excluding SubJails, Open Air Prisons during the year under report was 8,384. The break-up particulars of lockup prisoners as on 31st March 1986 (i.e.) at the end of the year are furnished below :

Convicted Prisoners .. .. .	5,326
Remand Prisoners .. .. .	1,788
Civil Prisoners .. .. .	4
Detenus .. .. .	471
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,589</b>

#### Prohibition Prisoners :

There were 1,217 prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year (i.e.) on 1st April 1985. 9,112 were admitted by direct committal, by recommittal after having been released on bail transfer etc., and 9,039 were discharged leaving a balance of 1,290 prisoners as on 31st March 1986.

#### Prisons Offences :

During the year under report 695, offences were Committed by prisoners. Out of those, in 618 cases punishments were imposed and in the remaining 77 cases warning was ordered.

#### Escape and recaptures :

There were 33 escapes during the year under report. Out of 33 escapes 4 were recaptured and 29 escapees are still at large.

#### Detenus (COFEPOS, AN.S.A and T.N.P.D. Act.):

There were 509 detenus at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 644 detenus were admitted and 295 were released leaving a balance of 858 detenus as on 31st March 1986.

**Education :**

During the year under report, prisoners were permitted to study different courses as shown below :—

	Numbers.
(a) Pre-foundation courses .. .. .	24
(b) Foundation course .. .. .	7
(c) B.A. .. .. .	18
(d) B.Com. .. .. .	4
(e) M.A. .. .. .	2
(f) B.Ed. .. .. .	2
(g) B. G. L. .. .. .	1

**Moral and religious lectures :**

Moral and religious lectures were imparted by Honorary religious and moral and ethical lecturers and also by the members of teaching staff. There were 510 visits by Hindu religious lecturers 425 visits by Muslim religious lecturers and 524 visits by Christian religious lecturers during the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986. The expenditure towards the payment of conveyance allowance to religious lecturers who were willing to draw the allowance from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 was Rs. 3,650.

**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 78.

(ii) *Education.*—The inmates of the Borstal School were given literacy education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were taught in their mother tongue (i.e.) Tamil.

(iii) *Vocational training.*—Inmates of the Borstal School were trained in the following industries or vocations :—

- (1) Carpentry
- (2) Blacksmithy.
- (3) Book-Binding.
- (4) Tailoring.
- (5) Agriculture.
- (6) Masonary.
- (7) Laundry.
- (8) Band Practice.
- (9) Domestic work such as cook.

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 at Singanallur in Coimbatore continued to function satisfactorily.

**PROBATION BRANCH.**

The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1985-86.

(a) The total number of enquiries made and visits made by the Regional Probation Officers and Probation Officers during the year 1985-86 ..	17,765
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(b) Number of persons released from the Court basing on the report of the Probation Officers during the year 1985-86 .. .. .	10,139
--	--------

(c) Number of persons under supervision during the year 1985-86 ..	8,834
--	-------

**TAMIL NADU POLICE.**

The salient features of crime in Tamil Nadu (excluding Madras City) for the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 are furnished below :—

*Total Crime.*—The incidence of property crime including Murder for the financial year 1985-86 was 27,941 as against 29,558 for the corresponding period of last year showing a decrease by 1617 cases or 5.4 per cent. The decrease is seen in all the districts except Madras Railway Police, South Arcot, Chengalpattu East, Madurai Rural, Anna, Ramnathapuram, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli West, Coimbatore Rural, Periyar and Salem. The district wise particulars furnished below would show the fluctuation.

District.	From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.	From 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Trichy Railway Police ..	127	135
Madras Railway Police ..	312	249
Tiruchirapalli .. .. .	2,303	3,282
Pudukottai .. .. .	572	632
Thanjavur East .. .. .	1,426	1,609

Thanjavur West .. ..	1,731	1,845
South Arcot .. .. .	2,266	2,121
Chengalpattu East .. ..	2,135	1,972
Chengalpattu West .. ..	1,137	1,487
Madurai City .. .. .	875	1,493
Madurai Rural .. .. .	930	701
Anna .. .. .	913	655
Ramana'apuram .. .. .	434	402
Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	406	446
Kamarajar .. .. .	943	909
Tirunelveli East .. .. .	795	826
Tirunelveli West .. .. .	1,099	1,034
Kanyakumari .. .. .	619	673
Coimbatore Urban .. .. .	1,707	1,922
Coimbatore Rural .. .. .	856	802
Periyar .. .. .	1,235	1,190
The Nilgiris .. .. .	352	365
Salem .. .. .	1,466	1,350
Dharmapuri .. .. .	758	843
North Arcot .. .. .	2,604	2,615
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,941</b>	<b>29,558</b>

Crime had decreased under all heads except under Decoy, Robbery and Cattle theft.

Head of Crime.	From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.	From 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Murder .. .. .	1,247	1,315
Decoy .. .. .	47	41
Robbery .. .. .	322	250
House-breaking .. .. .	7,555	8,558
Major theft .. .. .	16,223	16,594
Minor theft .. .. .	1,624	1,878
Cattle theft .. .. .	923	922
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,941</b>	<b>29,558</b>

*Percentage of detection.*—Of the 27,941 cases reported during 1985-86, 9,473 cases ended in conviction. Detection of cases work out to 34.0 per cent (convicted cases only) against 33.5 per cent in the last year.

*Security cases.*—31,593 persons were proceeded in under Sections 109 and 110 Cr. P.C. during 1985-86 as against 28,438 persons during 1984-85. Of them, 27,782 were bound over during the year as against 24,839 for the corresponding period of 1984-85.

963 children came to notice in property offences during the year 1985-86 as against 1005 of last year. All the 31 Boys' Clubs in the State were functioning satisfactorily.

The District Crime Record Bureau functioned satisfactorily during the year 1985-86. Formation of a State Crime Record Bureau on the lines suggested by the Government of India is under process.

*Amenities and Welfare Work.*—Reasonable amenities for the police-personnel and their families were provided.

*Working of Habitual Offenders Act.*—There were 826 criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1985-86 as against 892 criminals for the corresponding period of 1984-85. Prosecution under this Act was launched in 67 instances during the year.

*Achievements in XXIX All India Police Duty Meet 1985 held at Patna, Bihar State-Medals and Trophies won by Tamil Nadu Team.*—The XXIX All India Police Duty Meet was held at Patna from 14-12-1985 to 22-12-1985. Tamil Nadu Team participated in the following events:—

1. Revolver and Rifle shooting.
2. Scientific Aids to Investigation.
3. Wireless.
4. Cryptography
5. Motor Transport
6. Police Photography
7. Police Dog Squad
8. First Aid.

The team won two gold medals in Foot Print, Lifting and Packing, two Bronze medals in Foot Print and Photographic events and one Silver medal in Photographic event. 29 States participated in the Competition.

General: Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year 1985-86. The Rural Vigilance Committee, Boy's Clubs, the Home Guards and Police Public Sports had helped to foster better and close Police-Public relations.

## TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu was constituted in accordance with the provisions of G.O. Ms.No. 2500, Home, dated 27th September 1980 with main object of constructing houses to the Police Personnel under 'Own Your House' scheme. The Corporation was registered as a Company on 30th April 1981. The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 1.00 crore. The Government have so far sanctioned and paid a sum of Rs. 47.00 lakhs towards share capital.

2. The Corporation had identified lands in almost all the Districts except Madras City for constructing houses. It had taken possession of lands in Navalpattu village, Tiruchirappalli, Melpakkam village, Tindivanam, Kalanivasal village, Karaikudi, Vasanthapuram village, Namakkal Thorapadi village, Vellore and Asoor village, Kumbakonam. It had also purchased temple and patta lands in Ganapathy village, Coimbatore and Thimmarajapuram village, Tirunelveli. As regards, Madras City, Government had allotted some surplus lands acquired under Urban Land Ceiling Act to the Corporation, but the possession of these lands has not yet been handed-over to the Corporation.

3. The Corporation had completed construction of 670 houses at Navalpattu, Tiruchy at a cost of Rs. 161.00 lakhs and all the houses had been allotted. The scheme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 15th September 1984.

4. The Corporation was now engaged in the construction of 432 houses at Ganapathy, Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 194.00 lakhs. The scheme was nearing completion.

The schemes for construction of 247 houses at Thimmarajapuram, Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs. 116.93 lakhs and 65 houses at Thorapadi, Vellore at a cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs had been launched recently. Financial Assistance from HUDCO for the above schemes had been sought for.

5. The Government had earmarked a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore each year to be sanctioned as House Building Advance to the eligible Police Personnel so as to enable them to purchase ready built houses constructed and allotted by the Corporation. To facilitate easy operation of this scheme, the Director-General of Police, Madras had been vested with special powers to sanction House Building Advance to the Police Personnel. Accordingly the Government had sanctioned and paid an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore to the Corporation each year in advance for utilising the amount for execution of scheme during 1984-85 and 1985-86. The advance was eventually adjustable against House Building Advance sanctioned in favour of allottees.

6. The Government had also accepted in principle the entrustment to the Corporation, construction works relating to the Police Department as and when such schemes were sanctioned to the Police Department so as to enable the Corporation to meet its administrative overhead charges vide G.O. Ms. No. 1897, Home dated 28th August 1984.

7. Accordingly, the Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 808, Home, dated 25th March 1986 had recently entrusted the work relating to construction of 84 rental quarters for VIII Bn. at Alamadhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.30 lakhs with the Corporation.

## MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

*Functions :*

The following are the foremost functions of the Transport Department :—

(1) Administering the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 and the rules framed thereunder ;

(2) Administering the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) and the rules framed thereunder ;

(3) Arranging for the purchase and supply of Motor Vehicles required for the use of Government Departments.

(4) Maintaining upto date data about the Government Vehicles and implementing the measures recommended by Motor Vehicles Committee in regard to economy in facts ; and

(5) Implementing the Tamil Nadu Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil (Maintenance and Regulation of Supplies) Order 1980 issued in G.O. Ms. No. 696, Home, dated 7th March 1980.

*Administrative set up :*

The Transport Department is under the administrative control of a Transport Commissioner, who is the Head of the Department. He is also the State Transport Authority constituted under section 44 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

*Zones :*

For the purpose of administrative convenience the State has been divided into six zones, each under the control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner.

The Deputy Transport Commissioner in the zone is assisted by ministerial staff in the headquarters and Regional Transport Officers in the districts. The Deputy Transport Commissioner is the Regional Transport Authority for each district under his jurisdiction and the Regional Transport Officers and Additional Regional Transport Officers (wherever there are such posts) of the districts concerned function as his Secretaries and Additional Secretaries respectively.

The Internal audit wing under the supervision of the Chief Accounts Officer and Accounts Officer continued to function with eight Assistant Accounts Officers one each for the Zonal Offices at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Salem, two for Madras City and another with headquarters at Vellore. Each Assistant Accounts Officer is assisted by two Assistants.

During the year Government have sanctioned the following posts :—

Assistant Accounts Officer .. .. .	2
Personal Assistant (including six posts upgraded from Superintendent) .. .. .	10
Motor Vehicles Inspector, Grade-I .. .. .	2
Motor Vehicles Inspector, Grade-II .. .. .	2
Motor Vehicles Inspector (Non-Technical) .. .. .	4
Superintendent (including 8 posts sanctioned for a period of 6 months for tax collection) .. .. .	9
Assistant (including 48 posts sanctioned for a period of 3 months for tax collection) .. .. .	53
Junior Assistant .. .. .	4
Typist .. .. .	8
Accountant .. .. .	1
Driver .. .. .	1
Record Clerk .. .. .	2
Office Assistant .. .. .	6
Watchman .. .. .	1

These additional posts are sanctioned to meet the increased item of work due to (i) the formation of new region having headquarters at Nagapattinam after bifurcating Thanjavur Region. (ii) the creation of additional internal audit wing at Vellore and Tirunelveli. (iii) creation of a unit office at Neyveli in South Arcot district (iv) Creation of a checkpost at Ambarampalayam, in Coimbatore District.

#### Regions :

There are 24 regions in this State. Each region in the mofussil is under the charge of an Regional Transport Officer excepting the districts of Salem, Tirunelveli, North

Arcot, Periyar and South Arcot where there are two Regional Transport Officers. Madras City has been divided into four regions as Madras (Central), Madras (North), Madras (South) and Madras (West) headed by one Regional Transport Officer each. The Regional Transport Officers are the Secretaries to the Regional Transport Authorities who are the Deputy Transport Commissioners.

#### Check posts :

There are nine multi purpose checkposts, one each at Puzhal (Chengalpattu) Poonamallee (Chengalpattu), Katpadi (North Arcot), Hosur (Dharmapuri), Kandai-gouden Chavadi (Coimbatore), Ambarampalayam (Coimbatore), Gudalore (The Nilgiris), Puliyarai (Tirunelveli) and Kaliyakkavilai (Kanyakumari). During the year under report the amount of tax and fees realised at the checkposts by way of detecting cases is Rs. 1,14,51,213.

#### State Transport Appellate Tribunal :

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the cadre of District Judge hears appeals and revision petitions against the orders of the State Transport Authority and its Secretary and the Regional Transport Authorities and their Secretaries.

Out of 983 revision petitions and 2,283 appeals 674 revision petitions and 1,089 appeals were disposed of and 309 revision petitions and 1,194 appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year under review.

#### Writ Petitions :

The number of writ petitions filed and disposed of by the High Court during the year are as follows :—

Number of Writ Petitions pending at the beginning.	410
Number of writ petitions filed during the year	141
Number of cases disposed .. .. .	243
Number pending at the end of the year .. .. .	308

#### Mini Buses :

The scheme of introduction of Mini Buses to serve the remote rural area of the State where regular bus facilities cannot be provided to unserved villages, had been taken up. Now there are 75 mini buses plying in Tamil Nadu. A concessional rate of tax of Rs. 50 (Rupees 40 as tax and surcharge of Rs. 10) per quarter is allowed in respect of mini buses.

#### Jeep Stage Carriages :

Jeep Stage carriages with seating capacity of less than 15 are operated at the concessional rate of tax viz., 3/4th of the normal rate. The total number of Jeep Stage Carriages in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1986 is 21.

**State Transport Undertakings :**

The State Transport Undertakings have formed themselves into corporation and the number of buses owned by the different State, Transport Undertakings as on 31st March 1986 is furnished below :—

Serial number	Name of the S.T.U.s.	Number of buses.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Anna Transport Corporation, Salem.	889
2	Cheran Transport Corporation, Coimbatore.	1,092
3	Cholan Roadways Corporation, Kumbakonam.	610
4	Jeeva Transport Corporation, Erode.	370
5	Kattabomman Transport Corporation, Tirunelveli.	489
6	Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation, Karaikudi.	488
7	Nesamani Transport Corporation, Nagercoil.	444
8	Pallavan Transport Corporation, Madras (Metro).	2,147
9	Pandiyar Roadways Corporation, Madurai.	940
10	Pattukkottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation, Vellore.	617
11	Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation, Villupuram.	666
12	Deeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation, Trichirappalli	331
13	Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation, Madras.	588
Total ..		9,671

**Buses—Operators—Routes :**

The classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1986 is as shown below :—

Category of Operators.	Number of bus operators in private sector as on 31st March 1986.
(1)	(2)
One bus .. .. .	2,282
Two buses .. .. .	1,392
Three buses .. .. .	969
Four buses .. .. .	356
Five buses .. .. .	280

There has been a steady growth of Motor Vehicles in the State. The population of vehicles as on 31st March 1986 is furnished below :—

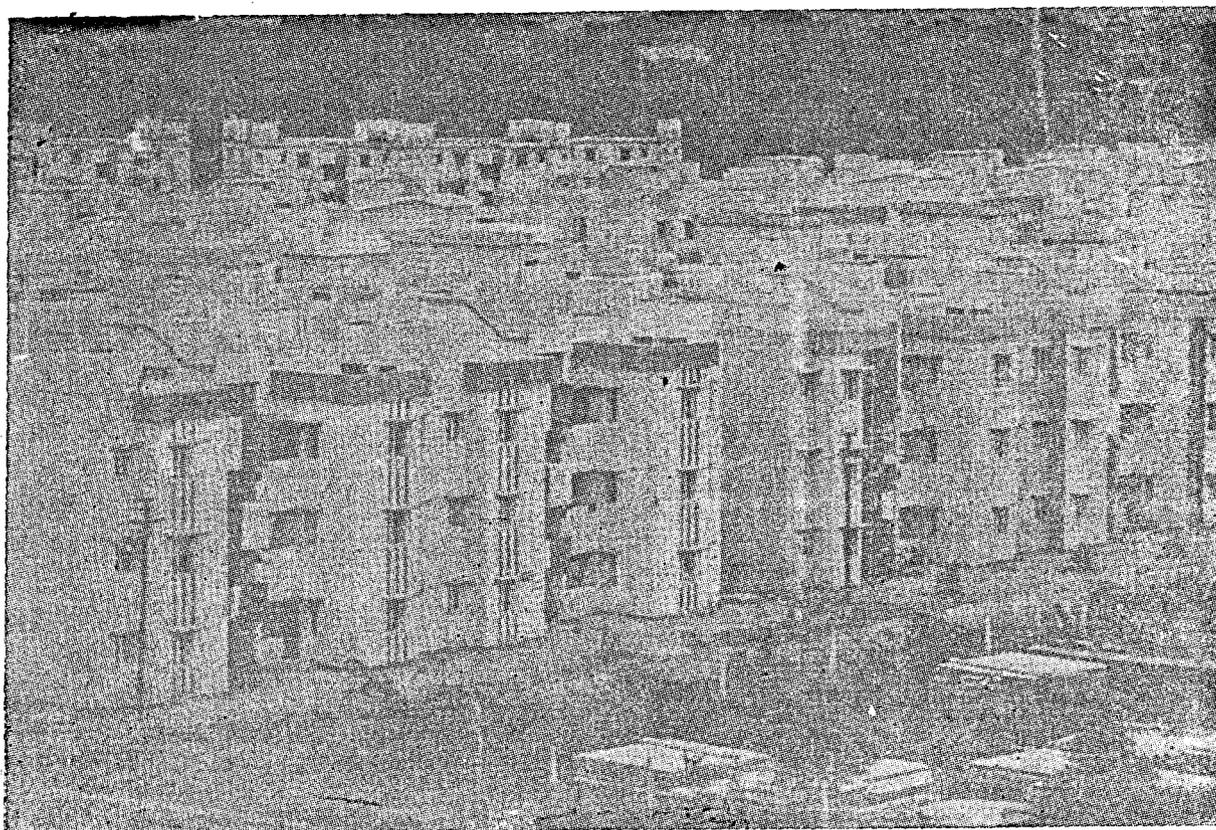
Serial number	Category of Vehicles.	Population of vehicles as on 31st March 1986.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Passenger Transport :</b>		
1	Stage Carriages .. .. .	14,950
2	Contract Carriages .. .. .	33,132
3	PTVs .. .. .	812
<b>Goods Vehicles :</b>		
4	Public Carriers (Trucks) .. .. .	52,627
5	Private Carriers (Trucks) .. .. .	3,923
6	Goods Vehicles not covered by permit	18,915
7	Trailers to Goods Vehicles (Trucks) ..	113
8	Tractors (Covered by permit) .. .. .	12,556
9	Trailers to Tractors (Covered by permits).	13,083
10	Articulated Vehicles .. .. .	1,447
<b>Others :</b>		
	Motor Vehicles not covered by permit ..	6,51,152
<b>Fares :</b>		

The rate of fare for stage carriages was revised with effect from 1st April 1985 in respect of Madras Metro Services. The rates of fares for Stage Carriages plying under City and Town Services (Other than Madras Metro Services) Express and Ordinary Services were revised with effect from 1st July 1985. The rate of fares for autorickshaws and the rates in respect of other Contract Carriages continued as before.

**Enforcement :**

The flying squads attached to six zones viz., Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem and Tirunelveli and other staff meant for enforcement work in the Transport Department detect cases of tax evasion, plying of transport vehicles without permits fitness certificates and other offences like overload, over speed in all cases of violations of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the Rules made thereunder. Suitable action is also taken to recover the tax due or to punish the permit holders for violation of permit conditions by suspending the permits. When drivers and conductors were at faults, action is taken against them departmentally. When departmental action is not possible on the permits action is taken to prosecute the permit holders or the driver in the Court of Law.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.



Madurai Special Division, Ellis Nagar—Constructed MIG Flats.



Special mass checks of vehicles are also organised and conducted every month in the districts by the Regional Transport Officers along with their field staff under the supervision of the Zonal Deputy Transport Commissioners.

In Madras City there is a Special Checking Squad consisting 12 Motor Vehicles Inspectors Grade II headed by a Regional Transport Officer. The checking personnel of this Squad are taking up Surprise as well as combined road checks every month. Numerous Taxis and Autorickshaws are being checked on important road junction in the city so as to detect irregularities such as tampering with metres of taxis and Autorickshaws excess collection of fare from passengers etc.

The statistical details of the check undertaken by the enforcement staff of this department during the year under report are furnished below :—

(i) *Transport Vehicles Checked for excessive smoke exhaust :*

Period.	Number of vehicles checked on road.	Number for which FX notices issued for excess smoke.
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.	3,11,308	1,417

(ii) *Number of check reports issued and revenue derived :*

Period.	Number of irregularities detected.	Compound- ing fee collected.
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.	47 388	17.96,673.00 Rs.

(iii) *Punishment awarded to offenders during the period under report :*

Nature of action and against whom taken.	Number of punishment awarded.
(1)	(2)
<i>Departmental Action :</i>	
(a) Against permit holders	
Susepnsion	11,396
Cancellation .. .. .	176
(b) Against Drivers—Disqualification ..	376
(c) Against Conductors—Disqualification	228

**Conviction in Court**

Rules under which action taken.	Number of convictions.
(1)	(2)
(a) Under Tamil Nadu Traffic Rules	1,37,636
(b) Under Indian Penal Code ..	8,768

**XVI. Licensing of drivers and Conductors :**

As a measure of effective check to prevent road accidents the applications for new driving licenses are thoroughly tested for efficiency in driving, before they are issued with licenses. The details of issue and renewal of driving licenses during the year under report are furnished below:—

Number of driving licenses issued ..	1,39,847
Number of driving licenses renewal ..	1,28,499

Conductor certificates are issued as per the requirements. During the year 1985-86, the number newly issued and the number renewed were 9,863 and 31,363 respectively.

**Revenue and Expenditure :**

The Transport Department collects revenue by way of motor vehicles taxes and fees. Motor revenue is delived by way of taxes on Vehicles.

The particulars regarding receipts under the different heads of revenue are given below :—

Serial number	Particulars of head of Account.	Budget Estimates for 1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Fees under Motor Vehicles Act	76,792
2	Tax received for Motor Vehicles (Surcharge).	10,27,910
3	Other receipts .. .. .	724
	Total ..	<u>1,10,5426</u>

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 228.60 lakhs for the year 1985-86.



# Chapter XV

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING)

#### INTRODUCTION

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Housing is one of the basic human needs, next to food and clothing. As the population increases, the need for housing also increases. Mustering of adequate resources has been and continues to be beyond the reach of most people by themselves for construction of houses without the assistance of some institutional agencies. Housing co-operatives play the role of one such agency and assist ordinary people with limited resources to construct and own houses. For a long number of years these housing Co-operatives were under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies which was transferred to the Chairman of the TamilNadu Housing Board in the year 1966. He was assisted by an Officer of the Co-operative Department in the cadre of Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Over the years the activities relating to Co-operative Housing Societies had registered a marked increase in content and importance. Government attached great importance to provide housing societies in Rural areas under the Rural Housing Scheme. In view of the above position, the Addl. Registrar of Co-operative Societies working in the Co-operative Wing of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board was designated as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing) with all the powers of the Register of Co-operative Societies and declared as Head of Department in the year 1979. From then the Co-operative Housing Department is functioning as a separate Department.

#### Departmental setup:

For effecting supervision and for developmental and statutory functions relating to the Housing Co-operative there are 9 Regional Offices in the State each headed by a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as per the details furnished below :

Serial number	Name of the Region.	Headquarters of the Region.	Name of the district concerned by the Region.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Madras ..	Madras	Madras.
2	Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu
3	Salem ..	Salem	Salem and Periyar.
4	North Arcot	Vellore ..	North Arcot and Dharmapuri.

Serial number	name of the Region.	Headquarters of the Region.	Name of the district concerned by the Region.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
5	Coimbatore	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.
6	South Arcot	Cuddalore ..	South Arcot and Thanjavur.
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli	Trichirapalli and Pudukottai.
8	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	Madurai, Kamarajar Anna, Pasumpon, Muthuramalingam and Ramanathapuram.
9	Tirunelveli ..	Tirunelveli ..	Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Ohidambaram and Kannyakumari.

#### Types of Housing Societies and their Functioning :

The two tier system is in vogue with regard to housing Societies, i.e. the apex Society at the State level and the various types of housing societies at the primary level. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society Limited Madras is functioning as the apex Society and 12 types of Housing Societies are functioning at the primary level as indicated below :

#### Apex Society : Madras.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society, Limited, Madras .. .. .	1
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#### Urban Societies :

1. Co-operative Building Societies ..	414
2. Co-operative House Building Societies.	168
3. Co-operative Housing Societies ..	136
4. Co-operative House Construction Societies .. .. .	3

5. Co-operative Township .. .. .	2	Rs. 27.19 lakhs and with the help of the loans given to their members have constructed 194 houses.
6. Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies	4	
7. Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies	36	(5) <i>Co-operative Township</i> .—There are only 2 societies of this type functioning in the State. As on 31st March 1986 the membership was 2,308 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 8.67 lakhs. These societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 6.34 lakhs to their members during the year. Further, this type of societies are to maintain civil amenities, such as roads, parks, drainage, sewerage, water supply schools, hospitals, playgrounds, etc.
8. Co-operative House Site Societies ..	103	
9. Co-operative House Service Societies ..	110	
10. Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies	13	
11. Rural Societies .. .. .	104	
12. Rural Housing Co-operative Societies ..	253	(6) <i>Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies</i> .—The main object of this type of society is to construct houses with a view to letting them out to its members on rental base. The ownership of the houses built by these societies is vested with the societies themselves and the societies collect rent from the member tenants. There are 4 Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies in the State. As on 31st March 1986 there were 360 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.15 lakhs.
Total ..	1,397	(7) <i>Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies</i> .—This type of society is based on the Co-partnership tenancy system providing dwelling accommodation to industrial workers.

Out of the 1,396 primary societies 637 societies are affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society Limited (apex society), Madras.

(1) *Co-operative Building Society*.—The object of these societies is to provide financial assistance for construction of houses to individual owning house sites. There were 414 societies as on 31st March 1986 with a membership of 1,21,677 and paid up share capital of Rs. 628.38 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 932.09 lakhs and thereby helped construction of 2,258 houses.

(2) *Co-operative House Building Societies*.—This type of society was formed on the basis of individual ownership system, i.e., these societies may either undertake the construction of houses or cause the construction of houses and lending long term loans to their members. There were 169 Co-operative House Building Societies with a membership of 44,832 and paid up share capital of Rs. 267.19 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 364.63 lakhs and 988 houses have been constructed from the assistance availed of through these societies.

(3) *Co-operative Housing Societies*.—These types of societies issue long term loans for construction of new dwelling houses. As on 31st March 1986 there were 138 housing societies with a membership of 1,13,353 having a paid up share capital of Rs. 588.53 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,189.12 lakhs to their members and 2,919 houses have been constructed during the financial year.

(4) *Co-operative House Construction Societies*.—These type of societies acquire land and allot developed sites to the members and also undertake the construction of a house as per the type design approved if so required by members.

As on 31st March 1986 there were 50 Co-operative House Construction Societies with 7,070 members on their roll with a paid up share capital of Rs. 31.09 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extents of

(8) *Co-operative House Site Societies*.—The main object of these societies is to buy or acquire land and lay it out as House site for allotment to members. As on 31st March 1986 there were 103 house site societies in the State with a membership of 15,647 and paid up share capital of Rs. 16.57 lakhs.

(9) *Co-operative House Service Societies*.—Co-operative House Service Societies were organised for the allottees of Housing Board flats for the maintenance of the exterior structures of the flats and also to maintain in divided common properties of the flat owners. As on 31st March 1986 there were 110 House Service Societies with members of 7,134 with a paid up capital of Rs. 2.43 lakhs.

(10) *Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies*.—As on 31st March 1986 there were 13 Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies with 1,598 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.98 lakhs to its members. These societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

(11) *Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Housing Co-operative Societies*.—104 Taluk and Divisional level Rural co-operative Housing Societies have been functioning as on 31st March 1986 in the State. The 104 Taluk and Divisional level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies are having 4,38,717 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 394.66 lakhs. The object of these societies is to provide

financial assistance to the persons classified as Economically weaker sections to construct houses in rural areas. These societies have issued loans to the tune of Rs. 693.44 lakhs to its members. These societies are implementing the Rural Housing Scheme under new Twenty Points Programme. These societies have completed 14,051 houses against the target of 13,680 houses fixed during the year ended 31st March 1986.

12. *Rural Housing Co-operative Societies.*—These societies were formed in Rural areas, to function on the principle of individual ownership. These societies provide long term loans to their members in rural areas for the construction of houses. As on 31st March 1986 there were 253 Rural Co-operative Housing Societies functioning with a membership of 39,356 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 34.07 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 0.47 lakhs to its members.

*Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society, Madras (Apex Society)*

The apex society was originally under the style the Tamil Nadu co-operative House Mortgage Bank, and

commenced the working from 1959. Later it was declared as apex institution and started financing all types of Co-operative Housing Societies in the State from the year 1972 and the nomenclature was changed as Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society. As on 31st March 1986 the society had 637 primary societies as members. Apart from these, 23 individuals and Government of Tamil Nadu have also members in the society. It had a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,69,411 lakhs which includes an investment of Rs. 421 lakhs by the Government of Tamil Nadu as State participation in the share capital and Rs. 0.07 lakh of individual members share capital. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society obtains long term loan from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the HUDCO and disburse the loans to the primary Co-operative Housing Societies. During this financial year the apex society has issued loan amounting to Rs. 2,763.96 lakhs to Urban Housing Societies and caused 6,958 houses to be constructed.

Further, the apex society is the agency for implementing the Rural Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections to construct houses in rural areas.

#### MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is statutory body constituted under the Town and Country planning Act, 1971 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974.

The main objectives of the Authority are to —

(i) Prepare plans for orderly development of the Metropolitan Area, conducive for healthful living.

(ii) Direct public investments to the right place at the right time according to the Development plan through inter departmental co-ordination and monitoring of development by public agencies.

(iii) Regulate private development so as to be in consonance with the development plan, both in order to achieve the plan objectives and

(iv) Promote developmental activity at strategic locations as to further the objectives of the adopted and approved strategy.

The three functional units in Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are —

- (1) Development planning unit.
- (2) Area Plans unit.
- (3) Area Development unit.

*Development planning unit :*

*First Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP-I)*— This project was taken up for implementation in 1977-78 and is nearing completion. The current cost estimate of the project is Rs. 57.08 crores. MUDP-I envisaged sizeable investment in sectors of shelter Sites and Services, Slum Improvement, Employment Generation, Maternal and Child Health Service, Road and Bus Transport. The principal implementing agencies were Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), Department of Highways and Rural Works (DHRW) Madras Corporation (MC) Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (MMWSSB) Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) Directorate of Social Welfare (DSW) and Pallavan Transport Corporation (PTC) besides Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA).

*Second Madras Urban Development Project-II (MUDP II)*.—MUDP-II commenced in 1981-82 and is due to be completed by December 1986. The current cost estimate is Rs. 77.99 crores. The main objectives of MUDP-II are to further develop low cost solutions to the Urban problems in Madras. World Bank Assistance for this project will be U.S. \$ 42 Million. It envisages a comprehensive programme of assistance to the city of Madras or slum improvement Medicare and pre-schools in slums, sites and services schemes, Solid Waste Management

Road Improvement, Assistance to the Urban Transportation System, Employment Generation for the Urban poor etc., as in MUDP-I. Several Government organisations are responsible for execution of the schemes and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is responsible for monitoring and co-ordination.

*Benefits of the MUDPs to the Urban Poor in Madras.*—Residential plots to 28,500 Urban poor households, Basic infrastructure facilities, land tenure, home improvement loans (Rs. 13.5 crores) to 75,000 slum households.

Generation of 9,000 jobs through 350 small Industries sheds and 47 cottages Industry sheds.

Maternal and Child Health Programme to help slum house-holds through 222 pre-schools and 22 medicare centres.

Rehabilitation of city waters-supply and sewerage system.

Construction of 17.5 km. of Inner Ring Road, improvements of 14.5 km. M.T.H. Road, construction of 10 sub-ways and 7 bridges.

Replacement of 860 buses, construction of 4 depots, 8 terminals and 400 shelters to improve bus transport. Procurement of machinery and equipment to improve solid waste disposal in Madras City.

#### Area Plans Units :

*Statutory responsibility.*—The main function of the Area plans unit is to discharge the statutory responsibility of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority viz., Land use planning and Development Control through Masterplan and detailed Development Plans to govern public and private developments in the Metropolitan Area.

Any person who intends to construct a building or make any other developments anywhere within Madras Metropolitan Area is requested to apply for planning permission under section 48 of the Town and country Planning Act, 1971. Powers to issue of planning permission for other than major developments are delegated to the executive authorities of local Bodies and only major development and reclassification of land uses are dealt in MMDA. The number of planning permission applications received and disposed off in this Authority during 1985-86 is given below :—

1. Number of planning permission applications pending at the beginning of the year.	691
2. Number of planning permission applications received during the year.	3,475
Total ..	4,166
3. Number of planning permission applications disposed.	3,410

4 Number of planning permissions granted ..	121
5 Number of planning permission refused ..	9,284
6 Number of planning permission applications returned for resubmission.	1,268
7 Number of planning permission applications left with at the end of the year.	756
8 Number of appeals processed during the year	444

#### Area Development unit :

*Manali New Town.*—MMDA is developing at Manali, 16 km. north of the city, a new Town which would complement in terms of housing and other supportive facilities to the existing industrial activity. The project contemplates development over an extent of 1,430 acres. Out of which 490 acres have already been taken over and about 150 acres have been developed for residential purposes.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 47.5 lakhs was incurred for development of infrastructure services like roads water and sanitation mains, street lights, etc., and Rs. 114.43 lakhs for development of 1,112 shelter units which are nearing completion.

*Maraimalai Nagar.*—The development of Maraimalai Nagar New Town 43 km. south of Madras city was commenced in 1974. Out of 3,300 acres over which development is proposed about 1,000 acres have been acquired and 152 acres have been developed for residential use and 454 acres for industrial use.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 98.50 lakhs was incurred for making available 786 shelter units and Rs. 131.08 lakhs for provision of infrastructure facilities. MMDA as the planning and development authority responsible for managing urban growth in the Madras Metropolitan Area has drawn up several civic development projects as indicated below towards making conditions in the City better for living.

*Koyambedu Wholesale Market.*—Koyambedu wholesale market project is for relocating the wholesale trading activities in perishables, foodgrains and textiles from the George Town area to the periphery of the city in a planned and fully serviced site with all necessary facilities. This apart from making available a modern market for the traders and the buyers would help in decongesting the George Town area.

An expenditure of Rs. 104 lakhs was incurred during the year for provision of infrastructure services like roads storm drains, water supply, etc., in the new site.

*Iron and steel market.*—In pursuance of the objective to decongest the George Town area it is proposed to

relocate the whole-sale trade in Iron and Steel at the northern periphery of the City in Sathangadu. The New Market will be spread over an extent of 203 acres. An expenditure of Rs. 74 lakhs was incurred during the year for provision of infrastructure facilities.

**Bus and Truck Terminals.**—As part of realising the objective of reducing the congestion in the city streets and dispersal of activities it is proposed to organise out station Bus and Truck Terminals at three locations in the periphery

of City at the intersections of the Inner Ring Road and the three National Highways. Sites have been identified for this purpose at Nandambakkam, Koyambedu and Madhavaram. Acquisition of land is in various stages of progress and an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs was incurred during the year.

The total of receipts and expenditures for the year 1985-86 were Rs. 21.58 crores and Rs. 27.08 crores respectively.

### TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Housing ranks among the major problems in a developing country. To cater to the need of growing population with provisions of house sites/houses, the City Improvement Trust was formed during 1947 and was functioning in a moderate way due to financial constraints. The increasing housing problem in the City as well as in the districts called for a bigger body and hence the Tamil Nadu Housing Board was constituted in the year 1961 with powers to raise funds for housing and improvement schemes contemplated under the Act. The Board has taken up various social housing schemes in a massive scale and has provided 15,800 dwelling units throughout the State during 1985-86. The Capital expenditure of the Board has increased from 6.00 Crores in 1978 to Rs. 55.00 crores in 1986-87.

#### **Housing Demand :**

The major factors that determine the basic amenity of dwelling unit are (a) population growth, (b) doubling of families (c) depletion of existing housing stocks and (d) accumulation of back log over time. In Madras City alone, it is estimated that there will be demand for 20 thousand dwelling units per annum

#### **Housing and Improvement Schemes :**

The various housing and improvement schemes now being undertaken by the Board are :—

(1) **Land Acquisition, Development Scheme.**—In fulfilling a social obligation, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board apart from building houses/flats, has been providing developed houses sites to public with all infrastructure facilities such as wide roads, street lights, protected water supply underground drainage, schools, hospitals, play-fields, community facilities etc., A sum of Rs. 709.11 lakhs has been spent during this year under this scheme.

(2) **Sites and Service Schemes.**—Tamil Nadu Housing Board has taken up this special land development scheme at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam, Kodungaiyur, Mogapai

and Manali under the Madras Urban Development Project. This scheme aims at improving the housing condition of urban poor who form 60 per cent of the population of Madras by providing house sites with basic amenities like infrastructure facilities, hygienic atmosphere etc at a cost affordable by the economically weaker section group.

(3) **House Accommodation Schemes—(a) Housing for Economically Weaker Section.**—The beneficiaries under this scheme are artisans, weavers, washermen, fishermen and so on. These units are allotted to those whose annual income is upto Rs. 4,200. The interest rate charges is 5 per cent and the cost repayment period is 22 years (including a construction period of 2 years).

Under this scheme, Tamil Nadu Housing Boards replaced many slums and rehabilitated the dwellers in tenements. After the formation of the Slum Clearance Board, slum-clearance in Madras City is being looked after by the Slum Clearance Board.

Under the new 20 Point Programme, one of the important benefits that should be channelised to scheduled castes is to improve the environment of slums and implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board provided, 5,805 dwelling units under Sites and Services and Housing for Economically Weaker Sections during 1985-86 and 432 units under slum clearance scheme at a total cost of Rs. 588.47 lakhs.

The Board also enables the industrial workers to have accommodation nearabout their workspot at subsidised rent.

(b) **Housing for Low Income Group.**—This group ranks next to economically weaker section. The houses/flats under this group are allotted to those whose annual income is between Rs. 4,201 to Rs. 7,200. The interest rate charged is 8½ to 9 per cent and the cost repayment period is 15 years. (including a construction period of 2 years). So far the Board has constructed 26,379 units and spent Rs. 4,303,50 lakhs. For the current year Rs. 310.26 lakhs has been spent to provide 2,514 units.

(c) *Housing for Middle Income Group.*—The dwelling units constructed are allotted to individuals whose annual income is between Rs. 7,201 and Rs. 18,000. The interest rate charge is 11 to 12½ per cent and the cost repayment period is 15 years (including construction period of 2 years).

(d) *Housing for Higher Income Group.*—The dwelling units constructed are allotted to those whose annual income is Rs. 18,001 and above. The interest rate charge is 13½ and the cost repayment period is 15 years. (including a construction period of 2 years). So far 24,822 units have been constructed and Rs. 10,048.99 lakhs have been spent on these schemes. For the current year Rs. 1,802.44 lakhs has been spent to provide 4,741 units.

(e) *Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme.*—Government of Tamil Nadu has entrusted to Tamil Nadu Housing Board the construction and maintenance of houses/flats for the employees throughout the State over the lands belonging to Government. These houses/flats are allotted to Government employees at a subsidised rent, by the Government. The Board so far constructed 17,774 units and spent Rs. 4,829.84 lakhs on this scheme. For the current year Rs. 762.57 lakhs have been spent to provide 2,310 units.

#### *Housing Management and Administration :*

Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a Government sponsored statutory authority for all housing activities in the State. The Chairman heads the administration of the Board and the Chief Technical Officer is a Chief Engineer who is responsible for all the technical matters. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has under its control divisions in the City and units at Tiruchi, Coimbatore, Salem, Erode, Madurai, Hosur, Vellore, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram.

#### *Financial Resources of Tamil Nadu Housing Board :*

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board was created by an Act of the State Legislature in 1961. The Board has no capital of its own and is functioning on borrowed funds.

and the board is authorised to execute works on agency basis against advance payments.

The main source of funds for execution of various schemes are as detailed below;—

1. Loans from Government for execution of schemes ;
2. Loans from HUDCO.
3. Loans from L.I.C. of India ;
4. Grants from Government for execution of Slum schemes ;
5. Advances for execution of Rental Housing Scheme on behalf of the Government.
6. Advances from other agencies like M.M.D.A. and other co-operatives for execution of works on agency basis ;
7. Revenue from Board's properties.

The Government sanction to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board loans and advances for execution of specified projects. Similarly, financial assistance is obtained from Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi for execution of Schemes within their norms. The Board also executes works on agency basis, for various department like M.M.D.A. Local authorities, Police Departments etc. The Housing Board's works outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 55.00 crores. The cost of management is entirely met out of levy of supervision charges under capital outlay. The repayment of loan and expected liability are met out of the revenue derived from the sale of plots, flats, buildings, etc., which is of the order of Rs. 22 crores.

*Conclusion.*—The success of the development of housing and improvement schemes is due to the co-operation extended by revenue department in the matter of land acquisition, interested people, executed agencies and contractors and approving or sanctioning authorities. The Housing Board is taking all measures to ensure expeditious and efficient implementation of housing and improvement schemes throughout the State.

### TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

#### 1. *Formation :*

The Slum Clearance Board was formed in September 1970. According to a survey conducted then 1,63,804 families were residing in 1,202 slum areas in Madras City.

The Board had taken up works in Madras city alone up to 1983. In the year 1983-84, the Government had given orders to extend slum clearance Board activities in other cities stage by stage. So far activities have been extended to 45 towns.

#### 2. *Objectives :*

(i) To clear all the slums in Madras City and to provide Environmental improvements to all slum dwellers.

(ii) To provide drinking water, street lights, storm water drain, providing sewer lines, bath and F.O.L. to the slum dwellers and to provide better basic amenities.

In Madras city 45,980 tenements were constructed at the cost of Rs. 41.68 crores up to 1984-85. During 1985-86 512 tenements were constructed at the cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

Monthly licence fee of Rs. 22 is collected from the allottees. Rs. 30 to 45 is being collected from the hire purchasers for a period of 25 years and the hire purchasers will be the owners after that period. As on 7,500 tenements have been given allotment on Hire purchase basis.

### 3. Accelerated slum improvements schemes :

This scheme was implemented in 1977 and continued, in subsequent years. Under this scheme drinking water Bath and F.O.L. Roads and street lights are provided at the cost of Rs. 1,250 per family 64,448 families were covered by this scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 425.04 lakhs upto 1984-85. During 1985-86 3,570 families were benefitted at the cost of Rs. 70 lakhs.

### 4. M.U.D.P. under World Bank Aid :

This scheme was started in the year 1977. Slum improvement under M.U.D.P. contemplates environmental improvement, land tenure and Home Improvement loan of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500 according to income range.

Under MUDP-I Slum Clearance Board implemented slum improvement scheme at a cost of Rs. 4.035 crores, 24,862 families were benefitted. This scheme was started the year 1977 and came to a close by 1982. M.U.D.P.-II was started in the year 1981 with a target of benefitting 50,000 families at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.80 crores. 43,095 families were benefitted at an expenditure of 17.40 crores. In the year 1985-86, 1,438 families were benefitted at the cost of Rs. 3.57 crores upto 1984-85.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

The major functions and achievements of the Directorate under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 are as follows :—

### 1. Regional Plans :

The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 provides for the preparation of regional plans for the region delineated as planning regions. The State was delineated into eight viable planning regions and regional plans were prepared and discussed at Seminars organised for the purpose. Government subsequently decided to prepare regional plans for the districts notifying each district as the regional planning area. With a number of districts getting bifurcated into smaller administrative units, it was felt that regions should be delineated with more than one district keeping the whole district as a unit to make the regional planning areas more viable for planning purposes. Delineation of regional planning areas and constitution of regional planning authorities are under active consideration of the Government.

### 2. Master Plans :

The Local Planning Authorities constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 are required under section 17 of the Act to prepare a Master Plan for the

33,573 families executed Lease-cum-sales agreements for getting land tenure. 25,146 families availed of loans amounting to Rs. 477.16 lakhs for constructing, improving their houses.

During 1985-86, 3,835 families executed Agreement and 3,007 families availed Home Improvement Loan.

### 5. Other Activities :

(a) with the help of different private organisations, Medical and Adult Education, Maternity and child Welfare have been provided in the slum areas.

(b) To raise up the slum dwellers income level necessary training are given by the Government and Private owned small scale industries.

(c) To run small business and cottage industries agreement has been made to get Bank loan ranging from Rs. 200 to 2,000 at 4 per cent interest.

(d) To educate slum dwellers on family Planning and Public Health, Therukoothu, (Folk Dance) are arranged by the Slum Clearance Board.

(e) 32 television sets are provided in the selected slum areas.

(f) Drinking water is supplied to slum dwellers through lorries where water scarcity is acute.

local planning area with which they are concerned. Such Master Plans are prepared to regulate and aid urban development in a planned manner. The Master Plans are prepared by the Directorate of Town and Country Planning on behalf of the local planning authorities since these authorities are not having necessary technical expertise with them. These Master Plans are then adopted by the local planning authorities and submitted to the Government for consent under Section 26 and final approval under section 28 of the Act.

During the year 1985-86, 21 Master Plans have been consented by the Government and 24 Master Plans have been submitted to the Government for consent under section 24(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

Local Planning Authorities for Chinnamanur and Tiruttani Local Planning Areas were constituted and proposals were submitted to the Government in respect of Vadakkuvalliyur and Ambasamudram Town Panchayats for notification as Local Planning Areas.

### 3. New Town Development Plans,

The Act provides for notifying selected areas as new town areas and for the preparation and implementation

of New Town Development Plans for these areas. The Government have notified eight new town development areas and constituted New Town Development Authorities for five of them.

During the year 1985-86 New Town Development Plans have been submitted to the Government for consent in respect of Chittode, Kurichi and Mamallapuram.

#### 4. Detailed Development Plans :

Detailed Development Plans are notified by the local planning authorities for areas which are in the process of development or are likely to develop in the near future in order to regulate the developments on proper lines.

During the period 1985-86, 6 Detailed Development Plans were approved under section 29 of Town and Country Planning Act. The number of variations approved and confirmed were 22.

#### 5. Traffic and Transportation Studies :

A special unit was established in the Directorate of Town and Country Planning for Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Study of Madras Metropolitan Area in the year 1968. The Rapid Transit System (Railways) and other road network programmes are the outcome of the recommendations made by the Madras Area Transportation Study Unit of the Directorate.

With the experience gained on the Madras Study, four major cities in the State viz., Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Salem, which are growing rapidly, have been taken on hand for similar studies. Traffic and transportation studies were completed for Coimbatore and Madurai and Traffic Operation Plans prepared and submitted to the Government. Comprehensive traffic and Transportation Plans will be prepared after analysing the present and future transportation needs. Traffic and Transportation Surveys for Tiruchirapalli was taken up during the year and these surveys are under progress.

#### 6. Urban Development Projects :

(a) Centrally sponsored Integrated Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns.—Under the centrally sponsored Integrated Development Programme the following projects are eligible for assistance ;—

- (i) Construction and Improvement of Bus Stands ;
- (ii) Truck Terminals ;
- (iii) Construction and improvement of Daily and weekly markets ;
- (iv) Sites and Services for Residential and Industrial Development ; and
- (v) Low cost Sanitation.

In order to implement the above mentioned projects 28 small and medium towns were selected during the VI Plan and an outlay of Rs. 2,187.68 lakhs has been earmarked to execute 174 projects. Upto 31st March 1986 a sum of Rs. 1963.29 lakhs has been incurred [and

88 projects have been completed. During the year 1985-86 36 more projects have been completed.

In addition to this, low cost sanitation schemes are also under implementation in the following towns viz., Arakkonam, Arani, Sivaganga, Mettupalayam and Mannargudi. Out of an outlay of Rs. 177.40 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 124.10 lakhs has been drawn for this purpose.

(b) State I.U.D.P. Schemes.—The Government of Tamil Nadu in the VI Five Year Plan introduced a scheme for formulation and implementation of Integrated Urban Development Programme, known as State I.U.D.P., to be exclusively financed with State funds. Under this scheme several Municipal Towns and Panchayat Towns have been taken up with a view to improve their resources through these remunerative enterprises to enable them to be in a better position to deliver the basic services, especially to the urban poor. The Schemes which are eligible for assistance under State I.U.D.P. are :

- (i) Improvement and construction of Bus Stands
- (ii) Improvements and construction of a Daily Markets, Weekly market shopping complex etc. and
- (iii) Construction of Pay and Use Toilets.

Totally 172 projects have been sanctioned during VI Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 923.00 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 918.02 lakhs has been released upto 31st March 1986 for their implementation. During 1985-86 Rs. 203.29 lakhs has been drawn. Upto 31st March 1985, 131 projects have been completed while during 1985-86, 18 projects have been completed. These projects are undertaken in 68 Municipal Towns and 43 Town Panchayats.

#### 7. Anti Disaster Planning Unit :

This Department is concerned with the selection of sites for construction of anti-cyclone shelters. So far 110 such shelters have been built by the Public Works Department in sites selected by the Department. This year 30 such sites were selected of which 15 has been taken up on a priority basis.

#### 8. Layouts and Building Rules :

This Directorate and its regional office is entrusted with the work of approval layouts for land development by the Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board, Co-operative Societies and private individuals. The grant or refusal of exemptions to the buildings proposed or constructed from the operation buildings rules and scheme clauses are also handled by the Department.

During the year 1985-86, 1,814 building applications were received and 1,524 applications were disposed of. Out of 231 layout applications received, 193 applications were disposed of.

#### General

Generally the department has been advising the various departments of the Government on matters connected with urban and rural development to secure to the people better environment to live and work.

## Chapter XVI

### INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY DEPARTMENT.

#### INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY.

The Government formed a separate Directorate for Indian System of Medicine in the year 1970. In the year 1983 the Subject Homoeopathy was also transferred from the control of the Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare to that control of the Director of Indian Medicine and the designation of the Director was changed a Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. The Government have also appointed an I.A.S. Officer as Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy which indicate the importance attached by the Government to the rapid development of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. At Secretariat also the Government have formed a separate Department of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy from June 1984 onwards.

#### Financial outlay ;

The Allotment of funds for the development of Indian System of Medicine in the budget for the last five years has been steadily on the increase. The budget allotment for 1985-86 was Rs. 333.50 lakhs.

#### Medical Relief :

*Siddha Wings and Siddha Dispensaries, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Dispensaries*—In order to extend the facility of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy especially to the rural people the Government have opened Indian Medicine Hospitals and Dispensaries and Homoeopathy Hospitals and Dispensaries as indicated below:

#### (1) Siddha Wings in.—

District Head Quarters Hospitals .. .. .	15
Taluk Hospitals .. .. .	75
Non-Taluk Hospitals .. .. .	14
Primary Health Centres .. .. .	220

(2) Ayurveda Dispensaries .. .. . 5

(3) Siddha Dispensaries .. .. . 32

#### (4) Homoeopathy Wings in :

District Headquarters Hospitals .. .. . 15

(5) Madras City .. .. . 2

Out of 75 Taluk Hospitals, one in Erode was converted into Head Quarters Hospital during 1977-78.

Out of the 220 Siddha Wings sanctioned in Primary Health Centres, 202 are functioning. Out of the 11 Siddha Dispensaries, 9 Siddha Dispensaries are functioning. Out of the 21 Government Rural Siddha Dispensaries, 12 Government Rural Siddha Dispensaries are functioning. As there is dearth of qualified hands, the remaining wings have not been opened. As and when qualified personnel are available these wings will be opened. Government have sanctioned the opening of two Siddha Dispensaries in North Madras (One at Washermanpet and the other at Perambur) in G.O. Ms. No. 21/I.M. & H./dated 21st March 1985. Government have also ordered the opening of a Siddha Dispensary at Foreshore Estate, Madras in G.O. Ms. No. 77/I.M. and H., dated 3rd September 1985 during 1985-86.

#### Hospitals attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamcottai;

This is a teaching institution with a 232 bedded Hospital exclusively for the Siddha System of Medicine including the 24 bedded Childrens ward. This hospital provides teaching facilities to the students of Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamcottai.

#### Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras:

This hospital with 65 beds for Siddha, 55 beds for Ayurveda and 54 beds for Unani including 24 bedded Children's ward, provides O.P. and I.P. treatment in all the three system of Indian medicine viz. Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani under one roof to the public, Separate counters for the treatment of Government servants as out patients under three systems of medicine are available in this hospital.

Government have sanctioned to construct and open a special clinic and ward with 10 beds for Thokkanam in G.O. Ms. No. 74/I.M. and H., dated 13th August 1985.

Government have also ordered to construct 10 bedded Maternity ward with Labour Room in G.O. Ms. No. 102/I.M. and H. dated 29th October 1985.

**Construction of exclusive Siddha Wards :**

In order to provide better facilities under the Siddha System the Government have sanctioned the construction of separate Siddha wards for In-patients treatment as detailed below :—

Year.	Ward.	Places.	Number of beds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Upto 1978-79	1	District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	16
1979-80	3	District Head Quarters Hospitals, Dharmapuri Ramanathapuram taluk Hospital, Chidambaram (each 15 beds).	45
1980-81	2	District Head quarters Hospitals, Erode and Nagapattinam (each 25 beds).	50
1981-82	2	District Headquarters Hospitals, Vellore and Dindigul (each 25 beds).	50
1983-84	3	District Headquarters Hospitals, Cuddalore, Tuticorin and Non-Taluk Hospital, Kadayanallur (each 15 beds)	45
1985-86	1	District Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram.	25

Out of the 12 wards, 8 were completed and are functioning and the remaining 4 are under progress.

**Hospital attached to Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam :**

This hospital with 25 beds is providing treatment to the out patients and in patients in Homoeopathy System and is imparting training to students.

**Medical Education :**

There are four colleges namely (1) Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamcottai (2) Government Siddha Medical College, Palani (3) Government Unani Medical College, Madras and (4) Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Thirumngalam under the control of the Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

**Pharmacies :**

There are three pharmacies namely (1) Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras (2) Pharmacy attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamcottai and (3) Regional

Pharmacy at Palayamcottai. The Government have sanctioned the establishment of Districts Pharmacies at Pudukkottai, Thiruchirappalli and Dindigul.

**International conference on traditional Medicine :**

Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board sponsored a three-day 'International conference on Traditional Medicine' which was held during January 23rd to 25th 1986 at Welcome Group Adyar Park, Madras. Nearly 1,000 delegates had registered from India and the following foreign countries :—

- (1) Australia
- (2) Bangladesh
- (3) Ethiopia
- (4) Indonesia
- (5) Italy
- (6) Mexico
- (7) Pakistan
- (8) Sri Lanka
- (9) Saudi Arabia
- (10) U.S.A. and
- (11) West Germany.

The International Conference was inaugurated by Thiru S. Krishnakumar, Hon'ble Union Deputy Minister, Family Welfare, Government of India in the presence of Dr. H.V. Hande, Hon'ble Minister for Health, Government of Tamil Nadu and Thiru Abdullah Jameel, Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Care, Maldives on 23rd January 1986. In this Conference Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu opened the exhibition on that day. Ten drug-manufacturing companies from other states of India and foreign countries participated in the exhibition.

577 delegates from Tamil Nadu and other States in India and 27 delegates from foreign Countries participated in the International Conference. They have submitted 190 research papers in 10 research topics in traditional medicines in the scientific sessions.

Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu addressed the valedictory function on 25th January 1986. In this function, Hon'ble Minister for Law released a Book on Siddha Medicine and Chairman of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Madras released a souvenir of the Conference consisting of Research and Clinical papers submitted in the Scientific session.

**State Register :**

A bill was introduced in the Legislature to provide statutory basis for the Register maintained by the Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras for registration of Practitioners of Indian Medicine and the Bill was passed by the Legislature. The Bill is titled Tamil Nadu

Recognition of State Register of Practitioners of Indian Medicine Bill 1983. To give Presidential assent to the Bill, the Government of India have sought for certain assurances and they are under consideration of the Government.

The members of practitioners of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy who have registered their names as on December 1985 in Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Board of Integrated Medicine and Homoeopathy Council is indicated below:

*Registered under Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine :*

Siddha	..	..	..	9,972
Ayurveda	..	..	..	2,616
Unani	..	..	..	721
Total	..	..	..	13,309

*Registered under Board of Integrated Medicine :*

Siddha	..	..	..	296
Ayurveda	..	..	..	431
Unani	..	..	..	46
Total	..	..	..	773

*Registered under Homoeopathy Council*

A Class	..	..	..	276
B Class	..	..	..	12,956
C Class	..	..	..	2,220
Total	..	..	..	15,452

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes :*

The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being continued during 1985-86.

(1) Post-Graduate course in Siddha system of medicine and Research at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamcottai under this scheme Rs. 200 per month is paid as stipend for each of the Post-Graduate students.

(2) Development of Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and starting of Drug Testing Laboratory, Madras. The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 0.15 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for this scheme.

### TAMIL NADU MEDICINAL PLANT FARMS AND HERBAL MEDICINE CORPORATION

Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation was established on 27th April 1983 as a Corporation fully owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The authorised Share Capital of this Corporation amounts to Rs. 50 lakhs, divided into 50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The Commercial activities of this Corporation started from September, 1985.

*Finance :*

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 2.5 lakhs as Ways and Means Advance during April 1985.

*The Main Objects of this Corporation :*

1. To grow and Nurture rare and common medicinal plants.
2. To meet the raw material requirements of raw drugs for the Government Pharmacies and private institutions.
3. To manufacture various herbal products.
4. To carry on the export and Import business of Indian systems of Medicine raw materials, Herbal products and Indian Medicines.

*Sales :*

The trade performance (provisional) of this Corporation for 1985-86 is as detailed below:—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(a) Herbal Hair Tonic .. ..	14.62
(b) Crude Drugs .. ..	2.95
(c) Herbal Tea .. ..	0.35
Total .. ..	17.92

*Manufacturing :*

The Corporation produced a classic Hair Tonic based on a Siddha formulation. The production volume of Herbal Hair Tonic is 16,585 litres during the year 1985-86 (8 months).

It is also proposed to introduce Herbal Tea. The market survey is being conducted before the introduction of Herbal Tea on commercial scale.

*Medicinal Plant Farms :*

The Government have issued orders for the transfer of 9.80 acres of land at Arumbakkam for the cultivation of Medicinal Plants by the Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant

Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation. Steps are being taken to alienate 103 acres of Government land at Kolli Hills, Salem District and 200 acres of temple land at Shenbagathoppu, Kamatajar District on lease basis.

*Crude Drugs Supply*

As it is one of the main objectives of this Corporation it participated in the tenders for the supply of Crude Drugs to the Government Indian System of Medicine Pharmacies and supplied materials worth Rs. 2.95 lakhs.

*Propagation of Herbal Science*

In consonance with the aims and objectives to propagate and disseminate herbal science knowledge a symposium

and workshop on Medicinal Plants was held in March 1986 at District Science Centre (Government of India) at Tirunelveli.

*Proposed Projects :*

It is proposed to manufacture Lactagogue, which will improve the production of mothers milk and also good health of children as well as the mothers. This project is in conformity with the policy of the Tamil Nadu Government which holds, mother and child health as a priority area in Health care.

In addition to these it is proposed to manufacture herbal tooth powder and Gripe Water.

## Chapter XVII

### INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

#### SUGAR.

The sugar policy frame work covering (a) the licensing policy of establishing of sugar mills (b) distribution of sugar, (c) the sugarcane pricing policy (d) the levy sugar price and distribution mechanism and (e) the overall industrial governance powers, are all vested with the Government of India. The State Government, plans programmes, controls the entire activity ranging from sugarcane cultivation through sugar production to ultimate sugar distribution to the end-users the consumers. It may, therefore, be seen that policy directives laid down by the Government of India are the derived broad-guidelines for functional role of the Director of Sugar.

#### *State's Licensed Capacity :*

Sugar Industry is input-defined as sugar, its output belongs to phenomenon of presumptive judgement. The daily cane crushing capacity in respect of a sugar factory is therefore all the more important. Under the overall policy contours of the Government of India, Tamil Nadu had acquired licenced capacity to the extent of 46,400 Tonnes per day of cane crush. This capacity is shared by 14 co-operative and Public Sector Mills and 10 Joint Stock Mills. The licenced capacity in respect of Co-operative and Public Sector alone is 21,950. With 24 working Sugar Units, the State has been a sustained contributor the national sugar production. The State continued contribution accounts for 10 per cent of India production. Even in the year 1985-86 the Tamil Nadu production came to around 7 lakhs tonnes while national estimate is around 69 lakhs of tonnes of sugar.

#### *Physical Performance of the Industry in Tamil Nadu :*

Physical performance under the cane crush, the sugar production, Recovery and Duration during 1985-86 are furnished below.—

Year. (1)	Cane crushed (in tonnes). (2)	Sugar production (in tonnes). (3)	Recovery (per centage). (4)	Duration. (5)
1985-86				
(i) All Mills (upto 15th June 1986).	75,35,554	7,27,214	9.65	(Approx.) 184
(ii) Co-operative and Public Sector alone. (Upto 15th June 1986.)	39,27,664	3,83,085	9.75	(Approx.) 188

#### *Industry's Massive Contribution in Tamil Nadu :*

(i) There are about 1,30,000 cane registrant-farmers. The sugar factory's annual purchase value of cane accounts for Rs. 135.00 crores. In the Co-operative Sector alone, there are 71,000 cane Registrant farmers. The Co-operative and Public Sector Mills with the aid of schemes focused of cane growers are disbursing a sum of Rs. 72.36 crores annually as cane price. The Revenue to the State Government is estimated annually around Rs. 20 crores.

(ii) The durational expectancy of cane crushing season in Tamil Nadu is 172 days. Based on the durational expectancy, the Sugar Mills in the State are paying Rs. 22.00 crores per month and Rs. 74.00 lakhs per day, towards cost of cane purchased by them. It is also significant that 70 per cent of the cane farmers are owning 2 acres and below. If therefore goes without saying, that the bulk of the income generated goes to the small and medium farmers. As the only commercial crop, processed on the axis of institutional support, sugar cane is the largest single source of income to the farmers of the aforesaid category.

#### *Leading Role of Co-operative and Public Sector.—*

Due to the leadership and pioneering role played by the Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills, the Tamil Nadu has been a fore-runner in the areas :

(i) The yield in Tamil Nadu is 105 tonnes per hectare which is highest in India.

(ii) The capacity utilisation in Tamil Nadu was very high. In the year 1985-86, the capacity utilisation of the Co-operative and Public Sector Mills is uniformly above 100 per cent.

(iii) The duration of season in 1985-86 was 172 days (approx). as against 143 days in the last season.

(iv) The sugar production is 3.77 lakhs Tonnes as against 2.75 lakhs Tonnes in 1984-85 season.

#### *Financial performance of the Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills :*

All fourteen Mills under Co-operative and Public Sector have uniformly crushed large quantities of cane this year.

as against the previous year. Of Special importance is that, Mills like Kallakurichi, Tirupattur, Tiruttani and Madurai which had problems for years to arrange cane and were reeling under cumulative losses have made larger crushings this year.

#### *Sugarcane Road Development Scheme :*

As the Government are very keen in laying of new roads connecting the sugar factory, with major cane-growing areas for the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 150,28 lakhs was incurred for maintenance of existing roads and laying of new road. The physical target and achievements made under the scheme during the year 1985-86 are as follows.—

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Item of work.</i>	<i>Physical target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Formation (in Kms.) ..	58,190	37,750
2	Metalling (Kms.) .. ..	62,015	38,225
3	Black topping (Kms.) ..	60,585	32,585
4	Bridges (Nos.) .. ..	3	3
5	Causeways (Nos.) .. ..	4	..
6	Culverts (Nos.) .. ..	264	219

#### *Establishment of new Sugar Mills and Expansion of existing Sugar Mills :*

The Government of India issued a letter of intent in September 1984 for establishment of a 1,250 TCD Sugar Mill in Mayiladuthurai area, Thanjavur district. This factory is being established in Co-operative Sector at Thalainayar, Mayiladuthurai taluk at a project cost of Rs. 1,177 lakhs. The Government of Tamil Nadu have released an amount of Rs. 354 lakhs towards the equity share capital contribution. It is expected that the factory will commence its production in January 1987.

The Government of India have issued letters of intent for establishment of two sugar mills in private sector, viz., (a) Bannariamman Sugars Ltd., Sathiyamangalam taluk Periyar district and (b) Espee Sugars Ltd., Sivagangai taluk, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district. Of the

above, Bannariamman Sugars Ltd., had commenced its crushing operations from 22nd January 1986. Espee Sugars has not taken any tangible action for setting up a Sugar Mill in Sivagangai taluk so far. Hence, Government of Tamil Nadu have requested this Directorate to send applications for setting up a new sugar mill in that area under Co-operative Sector. Action is being taken to send application to Government for setting up a sugar mill in Sivagangai area under Co-operative Sector.

Moreover the Government of Tamil Nadu have taken up a policy decision to set up 30 new sugar mills in this State during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. Based on this policy decision, 29 applications for setting up new Sugar Mills have been sent to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Out of the 29 applications, seven applications have been forwarded to the Government of India, New Delhi by the State Government for the issue of letter of intent. The remaining applications are under the active consideration of the Government.

The Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills has proposed to expand its crushing capacity from 1,750 TCD to 2,000 TCD and necessary application has already been sent to the State Government which in turn recommended and forwarded the application to the Government of India, New Delhi. The Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., has also proposed to expand its crushing capacity from 1,250 TCD to 2,000 TCD.

The Deccan Sugar has proposed to expand its crushing capacity from 2,000 TCD to 3,000 TCD. Necessary application has already been sent to Government of India.

The Application of Messrs Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Ltd for the expansion of its crushing capacity from 1,250 to 1,500 TCD has also been recommended to the Government of India.

The Perambalur Sugar Mills and Arignar Anna Sugar Mills Public Sector Units—have proposed to expand their crushing capacity from 1,250 TCD to 2,000 TCD and their applications have been forwarded to the State Government for onward transmission and recommendation to Government of India.

## INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

In the State's economy, the tiny and small scale sectors play a notable role in achieving balanced dispersal and growth of industries between rural and urban areas, primary and secondary sectors, developed, less developed and least developed areas. The Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to take effective steps to sustain and strengthen the developmental activities.

The Directorate undertakes registration of small scale industries; organises industrial co-operative societies; issues essentiality certificates for import of capital goods and raw materials; provides facilities for analysis and

testing of materials provides technical information services; establishes functional and co-operative Industrial Estates; for promotion of tiny and small scale industries; sponsors applications for industrial licences, for hire purchase of machinery and registration as approved suppliers; implements centrally sponsored schemes; undertakes entrepreneurial development programmes; collects and maintains statistics; provides export assistance; undertakes preparation and updating of project profiles, and assists in securing financial assistance, etc

for setting up industries by the educated unemployed for securing self employment. Trainings under various trades are also given to rural folks to encourage self employment. The Directorate uses the Industrial Co-operatives Sector as an instrument for the promotion of labour intensive industries like coir, tea, polythene, sago, matches etc.

#### *District Industries Centres :*

In identifying the problems faced by entrepreneurs and industrialists and finding out solutions, the District Industries Centres play a prominent role. They are the prime movers for securing various clearances required by small entrepreneurs and for the development of industries in the State.

#### *Self Employment Programmes :*

Against the target of 18,100 persons for the year 1985-86, 18,722 persons were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 37.45 crores under the Prime Minister's Self Employment Programme, during 1985-86. During the year 1985-86, the District Industries Centres have been instrumental in securing a loan assistance of Rs. 7.02 crores to 11,551 small units. The assistance which has reached the small units from institutions like National Small Industries Corporation, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation etc., during the same period through the District Industries Centres was of the order of Rs. 35.28 crores for 7,141 cases.

During the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986, 11,307 permanent SSI Registration Certificates were issued envisaging an employment potential of over 70,000.

#### *Electrical and Electronics Industries :*

In this multi-faceted area of Development the Directorate continued to take considerable efforts for the growth of Electrical and Electron Industries in the State.

#### *Functional Industrial Estates :*

Functional Industrial Estates exclusively for the development of electrical, electronics and instruments industries have been set up at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Kakkalur, Coimbatore and Madurai. These estates provide employment to about 6,000 persons.

Developed plots estate has also been set up in Perungudi in an area of 106 acres. New areas for developing them into plots were being acquired to meet the increased demand and when fully developed, the developed plots estate can house another 250 industries with employment potential for 5,000 men and women.

#### *Testing and quality control facilities :*

The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur and the Electronic Test and Development Centre at Adyar and the Electronic Testing Laboratory, Madurai provide a wide range of testing and product development facilities for a number of Electrical and Electronic Industries in the State. In all, during the year 1985-86 (upto 31st March 1986) about 62,500 tests were conducted and a sum

of Rs. 1.63 lakhs was realised as service charges. The Data Bank for Information Centre, Thiruvannamur provides comprehensive guidance to the existing and new entrepreneurs in the Development of Electronics industry.

#### *Electro Medical Equipment Centres :*

During 1985-86 (upto 31st March 1986) the Service Centres for Electro Medical Equipments at Guindy, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore and serviced 4,307 equipments and the value of servicing charges realised was of the order of Rs. 13.25 lakhs.

#### *Chemical Wing :*

The Department pays significant attention for the development of small scale chemical industries in Tamil Nadu.

During the year 1985-86 the number of industries benefited by the testing facilities offered by the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy, Regional Testing Laboratory, Madurai and Coimbatore, Sago and Starch Research Laboratory, Salem and the State Research Station for Salt and Marine Chemical, Tuticorin was 4,760.

Important scarce raw materials allotted during 1985-86 (upto 31st March 1986) are as follows :—

Paraffin Wax—	4,060 M.T.
Match Wax	2,940 M.T.
Palm Fatty Acid	1,229 M.T.

This branch had assisted industrial units for securing industrial raw materials as follows during 1985-86 :—

1. Denatured spirit	18
2. Production Programme [approval for pesticides]	12
3. L.P.G. Cylinders	11
4. Furnace Oil	29

#### *Data Bank for Chemical Industries :*

During the year 1985-86, 1,501 data were updated and 192 new data were collected. 385 copies of project profiles were given to the entrepreneurs, 265 technical enquiries were answered.

#### *Survey and Statistical Wing :*

Vital statistical data from all the registered Small Scale Industrial Units in this State are collected and compiled. As a result of vigorous follow up measures taken by the Directorate, the number of permanently registered units went up from 55,845 as on 31st December 1984 to 71,774 at the end of March 1986.

#### *Engineering Wing :*

The Department renders assistance to Small Scale Units by assessing capacity, getting allocation and ensuring distribution on rational basis of both indigenous and imported raw materials.

The number of small scale industries which had received assistance in getting different categories of scarce raw materials in the year 1985 is furnished below :-

	Number of Units.	Quantity. M.Ts. in lakhs.
1. Pig Iron .. .. .	509	2.75
2. Iron and Steel .. .. .	2,600	1.45
3. Coke .. .. .	509	0.92
4. Coal .. .. .	255	2.87
5. Slack Coal .. .. .	275	2.02
6. Non-Ferrous .. .. .	815	0.01
Total	4,963	10.02

During the year 1985-86 the growth in this sector was note worth. The number of Industrial Co-operative, which stood at 297 at the end of March 1978 rose to 600 at the end of March 1986. Their production and sales had also gone up significantly from Rs. 15,00 crores and Rs. 17.62 crores respectively in 1977-78 to Rs. 70.02 crores and Rs. 87.38 crores as on 31st March 1986.

#### Tamil Nadu State Industrial Co-operative Bank :

The Bank provides term loans and cash credit loans to Industrial Co-operative societies in the State. The bank had advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 805.47 lakhs as on 31st March 1986.

#### Sago and Starch Industry :

Out of 50,000 hectares of land under Tapioca cultivation in Tamil Nadu nearly 23,000 hectares are in Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

The value of sago and starch marketed by the Service Industrial Co-operative Society during the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 was of the order of Rs. 29.73 crores.

#### Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories :

There are 15 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in the Nilgiris district. 8,983 small Tea growers, owning 17,699 acres of tea gardens are members of the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories. These factories provide direct and indirect employment to about 54,240 persons. A modernisation scheme for the First Industrial Co-operative Factory (viz.) Kundha Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory has been drawn up at a cost of Rs. 17.40 lakhs, to be implemented with the assistance of National Co-operative Development Corporation. The National Co-operative Development Corporation had sanctioned Rs. 13.92 lakh to the factory as per its patterns of assistance and the modernisation work is in progress. Similarly, the modernisation of two more Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories viz., Ithalara and Kaikatty Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and

Rs. 24.60 lakhs respectively had also been approved by the National Co-operative Development Corporation. During the year 1985-86 (upto 31st March 1986) these societies had produced and sold tea to the value of Rs. 1,055.92 lakhs and Rs. 1,064.97 respectively.

#### Match Industrial Co-operatives :

At the end of 31st March 1986, there were 81 Small Match Producers service industrial co-operative societies. The production and sales of matches during 1985-86 (upto 31st March 1986) were of the order of Rs. 11.19 crores and Rs. 12.33 crores respectively.

With a view to increase the production of finished leather and to step up its export, the Government of Tamil Nadu had set up leather finishing services centres in the Co-operative Sector at Vaniyambadi, Ranipet, Pernampet and Dindigul.

The leather finishing service society at Vaniyambadi provides service facilities to more than 200 tanneries located in and around Vaniyambadi. The Society had undertaken service work and earned service charges of Rs. 12.42 lakhs upto 31st March 1986. The societies at Dindigul, Pernampet and Ranipet have commenced their operations.

#### Coir Industry :

At the end of 1985-86 (31-3-1986) it has been estimated that 373 mechanised private coir units were in existence in Tamil Nadu in the Brown Fibre Sector employing about 6,500 persons. It has also been estimated that in the traditional white fibre sector about 4,800 people totalling 11,300 in all were employed, producing about 44,550 M.T. of coir fibre per annum utilising 50 percent of the total production of husk for Industrial purposes.

Apart from the above, there were 62 Coir units as on 31st March 1986 in the Co-operative Sector of which 13 were defibering units. It is estimated that when all the above 13 defiberating units go into production to their full installed capacity, they would produce about 15,600 M.T. of Coir fibre per year, providing employment to 300 persons.

So far, a sum of Rs. 84.56 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government under various schemes for the development of Coir Industry in Tamil Nadu and the performance of these 62 Coir Societies are as follows :

Production .. .. .	Rs. 90.70 lakhs.
Sales .. .. .	Rs. 85.82 lakhs.

#### Exhibition Wing :

The Directorate participated in the pageantry procession held on as part of the Republic Day Celebrations at Madras and highlighted the activities and achievements of the Department by means of a float.

This Directorate participated in the Exhibition conducted at Madras, Vellore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Salem, Dharmapuri and Bombay.

## STATE GEOLOGY AND MINING

The Department of Geology and Mining continued its functions in the fields of (i) exploration for industrial minerals and feasibilities of setting up mineral based industries in the State and (ii) mineral administration in the State by way of processing of mineral concession applications with technical recommendations to Government; stream lining the mining activities for augmenting the mineral revenue and arresting leakage of revenue through technical liaison with the Collectors at the District level and assisting the Government in evolving suitable mineral policies in the implementation of the Acts and Rules governing both major and minor minerals.

The Mineral Exploration Wing of the Department had carried out a number of investigations during 1985-86 the details of which are furnished below :

## I. Spill over investigations :

1. *Investigation for Gold near Maharajagada, area in Krishnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri district.*—The Phase-I investigation was completed by June 1983 and a detailed report was submitted on the results achieved. The second phase of the exploration was commenced from August, 1984. Encouraged by the results so far achieved and with a view to increase in the tempo of work, a scheme was sanctioned by the Government for detailed exploration including drilling for gold in Maharajagada and Naralappalli Reserve Forest areas.

2. *Investigation of limestone deposits around Ariyalur in Tiruchirappalli district.*—A detailed exploration including drilling for limestone in Anandavadi and Perianagalur areas commenced during June, 1984 was continued and completed in May, 1985. In all, 27 bore holes in Anandavadi area; 11 bore holes in Perianagalur and 3 bore holes in Kallakurichi area were put down; total depth drilled being 848 metres in Anandavadi and 440 metres in Perianagalur area respectively. About 600 core samples and 316 sludge samples were collected from the above said areas. The estimation of reserves and the compilation of the report are under progress.

3. *Investigation for semi precious and precious stones in Sevitturampatti area of Namakkal Taluk, Salem district.*—About a kilometre northeast of Sevitturampatti village in Namakkal Taluk, Salem district, a target area of one sq. km. was selected for prospecting for precious and semi precious stones. A regular grid of 50 m. interval was laid and in all, 64 pits were put down for a depth of 3 to 7 metres. The old workings and the reworked material were also examined in this area. semi precious varieties of garnets ruby, cordierite and spinel were collected from the pits. The semi-precious/precious minerals were concentrated mostly at the contact between the metabasites and the pegmatites. The samples collected

are being washed to evaluate the recovery of the semi-precious precious stones besides determining their characteristics and their value.

4. *Investigation for quartz and feldspar in Periyar district.*—A systematic investigation for locating pegmatite bodies with promising occurrences of quartz and feldspar was carried out in and around Vellakoil and Kangeyam in Periyar District. In all, 40 occurrences were identified in Uthamapalayam, Pachchapalayam, Olai-palayam, Vellakoil and Lakmanaickenpatti villages. The inferred reserves of quartz and feldspar in the above areas are as follows :—

(a) Uthamapalayam .. village.	37,500 tonnes of quartz. 28,500 tonnes of feldspar.
(b) Pachchapalayam and Palipalayam villages	34,000 tonnes of quartz. 3,000 tonnes of feldspar.
(c) Vellakoil Village ..	15,500 tonnes of quartz. 2,500 tonnes of feldspar.
(d) Lakmanaickenpatti	11,000 tonnes of quartz. 7,000 tonnes of feldspar.

During the second phase of work about 70 promising occurrences were examined around Sivammalai, Pungan-durai Alambadi, Veeracholapuram, Pudupai etc. villages and an inferred reserves of about 60,000 tonnes of quartz and 30,000 tonnes of feldspar has been estimated.

## II. New Investigations :

5. *Investigation for clay in Tharanipalayam village Lalgudi taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.*—Detailed investigation of the clay (upper gondwana) occurring over an extent of 30.40 acres in Tharanipalayam village, Lalgudi taluk, Tiruchirappalli district was carried out for estimating the reserves at the instance of Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited. 13 sugar holes were drilled upto depths of 15 metres and 116 samples were collected. The clay is compact, brown and yellowish brown often mottled and inter-bedded with ferruginous matter. A reserve of 2.4 million tonnes of clay has been estimated for a depth of 15 metres and 65 percent recovery.

## III. Special Investigations :

*Investigation of Earth Tremor near Ariyalur in Tiruchirappalli district.*—Earth tremor of mild intensity was experienced for a few seconds in Kokkudi and Kannigapuram villages about 20 kilometres south and south west of Ariyalur in Tiruchirappalli district on 6th October 1985. As per the recordings at Gowribidanur Array Station of B.A.R.C., the earth tremor recorded 14 hours 13 minutes 5.8 seconds I.S.T. with a magnitude of 3.6 to 3.9 in Richter's scale. A systematic investigation was taken upto record the field evidences and to locate the possible position of

the epicentre. It has been found that the epicentre lies between Kannigapuram and Kokkudi villages and is very close to the Archaean cretaceous contact. It is quite possible that certain minor readjustments of rocks along the major lineaments could have triggered such mild tremors. Since the magnitude is less and there were no visible damages, the source is believed to lie within the shallow depths of 6 to 8 kilometres below earth's surface.

2. *Study of the strength of foundation in Periyar Dam Madurai district.*— At the instance of the P.W.D. (Irrigation) the department took up the drilling work in the old masonry dam at Periyar in order to find the nature of materials used in the original foundation. This work which was taken up by the end of 1984 was continued and completed. In all, three bore holes were drilled for a total depth of about 70.0 metres.

3. *Feasibility studies for manufacture of Sponge from utilising the low grade iron ores of Thiruvannamalai area.*— The feasibility studies for the manufacture of sponge iron utilising the low grade magnetite quartzite of Thiruvannamalai area were taken up by this department in collaboration with National Metallurgical Laboratory, Madras and Sponge Iron India Limited, Andhra Pradesh. The bulk sample was collected and concentrates were prepared at the Mineral Treatment Laboratory, Salem. Two sets of pellets each of 250 kilogrammes were manufactured by N.M.L., Madras as per the specifications of S.I.L.L. It has been proved that it is possible to manufacture sponge iron out of the low grade iron of Thiruvannamalai area by direct reduction process, in solid state itself. The results compared well with those obtained from some of the rich ores from Bellary Hospet and Bailadilla areas.

#### *Chemical analysis :*

The Chemical Laboratory attached to the department has analysed 1,362 samples of limestone, kankar, quartz feldspar, clay, magnetite iron ore etc. during the period under review.

#### *Mineral Administration :*

The mineral administration work at the apex levels included processing of mineral concession application and forwarding the same with technical recommendation to Government for final orders. Besides, appeal petitions relating to minor mineral concessions are processed and orders issued. Parawar remarks on writ petitions in respect of both major and minor minerals are furnished to Government. At the district level, the Assistant Directors of this Department assist the Collectors in the day to day mineral administration work, besides taking up field inspections of areas applied for mineral concession and reconnaissance survey of the reported mineral occurrences. Mines and quarries are being inspected regularly to check the accounts of the lessees and to cause remedying of breaches of rules and regulations in the mines by the lessees. Minerals production and revenue derived from the mine sector are properly correlated and reconciled. Periodical inspections by the District Officers and by Senior Officers from headquarters have to a large extent arrested illicit mining and unauthorised transport of minerals.

The total mineral revenue receipts for 1985-86 was 4.43 crores. Besides, the receipts from grant, renewal of 432 certificates of approval amounted to Rs. 1.53 lakhs.

### STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU (SIPCOT).

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the specific objectives of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries and to hasten the dispersal of industries in the backward areas of the State. The Corporation commenced its activities in 1972-73 with paid up share Capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. The paid up capital has since been increased to Rs. 2,090 lakhs during the last fourteen years. The Corporation started earning profit from its third year onwards. The net profit before tax in the year 1985-86 after providing for all expenses and depreciation was Rs. 203.62 lakhs as against Rs. 116.56 lakhs during 1984-85.

With a modest business of Rs. 2.32 crores in 1972-73 the first year of its operation, SIPCOT completed its 14th year on 31st March 1986 with a total sanctioned assistance of Rs. 283.39 crores. About 2,300 was the

employment potential of SIPCOT assisted units in the year 1972-73 and it had grown to 91,000 persons in fourteen years.

#### *1. Finance Assistance :*

*Term Loan.*— The sanction of term loan upto 31st March 1986 amounted to Rs. 20,055.94 lakhs covering 492 projects. The total disbursement as on 31st March 1986 was Rs. 12,802.79 lakhs which represented nearly 64 per cent of the total sanction. During the year 1985-86 the Corporation achieved record term loan sanction and disbursement of Rs. 4,879 lakhs and Rs. 3,184 lakhs respectively.

*Underwriting/Direct Subscription.*— SIPCOT has so far sanctioned underwriting/District subscription/SIPCOT soft loan facility to the extent of Rs. 246.13 lakhs in respect of 60 units during the last 14 years.

*Seed Capital.*— The seed capital assistance is given to a new qualified entrepreneur for setting up a medium

unit for the first time. The IDBI's seed capital scheme was started in September 1976 but the implementation was taken up only during 1977-78. Seed Capital was sanctioned upto 31st March 1986 to the extent of Rs. 551.16 lakhs in respect of 67 units. The total amount disbursed under IDBI seed capital scheme amounted to Rs. 409.31 lakhs representing 74 per cent of total sanction. During the year 1985-86 seed capital sanction and disbursement of Rs. 134.60 lakhs and Rs. 101.80 lakhs respectively were accorded by SIPCOT.

## 2. Incentives :

**Interest Free Sales Tax Loan.**—Interest free Sales Tax Loan is given to existing units for setting up expansion or diversification in notified areas or to new units coming up in notified areas. The amount of cumulative net sanction of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan sanctioned to existing unit/new unit in notified backward areas upto 31st March 1986 was Rs. 3,069.98 lakhs. The amount disbursed was Rs. 2,717.69 lakhs. During 1985-86, Interest Free Sales Tax Loan sanction and disbursement of Rs. 492.10 lakhs and Rs. 401.26 lakhs respectively were achieved by the Corporation.

**Central Subsidy.**—Tamil Nadu holds the first position among all the States in the coverage under Central Subsidy Scheme indicating clearly that this State is the foremost in the promotion of industrial units in the backward areas. The amount of subsidy sanctioned to industrial units in Tamil Nadu by the various financial institutions was Rs. 28.23 crores as on 31st March 1986. During 1985-86 SIPCOT disbursed Central Subsidy of Rs. 398.35 lakhs.

**Growth Centres.**—In order to give a powerful thrust to the dispersal of industries in backward areas, SIPCOT has taken a strategy of selecting growth centres which have potential for development and providing all infrastructure facilities in these centres to facilitate promotion of projects in these areas. Salient features of SIPCOT's growth centres already developed and under-developed are outlined below :—

**Ranipet Industrial Complex.**—Towards the end of 1972-73 SIPCOT took over from the Government an area of about 730 acres at Ranipet in I phase and 140 acres in II phase for the development of its first Major Industrial Complex. The various infrastructural facilities like power, water, housing, medical, telephone, telex, post office, police station, hotel etc., required for the industries had been provided. So far SIPCOT had incurred Rs. 152 lakhs towards the development of the Complex. There is provision for establishing 85 medium scale industries and 150 small scale industries. 45 medium units and 30 small scale units have already been functioning in the complex. When all the units go into production they would provide employment to 10,000 persons. Almost all plots have been allotted and an additional area of 150 acres has been acquired to develop the Second Complex. An area of 50 acres are been allotted to Messrs. Enfield India.

**Hosur Industrial Complex.**—During the year 1974-75, SIPCOT developed one of the most successful industrial complexes near Hosur in Dharmapuri District, over an area of 1,200 acres with all infrastructural facilities. The complex at Hosur is located on the National Highway (No. 7) about 35 Km. from Bangalore. Most of the development works have been completed. SIPCOT has so far incurred Rs. 189 lakhs towards the development of this complex. Developed plots have been allotted to 110 entrepreneurs and other Government undertakings like SIDCO, Anna Transport Corporation, Housing Board etc., Out of 110 allottees 71 allottees have completed the project and commenced commercial production. When all the 110 allottees go into production, they would provide employment to 15,000 persons.

Enthused by the tremendous success of the first complex and overwhelming response from the entrepreneurs, SIPCOT have initiated action to acquire an additional area of 500 acres in Hosur-Krishnagiri Highway Road, 8 Kms. from the existing complex to develop second complex in Hosur.

Encouraged by response from the entrepreneurs for locating industries, SIPCOT has been developing the following new growth centres :—

**Gummidipoondi Industrial Complex.**—Gummidipoondi located 45 Km. from Madras on the Madras-Nellore Highway and on the Madras-Calcutta broad gauge railway line is for all practical purposes a satellite town of Madras City, the hub of Automobile and Allied Engineering Industries. The Complex spreads over an area of 805 acres. Thirty borewells are being drilled in this complex. So far 114 entrepreneurs have been allotted lands to an extent of 338 acres. SIPCOT had so far incurred Rs. 80 lakhs towards the development works of this complex. There is a proposal to acquire an additional extent of about 500 acres for the expansion of this complex.

**Cuddalore Industrial Complex.**—SIPCOT's Cuddalore Industrial Complex has been specially developed for large Chemical and other process industrial which are basically water and power intensive by tapping the abundant availability of ground water and the more important power, with its proximity to Neyveli Thermal Station. This Complex spreads over an area of 470 acres. SIPCOT has drilled two deep tube wells. Large joint sector projects like Vanavil Dyes and Chemicals Limited, Fibre Pipes of India, Tamil Nadu Flourine and allied Chemicals, Asian Paints and other projects for dye intermediates, bulk drugs etc., are coming up in this complex. SIPCOT has so far allotted 200 acres to 21 industries.

**Pudukkottai Industrial Complex.**—SIPCOT's Pudukkottai Industrial Complex has been selected by the Government of India as one of the nucleus plant growth centres for the accelerated development of backward areas. To

complex, located 6 Km. from Pudukkottai town, hardly an hours drive from Tiruchirappalli Airport is ideally suited to cater to the electronics and light engineering industries. This complex spreads over an area of 425 acres. An extent of 250 acres is being acquired for the expansion of this industrial complex. SIPCOT had so far allotted 60 acres to 23 industries, of which 5 are steel, aluminium casting units, 2 HDPE and Fabrication etc., units. 4 units have commenced commercial production. Employment for 1,200 persons is generated in these industries. The investment catalysed is around Rs. 975 lakhs.

*Manamadurai Industrial Complex.*—SIPCOT's Industrial Complex at Manamadurai with its proximity to Madurai (45Km.) is basically meant for general type of industries which are not water intensive, SIPCOT has 500

acres of developed lands with all infrastructural facilities like roads, drainage, telephone, telex school, hotel, hospital, etc., to offer for prospective entrepreneurs at this centre. SIPCOT has allotted land to 37 entrepreneurs to an extent of 106 acres. Of these 5 have commenced commercial production.

*Tuticorin Industrial Complex.*—The Tamil Nadu with its long coast line and climatic conditions suitable for saw production is the second largest salt producing State and has good potential for the development of salt based and marine chemical industries. This complex is being developed to accommodate these types of industries. At present land acquisition has been completed. SIPCOT's finalising appointment of an Architect in order to prepare the layout of the complex and other connected matters.

### TAMIL NADU CEMENTS CORPORATION (TANCEM)

#### General

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation (TANCEM) was incorporated on 11th February 1976 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO). TANCEM commenced business with effect from 1st April 1976. The main objectives of the Company are to produce and sell cement and cement products, deal in Lime, Limestone, Clinker, Cement Asbestos and other related items required for cement manufacture.

The Company was started with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. This was enhanced Rs. 11 crores in June 1977 and further enhanced to Rs. 12.50 crores in January 1980. Of this shares worth Rs. 12.36 crores were issued, subscribed and paid up as on 31st March 1986.

Presently two cement units of a total capacity of 9 lakhs MTs p.a. one Asbestos cement Sheet plant of a capacity of 36,000 MTs. p.a. and one Asbestos Cement Pipe Plant of a capacity of 36,000 MTs. p.a. are in operation. Besides these, TANCEM had also been handling imported cement, on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government, Housing Board etc., from time to time on requirement basis.

#### 2. Alangulam Cement Works :

Alangulam Cement Works is located in Sattur taluk of Kamarajar District. This wet process Unit went into Commercial production in 1970. The installed capacity of the plant is 4 lakhs MTs. p.a. TANCEM took over this plant from TIDCO on 1st April 1976. The unit has now completed 16 years of operation.

During 1985-86, the Unit produced 3,20,672 MTs. of cement. The production was low mainly on account of 30 percent power cut imposed by TNEB. To overcome the power restriction in Alangulam Unit TANCEM is presently installing two 2,500 K.V.A. Japanese D.G

Sets at a cost of about Rs. 275 lakhs. The installation of D.G. Sets will be completed by end of July 1986. This will help the unit to achieve its full rated capacity. The Unit is providing direct employment for nearly 1,600 persons in this backward area, besides providing considerable indirect employment in areas such as transportation of raw materials, finished goods etc.

#### 3. Ariyalur Cement Works :

Ariyalur Cement Works is located in Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli district. This is a dry process plant having an installed capacity of 5 lakhs MTs. p.a., The project originally initiated by TIDCO at a cost of Rs. 2,876 lakhs, was financed by Rs. 575 lakhs as equity contribution from TIDCO and the balance Rs. 2,301 lakhs as long term financial assistance from All India Financial Institutions and Commercial Banks.

The Project Works were commenced in January 1977. Cement production commenced on 1st August 1979. During 1985-86, the Unit produced 2,81,516 MTs. of cement. The lower production was mainly on account of 30 per cent power cut imposed by TNEB and more moisture content in the limestone. To overcome power restriction, TANCEM is presently installing three 2,500 K.V.A. D.G. Sets at a cost of Rs. 375 lakhs imported from Japan and the work is expected to be completed by end of July 1986. To overcome the problem of more moisture content in limestone, TANCEM has been taking necessary steps by undertaking a modernisation scheme and thereby to achieve full rated capacity.

Further more, TANCEM has a proposal to increase the capacity of this unit from 5 lakhs MTs. p.a. to 10 lakhs MTs. p.a. The Government of India have since issued necessary Letter of Intent. TANCEM is presently considering the various kinds of technology to be adopted for increasing the capacity. The project is expected

to cost around Rs. 50 crores. The unit is providing direct employment for about 900 persons besides providing considerable indirect employment in areas such as transportation of raw materials and finished goods etc.

#### 4. Tamil Nadu Asbestos :

Tamil Nadu Asbestos was set up in the year 1981 into Alangulam, adjacent to Alangulam Cement Works. The capacity of this Plant is 36,000 MTs. p.a. The plant commenced commercial production on 1st October 1981 and had produced 28,048 MTs. of A.O. Sheets and accessories during 1985-86.

The Unit is providing direct employment for about 250 persons besides providing considerable indirect employment in areas such as transportation of raw materials and finished goods etc.

#### 5. Tamil Nadu Asbestos Pressure Pipe Project :

Encouraged by the successful implementation of Asbestos Cement Sheet Project, TANCEM took up the implementation of Asbestos Pressure Pipe Project at Mayanur, Kulithalai Taluk in Tiruchirappalli District at a cost of Rs. 945 lakhs. The Project Works Commenced in February 1983. The capacity of the plant is 36,000 MTs. p.a. The Plant commenced trial production on 1st June 1984 and commenced commercial production on 1st October 1984. The pipes produced in this Plant will cater to the needs of Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in this State and elsewhere. During 1985-86, the unit

produced 10,037 Mts. of A.C. pipes TANCEM takes all efforts to get more orders from the Government Departments who are the consumers of the pipes so as to increase production to the rated capacity. The project is providing direct employment for about 300 persons besides providing considerable indirect employment.

#### 6. Imported Cement :

During the year 1985-86 TANCEM handled 55,000 M.Ts. of Imported Cement and distributed the same to various Government Departments and Public to the satisfaction of the Government.

#### 7. Pilot Cement Plant at Muduvathur, Thiruchirappalli-District:

TANCEM had taken over the Pilot Cement Plant at Muduvathur, Tiruchirappalli District from the Cement Research Institute (now National Council for Building Materials, Delhi) Orders of the Government of Tamil Nadu had been very recently received regarding action to be taken to dispose of this plant.

#### 8. Financial Results for the Year 1985-86 :

During 1985-86 TANCEM had incurred a net loss of Rs. 235.97 lakhs after providing depreciation of Rs. 450.91 lakhs and Investments Allowance of Rs. 4.80 lakhs. During 1985-86 the Corporation had however, earned a cash profit of Rs. 219.74 lakhs and thereby TANCEM repaid the term loan which was due for repayment upto 31st March 1986.

### TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED (TACEL)

Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited (TACEL) was incorporated on 14th December 1973 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 200 lakhs. It was formed with ceramics and allied units for unified development of ceramic industry in the State. The units of TACEL are mainly concentrated at Vridhachalam in South Arcot District. Various products manufactured by the units of TACEL are detailed below :—

Units.	Items of manufacture/ Service rendered.
(1)	(2)
<b>I. Commercial Units.</b>	
1 Tacel Ceramics Vridhachalam.	Sanitarywares, Crockery and Insulators.
2 Tacel Stoneware Pipes, Vridhachalam.	Stoneware Pipes and its specials.
3 Tacel Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumuzhalsal	High quality wirecut bricks.

#### II. Developmental Units.

Units.	Items of manufacture/ Service rendered.
(1)	(2)
4 Tacel functional Industrial Estate, Vridhachalam.	Letting out of Industrial sheds to small scale ceramic entrepreneurs at subsidised rates of rents.
5 Tacel Service Centre for Ceramics, Vridhachalam.	Supply of processed body and glaze and rendering of firing facilities in draughts kilns and Tunnelkiln to the small scale ceramic manufacturers in and around Vridhachalam.

#### III. Training-cum-Employment Oriented Units.

6 Tacel Art Pottery, Vridhachalam.	Artwares.
7 Tacel Ceramic Centre, Omalur.	Pickle jars, refractory bricks and artwares.

2. The Industrial Estate, Vridhachalam offers Industrial Sheds to small scale ceramic entrepreneurs at concessional rates of rent. TACEL Service Centre for Ceramics provides them with necessary processed raw material and better firing facilities in the modern tunnel kiln in order to develop and promote ceramic industry in the area.

3. The training units run by TACEL provide training for rural semi-educated youths in the basics of ceramic modelling and production techniques. The pickle jars produced at the Ceramic Centre, Omalur and the wirecut bricks manufactured at Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai are noted for their quality.

4. TACEL also runs show rooms at Madras, Bangalore and Ernakulam for promoting the sale of its products in and around the State. The Poompuhar Handicrafts Corporation has agreed to sell TACEL artware products through its sales outlets at New Delhi, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli on consignment basis for 10 per cent commission on the value of the products. TACEL's products enjoy good reputation in the market for their quality and reasonable prices. TACEL provides direct employment to nearly 1,000 persons and indirect employment for another 1,000 persons.

5. The total annual production of all the units of TACEL for the year 1985-86 was Rs. 240.00 lakhs and sales value was Rs. 231 lakhs. The loss for the year 1985-86 would be Rs. 58.42 lakhs (provisional). The loss for the year 1984-85 was Rs. 62.66 lakhs.

6. In Ceramic Factory, Vridhachalam there was no production in the unit from February 1985 to June 1985 due to break down of tunnel kiln. Further, there has been steady and constant increase in the cost of inputs like raw materials, wages, furnace oil, etc. and TACE/ could not correspondingly increase the production value. Also due to stiff competition in the market, the increase in cost of production could not be offset by increasing the price for TACEL's products. However, to absorb the increase in cost to certain extent, TACEL had revised the prices of their products from December 1985 onwards little below the level of reputed ceramic manufacturers like Parry and Neycer. TACEL had also increased the percentage of first class products by adopting the methods followed by their competitors.

7. The Stoneware Pipe Factory at Vridhachalam could not reduce the cost of production due to higher coal consumption in the down draught Kiln firing nor TACE which maintains the good quality of its product can increase the price, as cheap products fired in the Continuous Chamber Kiln were available in the market. In order to minimise coal consumption and also to achieve optimum installed capacity of the unit, the Government had approved TACEL's scheme for construction of a continuous Chamber Kiln in the Pipe Factory and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs as equity assistance to TACEL for implementing the scheme. On implementation of the scheme the firing cost of the Pipe Factory would be reduced to about one-third of the present cost.

### TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TIDCO).

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) was incorporated in 1965 by the Government of Tamil Nadu to set up Cement Plant at Alangulam and a continuous Casting plant in Arakonam in Public Sector. Subsequently, TIDCO expanded its activities and established large and medium scale industries in Joint Sector in consonance with the Government of India's policy. This marked a turning point of TIDCO and opened out new avenues in industrialisation of Tamil Nadu. The aim was to synthesise the initiative and enterprise of private entrepreneurs and spur the activities for rapid industrial growth in the State.

The authorised share capital of TIDCO as on 31st March 1986 is Rs. 70.00 crores of which Rs. 59.73 crores has been subscribed.

TIDCO has so far successfully sponsored 46 projects in Public and Joint sector. The total capital outlay on all these projects works out to Rs. 624 crores. The TIDCO's investment in these projects works out to Rs. 70 crores and

the employment opportunities created is for 16,000 persons. During the year 1985-86, TIDCO's operations had ended profitably.

#### Subsidiary Companies.

1. *Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation (TANCEM)*—During 1976, TANCEM was formed as a subsidiary Company to run the Alangulam Cement plant and to implement a new cement project in Ariyalur. Later Asbestos Cement sheet project and Asbestos Pressure Pipes Project had been successfully implemented by TANCEM.

2. *Tamil Nadu Chemical Products*.—This company manufactures Sodium Hydrosulphate and Liquid Sulphur di-Oxide. This company has also taken up a diversification programme to produce magnesium metal from the salt bittern at an estimated cost of Rs. 520 lakhs. The project is located in Valinokkam, Ramanathapuram district, an industrially backward area.

3. *Tamil Nadu Steels (TNSL)*.—TNSL was formed as a subsidiary company to take over and run the steel plant.

at Arakkonam. The performance of this unit continues to be satisfactory. A re-rolling Mill has been set up at Arakkonam at a cost of Rs. 782.10 lakhs. The commercial production commenced during May 1984.

4. *Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives (TEL).*—TEL was formed to implement the Industrial Explosives projects with a capacity of 15,000 tonnes per annum in Vandarainchanganal village, near Katpadi, North Arcot district at an estimated cost of Rs. 23 crores. The project was implemented successfully. The Commercial production commenced in February 1986.

5. *Detonators and Detonating Fuses Project.*—Detonators and Detonating Fuses Projects are used as accessories to explosives. This project is being implemented with a capacity of 40 million Numbers of Detonators and 10 million meters of detonating fuses with technical know-how from Messrs. Josef Meissners of West Germany. This is expected to be completed in December 1986.

#### Joint Sector Projects.

During the year under review the following two joint venture companies went on stream, thus increasing the total number of companies under production to 26.

Name of the Company.	Product.	Commencement of production
(1)	(2)	(3)
1) Fibre Pipes (India) Limited.	Pitch Fibre Pipes and Accessories.	April 1985.
(2) Fabline Limited	Chemical Equipment Fabrication.	January 1986.

A brief performance of some of the joint sector companies is given below :—

#### *Asian Bearings Limited.*

This company incurred a capital expenditure of Rs. 19.99 crores to build a capacity to manufacture 21 lakh ball bearing and 6 lakh taper roller bearings. During the year 1985-86 (18 months), ABL produced bearings and forgings to the value of Rs. 653.42 lakhs comparing to the production of Rs. 372.8 lakhs during 1984-85.

#### *Dynavision Limited.*

This company had produced 88519 TV sets out of which 24,836 colour TV sets during the year ended 31st December 1985. The company had achieved an increased turn over of Rs. 29.53 crores. The performance of the company is quite satisfactory. The company aims for further increased production during the current year and also has plans for diversification.

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#### *Great Sea Trawler Building Yard Mandapam Limited :—*

Though the project was suffering for want of orders during the initial period, it had made a break-through and had started earning profit from 1979-80 onwards. The company has undertaken construction of small inshore vessels also and is exploring new markets.

#### *Kumar Chemicals and Industries Limited :—*

The company commenced production of Sulfuric acid in addition to sulphuric acid during 1984. The company is maintaining a high level of performance in Sulphuric Acid. The Company is implementing a 200 TPD Single Superphosphate project as diversification to improve its profitability.

#### *Marthi Crystal Salt Company Limited :*

The salt works attained a production of 25,000 tonnes in 1985. However, floods led to loss of 17,000 tonnes of salt. The operation beginning from January 1986 is satisfactory and it is expected to produce 35,000 tonnes of Salt.

#### *Pandian Chemicals Limited :*

The company is earning substantial profits and declared dividend at the rate of 10 per cent from the year 1979-80 onwards. The company had also issued bonus shares during 1979-80 and 1983-84 to their share-holders. During 1985-86, the company had made a cumulative production turnover of 10,986 MT. of Potassium Chlorate to the value of Rs. 111.17 lakhs.

#### *Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited :—*

The company produced about 3,37,000 tonnes of Ammonia, 5,80,000 Tonnes of Urea and 1,62,000 tonnes of fertilisers during the year 1985. The company had earned a profit of Rs. 76 crores. Net profit after depreciation, interest charges and tax is about Rs. 39 crores. The company had declared 20 per cent dividend on equity share capital.

#### *Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited :*

The company produced during 1985, 62,980 tonnes of Soda Ash, 56,830 tonnes of Ammonium chloride and 51,412 tonnes of Detergents. The Company had incurred a loss of Rs. 71.32 lakhs as against Rs. 92 lakhs in the previous year.

#### *Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited :*

The company was set up for the manufacture of 4,315 tonnes of Sodium Bichromate, 3,300 tonnes of Basic Chromium Sulphate tanning powder and 3,400 tonnes of white sodium sulphate at a project cost of Rs. 1.91 crores. The cumulative loss as on 31st March 1985 improving was Rs. 271.28 lakhs as against the equity capital of Rs. 400 lakhs. However, the company's performance is improving.

**Tamil Nadu Dada Pharmaceuticals Limited :**

The company had earned a net profit of Rs. 40.77 lakhs during the year ended June 1985. During the year the Company had issued 5,40,480 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 4 per share. The company plans to maintain its growth both in formulations and bulk drugs.

**Vanavil Dyes and Chemicals Limited (VDCL) :**

VDCL had completed implementation of its fast colour base project and had successfully commenced production in February 1985. The production achieved during the year January-December 1985 was 293.98 tonnes of Naphthols

and Fast Colour bases and Intermediates.

**Projects under implementation :**

Besides the above, the joint sector companies such as Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Limited, Pentasia Chemicals Limited, Kamar Petrochemicals and Plastics Limited (Polyols Projects) are under various stages of implementation and are expected to commence commercial production by the end of 1987.

Further North Arcot Leathers Limited, Carter Black Project Madras Magnetic Media Limited, Titan Watches Limited, and Ammonium Nitrate and Nitric Acid Project are in various stages of implementation.

**TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION. (T.I.C.)****INTRODUCTION.**

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (T.I.C.), the Premier State Level Financial Institution was incorporated in 1949 as a Company under the Companies Act. The Corporation extends term loans for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments for setting up of industries upto a maximum of Rs. 60 lakhs. Priority is given to Small and Tiny Sector Industrial Units in backward areas. Out of the total sanction of the Corporation more than 90 per cent assistance had been extended to Small Scale Industries.

**Applicability of S.F.C. Act :**

The Corporation through registered under the Companies Act 1949, is deemed to be a State Financial Corporation under the S.F.C. Act 1950 and carries out the functions and responsibilities of State Financial Corporations. There are now 18 S.F.Cs. in the country. Certain sections of the S.F.C. Act have been made applicable to T.I.C. and T.I.C. functions more or less as on S.F.C. like other S.F.Cs. which get refinance funds from I.D.B.I.

The main source of funds consists of Refinance from I.D.B.I., bonds and share capital. The position as on 31st March 1986 is as under :—

	RUPEES IN CRORES.
1. Refinance from I.D.B.I.	127.10
2. Bonds	65.9
3. Capital	29.9

**Capital Structure :**

The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation at present is Rs. 40 crores. As on 31st March 1986 the

position relating to pattern of share holding of the Corporation held by different categories of share holders were as given below :—

	Amount Rs. in Lakhs.	Percentage has on 31st March 1986
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Government of Tamil Nadu ..	1,602	3.542
2 I.D.B.I. .. .. .	1,350	45.00
3 Government of Pondicherry ..	15	0.50
4 General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries ..	8	0.26
5 L.I.C. of India .. .. .	4	0.13
6 Other Banks including Co-oper- ative Banks .. .. .	20	0.69
Total ..	2,999	100.00

**Profit of the Corporation :**

The net profit earned by the Corporation during 1984-85 was Rs. 196.54 lakhs.

**Performance of T.I.C. :**

(RUPEES IN CRORES)

Year.	Sanction.	Disbursement.	Collection.
1985-86	93.00	63.00	42.50

**Assistance to Small Scale Industries :**

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Year.	Total sanction.	Assistance to Small Scale Industries.	Percentage of assistance to S.S.I out of the total sanction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	93.00	96.24	93.

**Employment Generated :**

The employment generated by the units assisted by the Corporation for the last 8 years i.e., from 1978-79 to 1985-86 is 2,43,443 Nos.

**Special Schemes :**

The Corporation operates special schemes such as Soft loan, Transport loan, Generator loan etc. Under one of these special schemes the maximum loan available to Registered Medical Practitioners has been enhanced from 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 15.00 lakhs i.e., Rs. 5.00 lakhs for putting up nursing homes, clinics for setting up medical practice in rural and semiurban areas up to the first grade municipalities and upto Rs. 15.00 lakhs for purchase of electro medical, sophisticated equipment for professional use anywhere in Tamil Nadu.

Under the Soft Loan Scheme, given at the rate of 1 per cent of interest to first generation entrepreneurs and technically qualified persons who do not have enough resources of their own financial assistance extended during 1985-86 is as follows :—

Number.	Amount (Rupees in lakhs).
(1)	(2)
333	198

The maximum loan that can be given as soft loan is Rs. 2.00 lakhs or 20 per cent of the project cost, whichever is lower. However, this can be supplemented by Seed Capital assistance from I.D.B.I., generally given up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the project cost.

**Subsidy.**

Certain taluks have been declared as eligible for Central, State Subsidy of 15 per cent, 10 per cent of the capital assests of projects and T.I.I.C. directly disburses the Central, State Subsidy out of its own funds at free of interest immediately after the sanction is made by the State Level Committee. The subsidy assistance extended from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 is as follows :—

Number. Amount.  
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Central Subsidy .. ..	957	263.06
State Subsidy .. ..	344	213.73
Total .. ..	1,301	475.79

**Future Plans :**

The approved target and achievements for the year 1985-86 are as follows:—

Target .. .. Achievements.  
(Provisional)  
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Sanction .. ..	71.00	93.00
Disbursement .. ..	61.00	63.00
Collection .. ..	38.00	42.50

**TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. (T.A.L.C.O.)****INTRODUCTION.**

Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation (TALCO) a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking was incorporated during March 21, 1983 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. In the first two years of activities, it was concentrating on its future activities such as infrastructural facilities, market study and finding out a suitable Brand Name, etc. The aim of the T.A.L.C.O. is to develop leather industry in Tamil Nadu, to assist artisans in lower sector, to give infrastructural facilities to small tanners etc.

2. A multi-facet Committee consisting of experts which was formed by Government of Tamil Nadu recommended the following schemes for implementation by TALCO.—

(1) Starting of Raw Materials Bank for Footwear and Leather Goods.

(2) Starting of Training Centres for Women.

(3) Starting of Leather Industrial Estates.

(4) Starting of Common facility Centres.

(5) Putting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants.

3. With a view to achieve the above objects, TALCO had formulated schemes as noted below:—

1. *Material Bank.*—For the benefit of small tanners in and around Dindigul area, a Material Bank had been started. Materials required by the tanners sold in

reasonable prices. Upto the end of March 1986 this Bank had achieved a sale of Rs. 5.07 lakhs. Similarly another Materials Bank had been started at Erode for the benefit of small tanners. Upto the end of March 1986, this Bank had achieved a sale of Rs. 0.27 lakhs. About 150 small tanners are benefitted although these two Banks. Similarly there is a proposal to start two Material Banks. One at Pernambut and another at Perambur. The small tanners in these areas will be benefitted through these Banks.

2. *Training Centre.*—During Seventh Plan, there is a demand in the country for production of 21 million Footwear and 11 million Shoe Uppers. In addition, there is a demand for about 8 lakhs of leather garments. By achieving this, there is a prospect of employment of 1,91,500 persons. With a view to achieve this target TALCO had formulated a Training Programme each of 9 months duration for giving training to 20 persons of Hindu Adi Dravidar men and women. For investment and other expenditure, TALCO have approached the Government of India for allotting funds from Leather Development Fund (L.D.F.) and from special Central Assistance Fund. After getting the allotment of funds from the above institutions, the Training Centre will be started shortly.

3. *Serving the Community.*—Presently, Tamil Nadu is faced with immense problems of effluent disposal which arises out of the basic tanning activity which had been going on in the State for a long time. This problem is compounded as early as from 1842. Hardly 2 or 3 tanneries, out of total 525 tanneries in Tamil Nadu have put up effluent treatment plants. The problem is compounded by the fact that as many as 500 tanners are in the small scale sector—many in the cottage sector—and only 23 in the organised sector. Despite several High Power Committee studying the problem and making weighty recommendations as early as from 1939 the problem is not solved yet.

2. With a view to achieve this, TALCO had set up a Nucleus Environment Cell with the following two major responsibilities :—

(i) To act as a Nodal agency for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plant taking complete responsibilities for design, detailed engineering D.P.R.

Preparation, Financing Execution and Maintenance of C.E.T. Plants.

(ii) Providing “Escot Service” for the small tanneries rendering a wide range of services including preparation of flow sheets and technology, taking the help of Central Leather Research Institute wherever it is necessary—project report techno-economic appraisal, filling up the loan application for term financing institutions, etc. As a first effort, TALCO is going to put up a Common effluent Treatment Plant under Joint Sector, costing about Rs. 220 lakhs to help 79 tanners in the area. For funding pattern, Government of India (Department of Environments) has agreed to give Rs. 25 lakhs and Government of Tamil Nadu has agreed Rs. 15 lakhs as equity. Out of this, Government of India have already released Rs. 10 lakhs and release from Government of Tamil Nadu is awaited. The balance fund will be given by the tanners as equity and loan.

3. Messrs. Paramount Pollution Control Systems have prepared a detailed project for this. The acquisition of 25 acres of land has been taken up. This Joint Sector will be incorporated under the name and style of TALCO Vaniyambadi Tanners Enviro Control Systems Limited, shortly. It is expected that this plant will be put in operation by October 1987.

4. Similarly, there is a proposal to put up a Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Erode for the benefit of small tanners in and around area. The planning is in preliminary stage.

4. *Service to small Producers.*—Marketing had been the limiting factor for the growth of Leather goods and foot wear industry. The phenomenal flow of foot wear into Tamil Nadu from upcountries had been largely due to the inadequate marketing arrangements in the State. TALCO would help small producers of foot wear and leather goods by providing marketing support to them. The Brand Name of TALCO “Supra” would be promoted with a massive advertisement campaign and a network of show rooms would be opened in a phased manner.

2. In achieving this objective TALCO had recently participated in the Tamil Nadu Tourist and Industrial Trade Fair conducted at Madras and in 3 months’ period, a sale turnover of Rs. 2.52 lakhs of footwear and leather goods was achieved by gaining public responses.

### TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE LIMITED (TANMAG.)

Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited (TANMAG) commenced its operation on 17th January 1979 as a “RAISING CONTRACTOR” to Government of Tamil Nadu to operate the Magnesite Mines in Salem.

The Government of Tamil Nadu contributed Rs. 550 lakhs towards share capital to the Company for the following purposes :— (RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Mining Operations	50.00
Implementation of Rotary Kiln Project	265.00
Implementation of Chemical Beneficiation project	235.00

The Company has invested Rs. 12.75 lakhs in its subsidiary Company Messrs. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Limited, which was a Joint Sector Company till February 1982 and subsequently it became a fully owned subsidiary of Messrs. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited. The Subsidiary Company manufactures the intermediary products of Magnesite namely the Calcined Magnesite and Dead Burnt Magnesite. The Calcined Magnesite is used mostly as raw material for the manufacture of Magnesium sulphate Emerystone, Rayon Pulp, Animal feed, etc. (with inland and export) while the Dead Burnt Magnesite is used for the manufacture of Refractory Bricks, Ramming Mass fettling materials etc.

The Company is mining raw magnesite for and on behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu. The production and sales figure of raw magnesite are 1,33,415 Tonnes and 1,10,688 Tonnes respectively for 1985-86.

Under the expansion Programme of TANMAG, a Rotary Kiln Plant was set up and it started trial productions on 5th February 1986. A sum of about Rs. 8 crores was spent for the project.

#### *Chemical Beneficiation Project :*

Due to the change in technology of steel making, the demand for the present low grade Refractory Raw Magnesite has waned and the demand for high quality magnesite has been on the increase, the magnesite available indigenously with high silica content necessitated to be beneficiated under Chemical process. To achieve the result TANMAG has proposed to establish the Chemical Beneficiation Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 58 crores so that the material would be marketed more for steel industries. For the above project, TANMAG has entered into an agreement with Messrs. SULZER BROTHERS LIMITED, Winterthur, Switzerland for technical knowhow with the approval of Government of India. Messrs. M. N. Dastur and Company (P) Limited, Calcutta has been appointed as technical consultant for implementing the project. The detailed project report has also been supplied by the consultant. The report has also been approved by Government of Tamil Nadu and TANMAG have approached financial institutions for necessary financial assistance in this regard and if the financial assistance required for the project is made available by both Government and financial institutions, the project would be completed and start commercial production by the end of 1988.

#### *Brick Plant :*

With the high quality Dead Burnt Magnesite manufactured from TANMAG Rotary Kiln Plant and high quality sintered Magnesite to be obtained from the chemical

Beneficiation Plant, a high grade, quality Chromo Bricks would be manufactured by establishing Brick Plant under the III Phase of the Refractory Project. The Government of India have already approved the proposal of entering into an agreement with Messrs. Refractories Consultants and Engineering GmbH, Austria for the supply of technical know how for this Basic Refractory Brick Plant. Messrs. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited, Ranchi (A Government of India undertaking) has been appointed as consultants for the implementation of the project. TANMAG will be shortly entering into an agreement with Messrs Refractory Consultants and Engineering, Austria and after the signing of the agreement as well as the approval of Government of India TANMAG will get the Technical Data from the supplier. TANMAG expects the project would be completed for starting commercial production by the end of 1989.

#### *Employment at Mines and in the New Projects :*

Under the Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited, the following are the number of manpower employed in different divisions.

Registered Office	.. ..	57
Mines	.. ..	2,200
Rotary Kiln Plants	.. ..	81

When TANMAG completes the Chemical Beneficiation and Brick Plant, TANMAG might be able to provide employment for an additional 1,000 people in the area.

#### *Improving the existing Magnesite Production and Mining Operations :*

At present on an average per day about 450 Metric Tonnes of Raw Magnesite is being mined at the Mines. All these years, the raw magnesite thus mined have been sold to outside clients. Since TANMAG has established and commissioned the Rotary Kiln Plant for Dead Burning the Magnesite it needs about 300 Metric Tonnes of Refractory grade raw magnesite for the plant apart from 150 Metric Tonnes of Refractory grade raw magnesite for the Subsidiary Unit, Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Limited.

Further, TANMAG has been supplying the same refractory grade raw magnesite to its valued customers such as Belpar Refractories Limited, apart from Messrs. Salem Refractories Limited, for quantities to the tune of about 30 Metric Tonnes and 150 Metric tonnes respectively. As a result TANMAG needs to produce at least 90 Metric Tonnes of raw magnesite of refractory grade from the mines so as to meet the above requirements. Also the raw magnesite and spoilage ratio normally works out to 1:10 and as a result huge quantity of spoil removed

has got to be carried out every day which in turn necessitates the deployment of the modern, new Earth Moving Equipments, for the above purpose and also in view of the said reasons for the removal of spoil, etc. TANMAG has purchased 4 dumpers as well as 2 loaders of Haul Pak make with 35 tonnes capacity for a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs to improve the production and mining operations. Since TANMAG has an extent of 578.92 acres only for the

mining operations of the Company it is felt that the area should be exploited effectively for a longer period in view of the new project such as Chemical Benefication and the Brick Plants.

Some more areas where magnesite is available is being required for TANMAG. ML applications have been already applied for these areas.

#### TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED (TAMIN).

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN) was established on 6th April 1978 as a fully owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu with an authorised capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for commercial exploitation of some of the industrial minerals in the State besides taking up the exploitation and export of Black and Grey Granite. The Government increased the Authorised Capital of the company to Rs. 300.00 lakhs to enable it to cope up with increased number of quarries and mines taken up for exploitation and also for the implementation of new projects taken up. The paid up share capital of the company at present is Rs. 207.50 lakhs.

2. The production and sales details for 1985-86 are furnished below :—

Production—			
Black Granite M <sup>3</sup>	.. .. .	4,464	
Grey Granite M <sup>3</sup>	.. .. .	3,471	
Major Minerals M <sup>1</sup>	.. .. .	1,63,000	
Polished Slabs M <sup>2</sup>	.. .. .	150	
Sales.			
(1)	Quantity. (2)	Value. (3)	
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
Black Granite M <sup>3</sup>	.. 4,244	325.42	
Grey Granite M <sup>3</sup>	.. 3,537	128.94	
Major Minerals MT.	.. 1,47,321	132.89	
		<u>587.25</u>	

The Black and Grey Granites are mainly exported to Japan and West Germany.

3. The Government Policy of inviting global tenders and restricting the sale of Black and Grey Granite only to foreign buyers who open irrevocable letter of credit is continued. This policy is paying dividend and TAMIN has earned a name in the Granite market of the world apart from getting maximum prices for the Black and Grey Granite.

4. The Company has exceeded the previous years sales turnover during 1985-86. The total sales during 1985-86 is Rs. 587.00 lakhs. The operating profit is anticipated at Rs. 161.00 lakhs and the profit after tax is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The company now provides employment opportunities to more than 3,200 persons and this will be increased to 3,400 persons during the year 1986-87.

5. The profit before tax for the year 1985-86 is about Rs. 10.00 lakhs i.e. before contribution of Rs. 0.50 lakhs to Sri Lanka Tamils' Relief Fund. The profit is on the increase from year after year in line with the increase in turnover. The figures of sales and profit for 1985-86 (Provisional) are as follows :

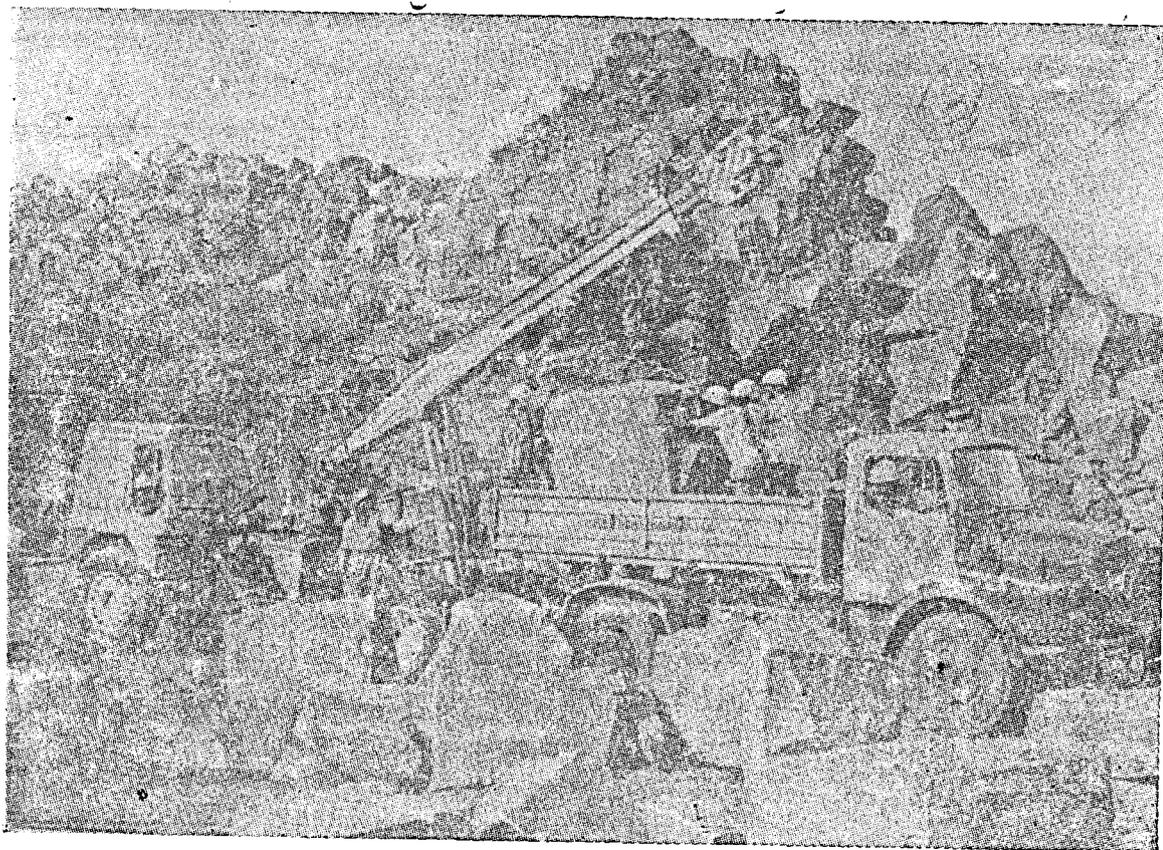
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Sales—		
Export	.. .. .	454.00
Inland	.. .. .	133.00
Total Sales	.. .. .	587.00
Operating Profit	.. .. .	161.00
Profit before income tax	.. .. .	9.50
Income Tax	.. .. .	5.00
Profit after tax	.. .. .	5.00

6. TAMIN being a profit making company has contributed a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1985-86 to Sri Lanka Tamils' Relief Fund.

7. New Schemes.—Two new schemes, viz., Granite Cutting and Polishing Unit at Manali and Sivaganga Graphite Scheme are being implemented by TAMIN.

8. TAMIN Granites, Manali.—Granite is available in abundance in Tamil Nadu and raw Granite Blocks are exported at present. In order to exploit the international market for polished granite slabs as a value added product, TAMIN has programmed to set up a modern sophisticated 100 per cent export-oriented unit at Manali near Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 640.00 lakhs with imported machinery. This will enable TAMIN to export value added products to the end users with good margin.

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.



Loading of Black granite blocks for export.



of profit. The unit will have a capacity to produce 50,000 M2 of slabs and 10,000 M2 of monuments of international specification and standard. The scheme is implemented with the assistance of Government and financial institutions and internal resources of TAMIN. The project cost is financed by a term loan of Rs. 325.00 lakhs by financial institutions, Rs. 80.00 lakhs of share capital by Government and balance from the internal resources of TAMIN. The Government have already released the share capital assistance and the financial institutions have so far released Rs. 300.50 lakhs and the balance loan will be availed. The imported machinery with computer control facilities have been installed in the modern sturdy buildings constructed at Manali. The Unit commenced commercial production during the month of March 1986.

9. *Sivaganga Graphite Scheme*.—Graphite ore, comparable to the World's best quality of Madagascar is available

in Sivaganga, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district. It is proposed to set up a beneficiation and crucible manufacturing plant at Sivaganga utilising this graphite ore. The total land required for the project is 1,104 acres comprising of 600 acres of poramboke land and 504 acres of patta land. The Government have given permission to mine ore in the poramboke land. So far 304.06 acres of lands have been acquired and the remaining lands are in the process of acquisition. A scheme for beneficiation was prepared in consultation with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. The Government have approved the scheme at a cost of Rs. 340 lakhs with assistance from financial institutions. Necessary financial assistance has been obtained for the project. The beneficiated graphite ore has excellent export and inland market. The capacity of the plant is 100 Tonnes of ore per day producing 14 tonnes of beneficiated graphite.

#### TAMIL NADU MOPEDS LIMITED

Moped production was given up since July 1981 for certain obvious reasons and the various facilities available in the three units of this company had been diverted to the taking up suitable job works.

Eversince the activities of Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited had been diversified into one of undertaking job orders, much concentration had been made in standardising the Mills spares required for the Modern Rice Mills working under the control of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and executed several lakhs worth orders for Sheet Metal components from Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation

Besides, new orders, from Gas Turbine Research Establishment, Bangalore, Noon Meal Scheme vessel orders, orders for tools from HAL, Bangalore and Standard Motors Limited, Ballot Box orders from Government for General Election, etc., are also executed.

In deference to the orders of the Government, contained in G.O. Ms. No. 833, Indusries, dated 30th September 1985 action to dispose of this company as a going concern or the land and building at Maraimalai Nagar, is also vigorously pursued. Viability study had also been under

taken, according to which as many as 7 staff members found surplus had been reduced. Reduction of surplus workers numbering 63 is also to be made shortly.

This company still depending on TANSI for its cash expenses and is availing Short Term Loan from TANSI the holding company, as and when funds are required.

It is hoped that after the reduction of surplus staff and workers and induction of new machines worth Rs. 40 lakhs sanctioned by the Government, it is expected that this company would reach the break even level of production.

The production figures during 1985-86 are furnished below, together with the corresponding figures for the previous two years:—

	Year.		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Production .. .. .	32.27	35.42	44.07

The Managing Director of TANSI is the Chairman and Managing Director of this company.

#### TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED (TNPL)

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) has been promoted by Government of Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of newsprint and printing and writing paper. The factory is designed to produce 50,000 tpa of newsprint and 40,000 tpa of printing and writing paper with flexibility to produce any intermediary combinations of the product mix to meet market and operational exigencies. The plant uses conventional raw material

namely, bagasse for newsprint and printing and writing papers. The plant has been established at Kagithapuram in the industrial backward district of Tiruchirappalli. The project has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 239.22 crores.

The company has commenced production in October 1985. During the first 6 months ending 31st March 1986 the company has produced 26.01 tones of newsprint

and 9,471 Tonnes of printing and writing paper. The company has also completed the erection of boilers in all the 5 sugar mills with which it has standing agreement for supply of bagasse. During the sugar season the company has received about 1,85,000 Tonnes bagasse from 4 sugar mills.

The company has provided direct employment to 1,527 persons besides generating indirect employment to 5,000. The quality of the newsprint and printing and writing paper is found to be good. The products have been well received by the market.

TNPL will save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 40 crores annually by avoiding import of newsprint.

## TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION

### INTRODUCTION

(1) The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation was incorporated on 22nd July 1974 and it commenced its business on 22nd February 1975. The authorised capital and paid up capital as on date is Rs. 200 lakhs and 155 lakhs respectively. The main objective of the Corporation is to manufacture salt, salt based chemicals and by-products.

(i) The Government decided to set up a major salt works in the most backward areas of the State where no other industry is feasible. Only as a socio-economic welfare measure to provide livelihood to the poor people who used to migrate to other districts during agricultural seasons, the Government set up Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex.

(ii) The Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of developing an area of 5,617.66 acres as major salt works in the most backward area in Ramanathapuram District at an estimated cost of Rs. 145 lakhs.

(iii) The Corporation has also taken up another project for salt development, viz., Sardar Vedarathinam Salt Project Over an area of 2,875.68 acres of land in Maravakadu and Vadakadu Villages of Pattukkottai Taluk, Thanjavur District for salt production.

The main consideration which promoted the Government of Tamil Nadu to order the implementation of the projects was to develop a most backward area where no other industry could be set up and to provide employment to the local people.

#### Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex

(i) The project is located 45 km. from Ramanathapuram in a most backward area. The project was taken up for development for salt works in 1975 and production of salt commenced from 1976 onwards along with development activities.

(ii) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 145 lakhs. A capital expenditure of about Rs. 105 lakhs has been incurred towards the project upto 31st March 1986.

(iii) Out of the effective area of 4,400 acres an area of 2,266 has so far been developed.

(iv) The Salt complex commenced its production during the year 1976. The production and sales achieved during last three years are indicated below :—

Year. (1)	Production. (2)	Sales. (3)
	(IN METRIC TONNES.)	
1983 ..	10,050	14,647
1984 ..	31,500	42,532
1985 ..	33,600	27,158
1986 ..	1,266	3,776
		(from 1st January 1986 upto 31st March 1986.)

From 1981 onwards the salt complex has been producing industrial grade salt. It is programmed to produce 60,000 M.T. during 1986 salt season.

(v) The salt complex started supplying salt to Messrs. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (TAC) from 1981, to Messrs. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Limited, Kerala from 1982 and to Messrs. Kotharia Industrial Corporation Limited, Madras from 1983 onwards. The total annual order from these parties is 40,000 M.T.

(vi) The Government are establishing a minor port at Valinokkam at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs with a view to export salt from the salt complex. The work is in progress.

So far the Government have spent a sum of Rs. 15.72 lakhs towards creation of infrastructural facilities like formation of approach road, etc.

(vii) The project is providing seasonal employment to 1,000 labourers besides regular employment to 36 people.

#### Sardar Vedarathinam Salt Project :

(i) The Government of Tamil Nadu during November 1978 ordered the development of suitable areas in Maravakkadu and Vadakadu villages of Pattukkottai Taluk in

Thanjavur District as Salt Complex. The cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs and the total area taken up for development is 2,875.68 acres. The project started its developmental activities by 1979. So far an area of 1,780 acres has been developed out of the effective area. The initial production of salt commenced from May 1982 onwards. The production and sales achieved during the last three years are indicated below :—

Year.	Production. Sales.	
	(IN TONNES.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)
1983 .. .. .	5,226	1,330
1984 .. .. .	3,111	1,665
1985 .. .. .	6,403	1,072

Capital expenditure of about Rs. 30.00 lakhs has so far been spent towards the project till March 1986.

The project experienced heavy damages due to the cyclone/floods during November 1985 and the total damages assessed was Rs. 9.25 lakhs. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs. for restoration/reconstruction of damaged bunds, crystallisers and condensers at Sardar Vedarathinam Salt Project. The amount has been drawn and the flood renovation works are in progress.

(ii) The project is providing employment to 200-300 seasonal labourers and 17 regular employees beside indirect employment.

(iii) The Salt project has programmed to produce 10,000 M.T. of salt during 1986 Salt season.

#### New Schemes :

(i) Tamil Nadu Chemicals Products Limited, a public sector unit of TIDCO is setting up Magnesium Meta Project at a cost of Rs. 6 crores at Valinokkam. The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation has agreed to supply 17,000 M.T. of 36° B. C. bittern to this project. The Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (C.S.M.C.R.I.) Bhavnagar is assessing the Salt Corporation in conducting the tray and field experiments.

(ii) The Salt Corporations has been approved by the Government of India for production of Iron Fortified Salt and loan of Rs. 4.40 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of a plant shed at Valinokkam. The work will be taken up after the receipt of funds. The Iron Fortified Salt will be supplied to the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme centres through Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

(iii) The C.S.M.C.R.I. has proposed to set up a Model Salt Farm at Valinokkam with collaboration with the Central Salt Department and the Government of Tamil Nadu. The estimated cost of the Model Salt Farm is Rs. 80.81 lakhs. This will benefit the Corporation, improve the methods of production and increase productivity.

#### TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (TANSI).

During the year 1985-86, the Company has achieved a production of Rs. 2,487 lakhs (provisional) as against a production of Rs. 2,384 lakhs in the earlier year. The sales during the year was Rs. 2,400 lakhs.

The working result of the Corporation for the year 1985-86 is likely to reveal a loss of Rs. 350 lakhs (Provisional) as against the loss of Rs. 443 lakhs in 1984-85.

#### (i) Major orders executed in 1985-86:

Details of some important orders executed by TANSI during 1985-86 are as follows :—

Group.	Type of order.	Value of orders executed (Rupees in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Structural	a Shelters/Towers to ISRO Sriharikotta.	6.00
	b) Storage Tanks to I.O.C. at Thandapalli, Andhra Pradesh.	28.00
	c) Sub-station structures etc., to National Thermal Power Corporation Larsen and Tobro and English Electric Company.	45.00
	d) Mine shed to Neyveli Lignite Corporation.	18.00

Group	Type of Order	Value of orders executed (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Tool Room	(a) Antenna Mount Assembly to ISRO Sriharikotta.	7.00
	(b) Machinery parts / Sheets metal equipment to HVF, Avadi.	25.00
	(c) Flux Tier/Fuze Always to Defence Department (Value of the order Rs. 4.00)	4.00
Engineering	(a) Form Boxes to T.N.E.B. (Value of the order Rs. 76 lakhs.)	15.00
	(b) Modern Rice Mill at Erukkur to Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation (Value of the order Rs. 72.50 lakhs.)	30.00
Foundary	(a) Cast Iron pipes to TWAD Board.	0.00
Forgings	(a) Forged steel Balls to TNEBs	55.00
	(b) Deepwell Handpump Mark II and spares to TWAD Board.	125.005
Leather	(a) Export of Cow/Goat Leather to Italy (Lining),	5.00

As regards TANSI or future after the implementation of the orders of Government restructuring the units, TANSI will be a compact organisation which will continue to be multi-product and multi-service oriented, but with reduced overheads and administrative expenses.

*Subsidiary Companies of TANSI :*

The investments in Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited, TANSI is subsidiary Company in the form of equity share capital and loans as on 31st March 1986 were as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Equity share capital .. ..	49.71
(ii) Long term loan .. ..	39.44
(iii) Short-Term loan .. ..	185.67

Government have also issued orders regarding the future of Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited, and the necessary steps for their implementation have been taken. However I-stay order from the High Court has stopped further proceedings.

During 1985-86, a subsidiary Company of TANSI styled "Tamil Nadu Paints and Allied Products Limited" was formed with effect from 18th November 1985 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.04 lakhs. This company will meet the requirements of paints for TANSI units and also market the same to other industries.

*General :*

Good industrial relations are being maintained.

**TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SIDCO).**

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) was set up as a Limited Company on 23rd March 1970 and was later converted into a public Limited Company in 1971 with the main objective of developing and assisting the small scale industries in Tamil Nadu. The paid up capital is Rs. 6,55.00 lakhs. The Corporation is augmenting its resources by getting loans from Industrial Development Bank of India directly and also from financial institutions and Commercial Banks under IDBI refinance Scheme. A special feature of SIDCO's operation is that its business is financed through its own resources.

During the year 1985-86, the Government had ordered the transfer of the Administration of the schemes relating to the Interest Free Sales-Tax to the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce.

The total value of services rendered during the year was Rs. 47 crores as against Rs. 34 crores during the previous year.

The main functions of the Corporation during the year 1985-86 were :—

(i) provision of infrastructural facilities to Small Scale Industries.

- (ii) Distribution of Key Raw Materials ;
- (iii) Marketing of Key Raw Materials ;
- (iv) Sanction of Central and State Capital Investment Subsidy ; and
- (v) Sanction of Power Tariff subsidy to Small Scale Industries.

(i) *Infrastructural Facilities to Small Scale Industries.*—SIDCO Manages 33 Industrial Estates with 783 sheds and also 6 developed plots located at Guindy, Ambathur, Kappalur, Mettur, Thuvakudy and Thiuvallur. During the year 1985-86 SIDCO constructed 96 sheds. At Kurichi, 25 sheds at Kappalur 25 sheds, at Ambathur 26 sheds, Pudukkottai 5 sheds, Ranipet, 5 sheds and at Theni 10 sheds thus making the total of the conventional sheds constructed by SIDCO to 1365 Nos. The Tiny sheds constructed upto 1985-86 is, 844.

(ii) *Distribution of Key Raw Materials.*—Key raw, materials like, Iron and Steel, Coke, Pottassium Chloride, Match wax, Paraffin wax, Fatty Acid, Lead, etc. to small scale units are distributed through various depots and sub-depots. Under the scheme of distribution of key raw materials to small scale industries the Corporation has made good progress.

During the year 1985-86 the Corporation had distributed 46,179 Mts. of key raw materials. The details are given below :—

Name of materials. (1)	Sales during 1985-86. (2)
	MTS.
1 Iron and Steel .. .. .	24,293
2 Coke .. .. .	10,593
3 Paraffin Wax .. .. .	4,860
4 Match Wax .. .. .	2,265
5 Pottassium chlorate .. ..	448
6 Fatty acid .. .. .	1,549
7 Zinc .. .. .	1,944
8 Lead .. .. .	227
Total ..	46,179

The supply of coke continues to be critical and there is shortage throughout the country. The corporation is taking every effort to get allotment of coke from coa India and Bharath Coaking Coal Limited. The matter has also been taken up through Government level with Government of India. Recently after a meeting convened by the Ministry of Industrial Development Government of India, the railway authorities and increased the Wagon allotment from 660 per annum to 960 per annum beginning from 1st April 1986.

(iii) *Marketing support to Small Scale Industries Units.*—The marketing support to the SSI units is a very vital area for growth and development of small scale Industries. During the year under the marketing assistance scheme orders to a value of Rs. 711.93 lakhs were secured and orders to a value of Rs. 573.18 lakhs were executed.

The value of orders executed during 1985-86 is higher than that of 1984-85 by Rs. 45.82 lakhs. This turnover of Rs. 573.18 lakhs is notwithstanding the number of items purchased through SIDCO have been reduced from 233 to 189 items under drugs and medicines to be supplied by the SSI units through SIDCO and bulk of tooth powder supplies having been diverted to Chincona Department.

(iv) *Sanction of Central and State Capital Investment Subsidy :*

*Central Investment Subsidy.*—The Scheme is being implemented by SIDCO for the units since the year 1974-75

As the TIIC has also been recognised as an agency for implementing the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, the number of applications in SIDCO have come down approximately by 40 per cent. However, this Corporation is maintaining the level of disbursement above Rs. 200 lakhs per annum. During 1985-86 the disbursement reached a figure of 229 lakhs which is an all time high for SIDCO and is in addition to what is disbursed by TIIC.

SIDCO had so far sanctioned Central Investment Subsidy in respect of 6,273 SSI Units amounting to Rs. 2,169.66 lakhs and disbursed a sum of Rs. 1,163.31 lakhs for 4,076 units from the inception of the scheme.

*State Capital Subsidy.*—This Scheme is in vogue in 33 taluks of Tamil Nadu and implemented on the same line of Central Investment Subsidy. During the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 50.72 lakhs had been disbursed to 123 units.

(v) *Power Tariff subsidy to Small Scale Industries.*—The Power tariff subsidy to SSI units is continued to be dealt by SIDCO and sum of Rs. 7.66 lakhs had been disbursed during 1985-86.

*Profitability.*—The organisation is working on profit it had earned a profit of Rs. 100.11 lakhs in 1984-85, and it is expected to maintain the same trend.

### TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION (TANSUGAR)..

1. The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation was incorporated as a company under Companies Act, 1956 during 1974. The main object of the Corporation is to attend to the works relating to the Setting up of Sugar Mills under Public Sector. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has constructed two sugar mills, viz., (1) Arignar Anna Sugar Mills at Kurungulam in Thanjav district; and (2) Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills at Eraiyur in Tiruchirappalli district these were established in February 1977 and February 1978 respectively. Apart from these two mills, the Government

of Tamil Nadu, through an ordinance issued on 26th December 1983 acquired the sugar undertaking of Madura Sugars Limited at Pandiarajapuram in Madurai district and vested it with Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation. This mill commenced its crushing during May 1984 under new management. The modernisation and expansion programme of Madura Sugar from its crushing capacity of 800 TCD to 1250 TCD was completed at a total project cost of Rs. 485 lakhs.

## 2. Performance of Sugar Mills.—

The performance of three Public Sector viz., Aringnar Anna Sugar Mills, Madura Sugars and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills for 1984-85. 1st October 1984 to 30th September 1985. was as follows :—

Serial number and particulars.	Aringnar Anna Sugar Mills.	Madura Sugars.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Sugar Mills.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Cane crushed (M.Ts.)	2,34,038	46,308	2,54,374
2. Sugar production .. (Qts.)	2,15,226	34,190	2,39,333
3. Recovery (percentage).	9.18	7.31	9.42
4. Capacity utilisation (per centage)	108.86	22.93	118.31
5. Profit during the year (Rs. in lakhs)	(+) 132.38 (Provisional)	(-) 241.74 (Provisional)	(+) 17.28

## Serial number and Particulars.

(1)	Aringnar Anna Sugar Mills.	Madura Sugars.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Sugar Mills.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. Cumulative net profit (at the end of the year ie on 30th September, 1985)	(+) 259.25	(-) 297.00	(+) 100.70

(Rs in lakhs)

## 3. Sugar Machinery Workshop :

The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has taken necessary action to set up a machinery workshop for reshellin of rollers and manufacturing of spare parts such as can-knives, Trash plates, etc. required for the sugar mills on a plot allotted by MMDA measuring approximately 5.50 acres in the Maraimalainagar Industrial Complex. Civil work is almost completed and erection of machinery is in progress.

## Chapter XVIII

### INFORMATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT.

#### INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS,

During the year under review (1985-86) the Information and Public Relations Officers continued to be incharge of the administration of this department's programmes in the districts.

The Information and Public Relations Officers in the districts attend to the following duties and functions :

(a) arranging publicity campaigns within the district for all the promotional schemes, celebrations, film shows, meetings, songs and dramas in the villages etc.,

(b) disseminating information at district level about the Government schemes and achievements ;

(c) conducting exhibitions at district level ;

(d) co-ordinating the publicity work of both the Central and State Governments ;

(e) maintaining press relations and issue of press releases and organising press conferences at district level ; and

(f) assisting the Collector and all the district officers in conducting campaigns, celebrations and in Government functions.

There is a well equipped photo section functioning at the State headquarters for the photo coverage of Government functions in the city and districts. Besides four Assistant Photographers are stationed in the Offices of the Information and Public Relation Officers at Madurai, Trichirappalli and Coimbatore. In view of the growing importance to Madurai and the southern districts the photo wing in the office of the Information and Public Relations Officer, Madurai has been strengthened by sanctioning additional posts and providing new equipments.

There are three Information Centres (one at Madras and the other two at Madurai and Thanjavur) under the control of this department. They afford reading facilities to the non-affluent section of the Public. The State Information Centre at Madras also arranges film show in the slum at Madras with a view to educating them in the fields of family welfare, public hygiene, cottage industries etc. The Kalaiwanar Arangam at Madras and the Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore provide the children at a very nominal cost good entertainment. Further, these arangams also provide facilities to private parties at a

very reasonable cost for staging drama's musical concerts etc. These arangams also serve as a venue for state functions meetings etc.

#### *Memorials :*

The Information and Public Relations Department maintains the following memorials,—(1) Valluvai Kottam (2) Anna Square, (3) Kamarajar Illam, (4) Rajaji Memorial, (5) Kamarajar Ninaivalayam at Guindy, (6) Gandhi Mandapam at Kanniyakumari, (7) Bharathi Manimandapam at Ettayapuram in Thirunelveli district, (8) V.O.C. Illam at Ottapidaram in Tirunelveli 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 Thorapalli in Dharmapuri district, (13) Anna Memorial at Kancheepuram.

Improvements to Valluvarkottam, Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 lakhs are under execution. These include provision of new facilities to visitors, construction of shopping complex, canteen and parking shed for tourist buses and a lawn to enhance the beauty of the Thoranavayil.

#### *Government Exhibitions in Tamil Nadu :*

The Government of Tamil Nadu are organising exhibitions in head quarters of some of the important districts. Prior to 1978, exhibitions were organised by private individuals or organisations in the district headquarters, Municipal areas and other places with profit motive. It had been brought to the notice of the Government that these private agencies were conducting obscene dances and gambling in these exhibitions. The Government after careful examination of this question, had decided to take over the rights to organise exhibitions by themselves from the year 1978.

The first Government exhibition was organised in Salem Town through Information and Public Relations Department in 1978. It attracted more than 10 lakh people. In this exhibition, twenty State Government Departments, a number of Central Government Departments and Undertakings, and several organisations and Industries in the Private Sector participated. Besides more than 100 private commercial shops were allowed to put up stalls and transact business and trade in the

exhibition. All these stalls were let out by public auction. For the enjoyment of the visiting public particularly children an amusement complex was set up. This was arranged by a private contractor. In short, there were 50 pavilions and 100 stalls in the exhibition. This exhibition had proved economically viable. Encouraged by public response to Government exhibition at Salem, the Government created a full-fledged Exhibition wing in the Information and Public Relations Department to organise exhibitions throughout Tamil Nadu in a phased manner. This wing has so far organised Government Exhibitions in the following place. —

1. Salem
2. Coimbatore
3. Madurai
4. Tiruchirappalli
5. Tirunelveli
6. Vellore
7. Erode
8. Dindigul
9. Cuddalore
10. Kumbakonam

Now, this has become an annual feature since it fetches good revenue for the Government, besides providing entertainment to the masses while at the same time educating them.

So far the Government of Tamil Nadu have organised thirty eight exhibitions in selected district headquarters from the year 1978. A sum of Rs. 165.40 lakhs is the net profit through 38 Exhibitions. The profit earned is being utilised for Government Welfare Programmes.

#### *Multi Media Campaign :*

A Multi Media Campaign was organised by this Department in Pasumpon, Muthuramalingam District for 9 days in August 1986 in Co-ordination with the Media Units of Government of India. A record number of 415 villages were covered by programmes sponsored by both State and Central Government Units. A Mini-Exhibition was conducted at Sivaganga during the above period.

#### *Information and Public Relations Offices :*

71 Cinema Operators working under the District Information and Public Relations Officers organised an average of 20 film shows per operator every month in the districts even in the remotest Villages to propagate the development programmes of the Government. They were designed and executed for the social education of the people and towards their active participation and co-operation in all the welfare measures. In addition to screening of films, cultural programmes like, "Villupattu", dramas, meetings and mini exhibitions were also organised to propagate the objectives of the schemes like Small

Savings, Removal of untouchability, Family Welfare, Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Schemes, etc. Since exhibitions serve as a visual publicity medium, pavilions debiting these schemes were set up by the Information and Public Relations Officers in the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair held at Madras also. In order to cover the people through video films, 20 colour T.Vs. and V.C.Rs. have been purchased and supplied during 1985-86 to the Information and Public Relations Officers in the districts.

#### *Tamil Nadu Films Division :*

The Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras, produces news reels and documentaries (35 mm and 16 mm). 35 mm copies of the above films are released through the Government of India's Films Divisions Circuit in the theatres of Tamil Nadu. 16 mm copies of the above films are exhibited in the rural areas through the Information and Public Relations Officers in the districts. During the year 1985-86, 18 News reels and 11 documentaries were produced. A total sum of Rs. 29.41 lakhs was spent towards the production of news reels and a sum of Rs. 20.81 lakhs was realised as revenue.

#### *Film and T.V. Institutes of Tamil Nadu :*

The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu is one of the two premier institutions in the country dedicated for imparting training in the different aspects of film making and television productions.

The Institute Officers 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 (2 years), and Acting (one year). All but Acting course, are diploma courses. Acting course alone is a certificate course.

With a view to keeping pace with the modern trends of Film Technology, equipments to the tune of Rs. 8.45 lakhs were imported for use in T.V., Editing and other sections of the Institute.

The Institute has spent a sum of Rs. 21.10 lakhs under "Non-Plan" side and Rs. 8.80 lakhs under "Plan" Scheme. A sum of Rs. 1.71 lakhs was realised as receipts by way of hire charges for letting out the "Aran Studios", a shooting Floor available for commercial production in the premises of the F. and T.V. Institute, to private commercial film producers during 1985-86.

#### *Functions :*

With a view to disseminating and educating the people particularly the younger generation about the historical events and sacrifices of our great leaders, towards their contribution in the country's freedom struggle birthday celebrations and commemoration days are organised round the year by this department. A unique folk art called 'Sevaiattam' of Dharmapuri district, was sponsored

by this department in the Republic Day Parade Celebrations held in January 1986 in New Delhi. This Department also arranged a colourful float pageantry and folk dances in the Republic Day Parade held at Madras.

*Advertisements :*

This department is the centralised agency for the release of advertisements of Government Departments, Boards

Undertakings, Commissions and Corporations under the administrative control of the Government of Tamil Nadu. During the year under review approximately 10,800 advertisements were released to the various Newspapers, periodicals, souvenirs, etc.

### TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation was incorporated as a fully Government owned Private Limited Company on 12th April 1972 with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1978-79, divided into 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. As on 31st March 1986, the issued and subscribed Share Capital of this Corporation was Rs. 35.00 lakhs divided into 35,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu and their nominees.

*Objects .*

According to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Corporation, financial assistance is provided to the private individuals, firms, partnerships, co-operatives etc., for construction of semi-permanent theatres and for conversion of semi-permanent theatres into permanent theatres in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. These provisions have been enlarged subsequently so as to provide financial assistance for construction of permanent theatres, touring cinemas and open air cinemas as well as for their conversion into semi-permanent theatres or permanent theatres as the case may be.

*Scheme of Financial Assistance :*

The financial assistance to the private individuals, etc., for construction of semi-permanent theatres had been regulated by the rules and regulations framed and approved by the Board of Directors.

*Financial Resources :*

The financial resources of the Corporation comprise of the paid up capital of Rs. 35 lakhs and a long term loan of Rs. 15 lakhs reward from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

*Assistance to Loanees :*

The Government of Tamil Nadu had permanently exempted from the levy of stamp duty on the mortgage deeds to be executed by the loanees in favour of the Corporation. The Corporation had made arrangements with M/s. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Tamil Nadu Cements Limited for the supply

of trusses / purlins and A.C. Sheets respectively and the projectors through the approved projector manufacture companies to its loanees at reasonable prices and with these arrangements, the loanees were very much benefited.

A revised type design approved by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., had been designed by this corporation for adoption by the applicants towards construction of semi-permanent theatre which would be more suitable for rural areas. The semi-permanent theatre is constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs including provision for furniture and electrification works but excluding the cost of one projector costing Rs. 65,000 minimum. The new applicants were being insisted upon to adopt the revised type design for construction of semi-permanent theatres in rural areas.

*Performance of the Corporation :*

The total number of loan sanctioned upto 31st March 1986 were 80 spread over to 16 districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 92.03 lakhs of which Rs.90.05 lakhs had been disbursed. The scheme of the Corporation had attracted private investments of more than Rs. 2.00 crores in the construction of theaters. This was expected to create permanent employment opportunities to 1,500 persons beside seasonal employment to many. Despite various constraints like non-availability of cement, exorbitant cost of materials, escalation in the cost of steel, A.C. Sheets etc., 78 semi permanent theatres had started functioning.

The Corporation which had been granting loans only to private individuals, had also given Rs. 2.80 lakhs to Yercaud Township for constructing semi-permanent theatre at Yercaud by converting the existing auditorium-cum-community hall belonging to the Township and theatre commenced public screening of films from 19th-December 1983. This amount had been treated as loan recoverable in easy instalments with interest at 17 per cent from Yercaud Township.

During the year 1985-86 the Corporation had not sanctioned any loan to individuals for construction of semi-permanent theatres since a policy decision in regard to

continuance of the above scheme had not been taken by the Government and hence the Corporation had concentrated on collection of arrears from the defaulter loanees. Of the 80 loanees, 36 had settled their loan accounts in full. The Corporation had filed 27 civil suits and taken serious efforts to recover the outstanding principal and interest amounting to Rs. 54.03 lakhs. Of the 27 suits filed, 12 suits were decided with costs in favour of the corporation and the rest were under trial.

During the year, 1985-86 a scheme of charging simple interest at 17 per cent on the principal outstanding as on

1st March 1986 from the date of default to the date of payment had been implemented in order to collect the arrears from the defaulter loanees with a time limit of 6 months for payment. The scheme was expected to realise the dues at least by 60 per cent of its outstanding amount in arrear.

During the year, 1985-86 the Corporation had earned a net profit of Rs. 1.36 lakhs as against not less than Rs. 1.50 lakhs incurred during 1984-85. No dividend had been declared for want of sufficient profit.

### TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was set up in the year 1971 with the main object of promoting Tourism in Tamil Nadu by building up of the Tourism infrastructure on a commercially viable basis. At the outset the Corporation began its life by taking over 5 Tourist Bungalows which were till now run by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Corporation initially concentrated on developing two main activities namely provision of accommodation facilities and operation of coach tours. At present the Corporation concentrates more in providing accommodation and restaurant facilities in important Tourist places.

The Corporation has gradually improved the status of the hotels maintained by it and presently it has four star hotels out of its 28 units which come under the following main categories :

- |                         |    |   |
|-------------------------|----|---|
| 1. Star Hotels          | .. | Coimbatore and Madurai.   |
| 2. Beach Resort Complex |    | Mamallapuram  |
| 3. Motels               | .. | Ranipet, Ulundurpet and Krishnagiri.  |
| 4. Hotels               | .. | Madurai, Rameswaram and Chidambaram.  |
| 5. Boat Houses          | .. | Ooty, Yercaud, Pitchavaram-Muttukkadu and Cuddalore.  |
| 6. Youth Hostels        | .. | Hogenakkal, Mamallapuram, Mandapam, Rameswaram, Pitchavaram, Kanyakumari, Kodaikanal, Ooty and Mudumalai. |

The Corporation is not content, in the provision of good hotels for the well placed tourists but has also launched running Youth Hostels and Camping Site for the Budget Tourists in Ooty, Mamallapuram, Kanyakumari, Rameswaram, Kodaikanal, etc. To satisfy the High Way Tourists, the Corporation has constructed Hotels at major Highways in Tamil Nadu. The Corporation also has boat houses at Ooty, Yercaud, Pitchavaram and Muttukkadu. Wing surfing has also been introduced at Muttukkadu, Cuddalore backwaters.

An attractive tourism service offered by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is by way of Telescope house which offers the tourists a panoramic view of the distant landscape. Three Telescope Houses, one at Kodaikanal, one at Yercaud and another at Ooty are functioning.

#### Transport :

The next major activity of the Corporation is in providing transport facilities to the tourists. The Corporation operates the following tours :

(1) Madras City sight seeing tour.

(2) Kancheepuram - Thiukazhukundram - Mamallapuram Tour.

(3) Tirupathi tour.

(4) 7 day South India tour.

(5) 7 day Tamil Nadu tour.

(6) Arupadai Veedu tour (Lord Muruga Tour).

(7) Week end tour.

(8) Temple tour

(9) Mamallapuram tour

(10) Vedic Experience tour

(11) Navagraha tour

(12) Sakthi tour

(13) Muttukkadu tour.

At present the Corporation has 22 luxury coaches which includes two air conditioned coaches and three mini coaches. One coach is stationed at Coimbatore and is used for operation of Palani tour. Another mini coach is stationed at Ooty and is used for local sight seeing tour at Ooty and Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary and one more at Madurai for Madurai to Kodaikanal. The Corporation procured 5 Datsun imported A/c cars. The luxury coaches and Datsun Cars are being offered

to tourists on hire basis. To maintain the luxury coaches and Cars the Corporation has its own garage with skillful technically qualified people.

#### Trade Fair :

The Corporation conducts All India Tourist and Industrial Trade fair every year at the Fair Lands, Madras during December to February where large number of Tourists from all over India and from abroad visit Tamil Nadu. The theme of conducting the Trade Fair is to high light the Industrial progress of Tamil Nadu and to emphasis the national integration in all respects. The

Trade Fair attracts lakhs of people where achievements of various states and latest development in many fields are highlighted in one compound spreading over an extensive area of about 22 acres. The special show in the Fair includes Horticultural show, Food Fair, Dog show, Book Fair, Fashion Parade and Boat Race, etc.

#### Financial Figures :

The authorised Capital of the Corporation is 5 Crores with the paid up capital of Rs. 279 lakhs. The annual turnover for the year 1985-86 is 443.03 lakhs and it has earned a net profit of Rs. 10.00 lakhs (approximately).

### TOURISM

Tourism Promotional activities are undertaken by the Tourism Department as well as by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

4. Tourist amenities at Chidambaram ..	7.86
5. Floodlighting of Rock Fort at Tiruchirappalli.	5.05
6. Restaurant at Courtallam .. ..	5.44
7. Restaurant at Pichavaram .. ..	5.91
8. 8 Beach Cottages at Kanyakumari] ..	13.36
9. Tourist Reception Centre with accommodation facilities at Rameswaram.	18.45
10. Pallavapura Tourist Complex at Kanchipuram.	20.00
11. Purchase of additional boats for Udhagamandalam lake.	4.14
12. Purchase of 3 boats for pulic at lake..	2.85
13. Purchase of Trakking equipment ..	4.65
14. Purchase of two mini buses .. ..	2.52

The activities and achievements of Tourism Department during the year 1985-86 are given below :

#### District Excursion Centres :

With a view to develop, domestic tourism and create awareness, among the local people, of the importance of Tourism, Rs. 8.00 lakhs had been sanctioned during 1985-86 to develop four places as District Excursion Centres.

#### Publicity :

In order to disseminate information about the tourist spots in Tamil Nadu through books and periodicals published in different languages an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 had been incurred for extending hospitality to travel writers and authors from other parts of India as well as from abroad. Ten multi colour folders on places of tourist interest were brought out and distributed. Proposal to bring out a prestigious multi-colour. Publication of Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary had been finalised.

#### Schemes implemented with the financial assistance of Government of India :

Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 132.07 lakhs had been obtained from Government of India during 1985-86 to execute the following schemes :

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

1. Wayside amenities at Thirukalukundram	3.92
2. Wayside amenities at Tiruthani .. ..	3.92
3. Construction of "Yatri Niwas" at Kanchipuram.	34.00

#### Improvement of Water sports :

Dredging work at Muttukkadu Backwaters was undertaken at a cost of Rs. 1,03,770.

#### Tourism Promotion in Kanyakumari :

An expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs had been sanctioned towards provision of drinking water facilities at Kanyakumari.

**Fairs and Festivals :**

'All India Tourist and Industrial Fair' is being organised every year at Madras. Several States and Central Government Departments and Government undertakings are participating in this annual Fair. Efforts had been taken to set up a permanent exhibition also at Madras.

Summer Festival in hill stations, Saal Vizha at Courtallam and Kattabomman Vizha at Panchalankurichi are organised every year.

**Poompuhar Complex :**

A Committee of Technical Experts was appointed to study and recommend measures to protect the Poompuhar Complex. As per the recommendation of the Committee it had been proposed to put a lengthy wall to protect the area.

## Chapter XIX

### INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

#### INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE.

The Institutional Finance Department was created in July 1983. During its third year of functioning, the Department made concerted efforts to co-ordinate the activities of Banks and development departments implementing credit linked schemes.

2. The department is headed by an officer of the rank of Commissioner and Secretary, Institutional Finance Special Cell, which was functioning under the control of Commissioner and Secretary outside Secretariat with three Joint Directors and a section has since been merged with Institutional Finance Department. The three Joint Directors have been redesignated as Deputy Secretaries. The Commissioner and Secretary is now assisted by the three Deputy Secretaries (Evaluation) and one Under Secretary to Government. At the District level, the Project Officer, DRDA and I.F. has been designated as Nodal Officer. So far as Madras District is concerned, Institutional Finance work is attended to by one of the Personal Assistants to the Collector for Institutional Finance in the rank of Revenue Divisional Officer along with the supplementary staff.

3. The main thrust of the Institutional Finance Department has been towards ensuring that there are no impediments in flow of credit for various schemes included in the action plan for credit. The scheme of preparing district credit plans, reflecting the programmes of all the commercial and co-operative banks in each district for developmental activities, has been in operation since 1978. The credit plan contains the programme of lending for a longer period and Annual Action plans contain the programme of lending for each year. The AAP for the State for 1985 was Rs. 750 crores and for 1986, it is Rs. 964 crores. The performance of Banks was good. The plan for 1985 had been exceeded and Rs. 1,025 crores was actually provided to the priority sector.

4. *Lead Bank Scheme*: For co-ordination of bank credit available in each district, the Lead Bank Scheme was this introduced in 1978, in the State. The Indian Overseas Bank, The Indian Bank and Canara Bank are the lead banks in the districts assigned to them. The Indian Overseas Bank is also the convener of the State Level Bankers Committee.

5. The Credit Plan and Annual Action Plan for each district are finalised and monitored by the District Consultative Committee of the district. The Collector is the

Chairman of this Committee which includes representative of major banks in the district and the district officer implementing programmes involving bank credit. The Collector is assisted in this work by the Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency and Institutional Finance and the Lead Bank Managers of the District.

6. *Weaker Section Lending* : A target of Rs. 256.75 crores covering 8,57,500 beneficiaries was fixed for the year 1985-86. As against this Rs. 300 crores covering 9.93 lakhs had been achieved under this scheme, due to the successful implementation of Cash Program in the districts.

7. During the year under review the three Deputy Secretaries (Evaluation) toured the State intensively, interviewing beneficiaries and studying impact of loans and credit lined subsidy programmes.

8. With a view to assisting weaker sections of Society, the Government issued orders exempting commercial banks from paying stamp duty, search fee and encumbrance fees for documents relating to advances upto Rs.10,000. In order to avoid double financing, the Government have permitted the Commercial banks to affix their seal on the back of the ration cards, as a mark of identity for having granted loan to the individual. The Government is actively considering the implementation of the recommendation of the Talwar Committee to enact a legislation on the basis of the Bill recommended by the Committee to smoothen the flow of agricultural credit from Commercial banks and recovery of bank overdues.

9. To co-ordinate and monitor the activities of the banks and development departments there is a State Level Co-ordination Committee, with Chief Secretary as its Chairman. Since it was felt that Institutional fund flow from the banks should be closely monitored and reviewed more frequently on sectoral basis (viz., Agriculture Activities allied to Agriculture, Industries and Services and Other Sectors) four Standing Committees were constituted in February 1985. Seven meetings of the Standing Committees were conducted during the period under review and various points raised by banks and departments were discussed and sorted out. The State Level Co-ordination Committee also met during February 1986. Besides the State Level Meetings, the Regional Consultative Committee meeting for the Southern Region under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of State for Finance was held in

in Madras during January 1986. The meeting was attended by the Chairman of all Nationalised Banks, Governor of Reserve Bank of India and representative of the Southern States and Union Territories.

10. *Nabard assisted Schemes* : This department continues to process National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development assisted non-minor irrigation schemes implemented by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Banks. The Government took note of the need for processing the Schemes expeditiously and for this purpose decided to constitute an Empowered Committee.

The empowered consisting of the following :

Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Institutional Finance Department.	Chairman
Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Co-operation Department.	Member
Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department.	Member
Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department.	Member
Registrar of Co-operative Societies ..	Member
Deputy General Manager, NABARD ..	Member
Special Officer, Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank.	Member and Convenor.

The Committee would consider schemes where State Government's contribution does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs and where creation of posts is not involved and recommend schemes for approval. Schemes where State Government's contribution exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs or where creation of staff is involved would be considered by the Committee and forwarded with its recommendation to Government for approval.

(1) *Bank branch Expansion*.—The department studies the need to open branches in unbanked areas and takes steps through the Reserve Bank and the Commercial banks to open new bank branch for every 12,500 of population which compares favourably with the current

national average of about 15,000 persons per bank office. In 1983 there were 3,386 commercial bank branches in the State. The number increased to 3,882 by June 1985. In addition there are 447 branches of co-operative banks. The branch licensing policy for 1985-90 announced by the Reserve Bank of India takes the Block as the unit and lays down that banking facilities should be improved in 175 blocks identified in this state.

The District Collectors and D.C.C.S. have identified that in 251 blocks New bank Branches have to be opened and the proposals received from them have since been forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay

12. *Regional Rural Bank*.—Regional Rural Banks are being set up in the country to provide credit facilities for agriculture, allied activities rural industries and other productive activities in the rural area particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Rural bank combine the best features of co-operative credit institutions and commercial banks. They are normally sponsored by public sector commercial banks.

The first regional rural bank called Pandiyan Grama Bank was established in Sattur. It caters to the needs of the rural people in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Kamajajar, Pasumpon Mathuramalingam and Tirunelveli. There are 150 branches of this bank in these districts.

Recently, Adhiyaman Grama Bank, the second regional rural bank in the State had been established in Dharmapuri. Government have given their concurrence for opening another regional rural bank for South Arcot districts.

13. Pavilions at the All-India Tourist and Trade Fair at Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruvelveli and Salem had been put up by this department highlighting the achievements made in lending to priority sector, particularly to weaker sections of the society.

The Government have also undertaken a programme for educating the beneficiaries and bank officials and have issued orders for the conduct of one day explanation camp in all locks in the State and the headquarters to district.

# Chapter XX

## LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

### LABOUR WELFARE

#### Industrial Relations Legislations :

During the period under report (i.e. from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986) 1,603 Industrial Disputes were settled by the conciliation officers of the Labour Department under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

#### Adjudication :

1189 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

During the period under report 1,016 awards of the industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

The conciliation officers of the Labour Department also investigated 7,334 complaints relating to demand for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged dismissed workers etc., by informal discussion and these figures include cases in which the conciliation officers submitted failure report.

#### Strike and Lockouts :

There were 221 work stoppages involving 2,49,487 workers which had resulted in a loss of 28,19,701 man-days. The strikes were generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages, Dearness Allowance non-employment of workers, etc.

#### Trade Unions Act, 1926 :

There were 4,147 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April, 1985. 534 Trade Unions were registered during the period. one Trade Union was dissolved and the registration of 339 Trade Unions were cancelled. The cancellation orders in respect of 6 Trade Unions were revoked during the period. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 4,247.

#### Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1947 :

During the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 standing orders for 107 Industrial establishments were certified.

#### Establishments Legislations :

##### Factories Act :

The number of establishments covered by the Factories Act and the number of persons employed there in are given below :

Number of Establishments.	Number of Persons employed.
13,111	8,08,517

A sum of Rs. 1,02,76,244 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

##### Inspections :

29,361 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

##### Prosecutions :

3,910 Prosecutions were launched during the year 1985-86. 3,294 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 5,72,007 was realised as fine.

##### Plantation Labour Act, 1951 :

The number of Plantations covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :

Number of Plantations.	Number of persons employed.
496	85,311

##### Inspections :

1,512 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year 1985-86.

##### Prosecutions :

105 prosecutions were launched during the year, 81 cases were ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 18,375.00 was realised as fine.

##### Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act, 1947 :

The number of shops and Establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :

Number of Establishments covered by the Act.	with Employees.	Without Employees.	Number of persons employed in the establishment with employee.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2,69,276	63,252	2,06,024	2,69,954

**Inspections :**

4,29,249 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year 1985-86.

**Prosecutions :**

27,519 Prosecutions were launched during the year 22,653 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 10,64,072 was realised as fine.

**Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 :**

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspection) continued to be the Chief Inspector under Section 6 (2) of the Act.

**Registration :**

There were 361 Beedi and Cigar Trade Mark Owner having 1312 Industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 10,175 employees were employed in the Industrial premises during the period under report. About 2 lakhs of home workers were employed in the beedi industry.

During this financial year 889 Industrial premises were applied for renewal of licence.

A sum of Rs. 43,195 was collected towards the licences during the year under report.

**Inspections :**

2,437 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

**Prosecutions :**

264 prosecutions were launched during the year 229 cases (which include the cases pending from previous year) ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 35,195.00 was realised as fine.

**Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 :**

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspection) continued to be the Chief Inspector under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 in Tamil Nadu. This Act was enforced by 19 Inspectors of Labour and 29 Deputy Inspectors of Labour, in this State. Original inspections were being done by the Deputy Inspector of Labour and that the Inspectors of Labour made check-inspections of 5 per cent of the Motor Transport Undertaking inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Labour.

A sum of Rs. 7,193.50 was realised as registration fees and Rs. 90,323.78 as renewal registration fees during the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986. A sum of Rs. 652.50 was realised towards amendment fee and Rs. 90.00 towards the transfer of Registration Certificate. A sum of Rs. 298.25 was realised towards the issue of duplicate Registration Certificate.

The number of Motor Transport Undertakings covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :

*Number of Motor Transport undertakings covered by the Act.*

*Number of persons employed therein.*

1,566

69,579

**Inspections :**

4,236 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

**Prosecutions :**

289 prosecutions were launched during the year 234 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 40,300 was realised as fine.

**Tamil Nadu Catering Establishment Act, 1958 :**

The number of catering establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :

<i>Number of establishment covered by the Act.</i>	<i>With Employees.</i>	<i>Without Employees.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
25,570	10,772	14,798	74,158

**Inspections :**

44,944 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

**Prosecution :**

3,107 prosecutions were launched during the year, 2,977 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 1,88,877.00 was realised as fine.

**Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 :**

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 continued to apply to all shops and establishments employing workers, all factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 all plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act and other establishments.

There were 84,744 establishments covered by the Act during the year under review employing 11,77,233 employees.

**Inspections :**

1,57,303 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

**Prosecutions :**

6,719 prosecutions were launched during the year. 5,891 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 2,16,954.00 was realised as fine.

**WAGES LEGISLATIONS.****Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :**

50,925 Establishments were covered by the Act employing 11,22,017 employees.

**Inspections :**

97,859 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

**Prosecutions :**

2,246 prosecutions were launched during the year. 2,235 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 1,78,790.00 was realised as fine.

**Payment of Wages Act, 1936 :**

The number of establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :

Number of establishments covered by the Act.	Number of persons employed in the establishments.
26,962	10,23,724

**Inspections :**

56,106 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

**Prosecutions :**

1,387 Prosecutions were launched during the year. 1,226 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 80,331.00 realised as fine.

**SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATIONS :****Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 :**

There were 404 cases pending as on 31st March 1985. 917 cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1,321 cases, 846 cases were disposed off during the period and 475 cases were pending at the end of the period (i.e. 31st March 1986).

**Weights and Measures Act, 1958 :**

The enforcement of Standard of Weights and Measures Act in the State of Tamil Nadu under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 is being done by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors of Labour, Assistant Inspectors of Labour and Stamping Inspectors under the administrative control of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras in the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Labour of the Labour Department.

The need for effective enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act has been keenly felt and the Department

has taken effective steps to eradicate malpractices in the use of weights and Measures through periodical inspections surprise inspections and joint raids. The weights and measures wing of the Department earned a sum of Rs. 59,67,136.55 by way of verification and re-verification and Rs. 1,56,693.50 as licence fees.

**Prosecutions :**

17,719 prosecutions were launched during the year. 15,587 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 11,01,898.00 was realised as fine.

**Particulars in respect of subsidised Housing Schemes (Private Employers Project) :**

During the year 1985-86, no new project under this scheme was approved and no financial assistance was sanctioned by the Government.

During the year 1985-86 financial assistance was released to the following Management.

	Loan.	Houses.
	RS.	
Madurantagam Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Padalam.	1,82,400	48
		(First Instalments).

**Particulars in respect of Plantation Labour Housing Scheme (Centrally-sponsored).**

During the year 1985-86, the following project was approved and loan and subsidy was sanctioned by Government under this scheme.

(1)	Number of houses.	Loan.	Subsidy.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
Shervarayan Estate, Yercaud.	15	30,000	22,500

Financial assistance was released to the following plantations during 1985-86 under the said scheme:—

	Loan.	Subsidy.
	RS.	RS.
1. Plenty Valley Estate .. ..	..	7,500
2. Glendale Estate .. ..	8,000	4,800
Total .. ..	8,000	12,300

## PRICE STATISTICS.

### *Index number of Wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu.* (1970-71=100)

Index numbers of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu are being compiled on weekly basis with 1970-71=100. The Index basket covers 177 commodities comprising 510 quotations classified under the following three major groups :—

1. Primary Articles,
2. Fuel, Power and Light and
3. Manufactured Products.

Monthly indices are compiled on the basis of the weekly indices.

Index Number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu maintained its upward trend during the year 1985-86 also. Except for a mild set back observed in September 1985, the index rose steadily from 341.23 in April 1985 to 364.83 in March 1986. During the period under review, the index recorded a rise of 6.92 per cent.

The group index for "Primary Articles" maintained almost a similar trend and moved to 368.83 in March 1986 from 354.24 in April 1985 recording an increase of 4.12 per cent. Under this group, the three sub-group indices for "Food Articles, Non-food Articles and Minerals," also recorded a rise of 5.32 per cent, 0.39 per cent and 29.24 per cent respectively.

The prices of rice, Jowar, bajra, bengalgram, toordhall, greengram dhall, potatoes, onions, cashew-nuts, milk

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER.

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employers working in employment coming under the Minimum wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and declared by the Commissioner of Statistics under Section 2 (d) of the Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli and Nagercoil centres with 1960 as base or 100, while the index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore, and Coonoor centres are obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Commissioner of Statistics. Under a working arrangement, the Consumer Price Index Number for Madras City is compiled every month by the Commissioner of Statistics and the entire working sheets are sent to the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and the Index is released after obtaining telegraphic confirmation from the Director of Labour Bureau.

The trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers in different centres of Tamil Nadu during 1985-86 is reviewed below.

and its products, egg, meat, turmeric, ginger, tamarin, pepper, garlic, coriander, cummin seeds and coffee seed under the head "Food Articles" prices of Sugarcane logs and timber and firewood under 'Non-Food' Articles and Lime stone and magnesite under 'Minerals' increased during the year 1985-86.

The group Index for Fuel Power and Light' also recorded an upward trend during the year 1985-86. The Index went up from 442.36 in April 1985 to 465.23 in March 1986 registering an increase of 5.17 per cent. The Price of petrol, kerosene and diesel oil underwent upward revision during the year.

The group index for 'Manufactured Products' also moved up steadily from 318.18 in April 1985 to 353.39 in March 1986 recording a rise of 11.07 percent.

Under this group, the prices of biscuits, confectioner sugar, gur, vanaspathi, soft drinks, cigarettes, beed manufactured tobacco, handloom and powerloom cloth art silk and synthetic cloth, coir yarn and mattings, paper newsprint, paper boards, tanned hides and skins sole leather, foot-wear tyres, tubes, camel back, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, liquid chlorine, insecticides, certain drugs and medicines, toilet soaps and detergent soaps, flavouring essences, synthetic resins and plastic materials, matches, fireworks, sanitaryware iron, steel and its alloys, bolts and nuts, machine and machine tools, non-electrical machineries, transport equipments, bus (chassis), trucks (Chassis) motor cycles, cycles and its parts and house service meters went up during the year.

#### *Madras City :*

The Consumer Price Index Number for Madras City advanced generally from 598 points in April 1985 to 656 points in February 1986. It declined to 649 points in March 1986.

#### *Cuddalore :*

The Consumer Price Index Number for Cuddalore moved up from 605 in April 1985 to 635 in August 1985. After a decline to 607 in October 1985, it again advanced generally and stood at 626 in March 1986.

#### *Tiruchirapalli :*

The Consumer Price Index Number for Tiruchirapalli went up steadily from 601 in April 85 to 670 in December, 1985. It has declined and stood at 664 in January February and March, 1986.

#### *Madurai :*

The Consumer Price Index Number for Madurai advanced from 612 in April 1985 to 658 in March 1986

**Coimbatore :**

The Consumer Price Index Number for Coimbatore moved up steadily from 641 in April 1985 to 689 in January 1986. It declined and stood at 687 in March 1986.

**Nagercoil :**

The consumer Price Index Number advanced from 733 in April 1985 to 777 in July 1985. Thereafter it declined gradually to 748 in October 1985. However, it went up again and stood at 780 in February, 1986. It again declined to 770 in March 1986.

**Coonoor :**

The Consumer Price Index Number for Coonoor declined from 652 in April 1985 to 646 in June 1985. It advanced to 657 in August 1985. Thereafter it fluctuated between 654 and 678 during September 1985 and January 1986 and stood at 680 in March 1986.

**RAINFALL.**

During the year 1985-86, Tamil Nadu received normal Rainfall. The districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, recorded excess rainfall. The remaining districts except Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Kanniyakumari and The Nilgiris districts where it was deficient had normal rainfall.

**CONDITION OF CROPS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.**

The condition of crops was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the districts in Tamil Nadu, during the year 1985-86. The area under paddy for the year under report was estimated at 22.43 lakh hectares representing a fall of 11 per cent when compared with the area estimated for the corresponding period of the previous year. The area under Millets viz., Cholam, Ombu and Ragi showed an increasing trend. The area under Redgram and Bengalgram was estimated at 1.6 and 0.09 lakh hectares respectively.

The area under cultivation and production of food grains in the year 1985-86 remained almost at the same level as those of the previous year.

**FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS.**

The foreign Trade Statistics were collected from the daily lists of Imports and Exports published by the customs Authority, Madras Sea Port and Air Ports at St. Thomas

Mount. The commodity imported and exported through Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin Sea Ports and Tiruchirapalli Air Port were also collected from the respective port authorities. The data thus collected are tabulated and furnished below :—

**Quantum of Foreign Trade through Ports of Tamil Nadu by ports in terms of value :—**

Serial number.	Name of Ports.	Year 1984-85.	
		Imports.	Exports.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(VALUE IN LAKHS)			
1	Madras .. ..	1,32,137	65,571
2	Cuddalore .. ..	15,168	231
3	Nagapattinam ..	3,104	1,005
4	Tuticorin .. ..	31,296	6,652
5	St. Thomas Mount(Air)	10,198	29,654
		1,91,903	1,03,113

**STATE INCOME (NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT), 1984-85—TAMIL NADU.**

At current price, the total Net State Domestic Product at Factor cost for 1984-85 rose to Rs. 10,634.94 crores effecting an increase of 18.15 percent as against an increase of 11.51 per cent in 1983-84.

At constant prices i.e., at 1970-71 prices the total net State Domestic Product in 1984-85 is estimated at Rs. 3,726.90 crores as against Rs. 3,241.83 crores in the previous year. Thus the State income in real terms indicates a growth of 14.96 per cent as against a rise of 4.53 per cent in 1983-84.

**Per Capita Income:**

The per Capita Income at current prices went up from 1,783 in 1983-84 to Rs. 2,070 in 1984-85. The per capita Income at constant prices (1970-71) increased from Rs. 642 in 1983-84 to Rs. 726 in 1984-85.

**TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES.**

**1. Unprecedented Number of Courses :**

The number of training programmes organised by Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, during the year 1985-86 was all time high. Training programmes were organised not only for workmen, but for managerial personnel, officers from employing departments and from Labour Department.

**2. Training Programmes for Workmen's Representatives:**

Training programmes on Labour Law and on Labour problems were organised. The programmes aim at making the labour to be so resourceful as to redress their grievances themselves. It was also aimed at developing ripe attitude and approach.

(a) *Training for Beedi workers*:—A two days training programme was conducted for Beedi Workers so as to make them aware of the benefits conferred under various labour laws, and the authorities who should be approached for relief and of the various beneficial schemes of the Government. For the participants free refreshment in the forenoon and afternoon and lunch were given. In addition to that, a daily allowance of Rs. 6 per head and travelling allowance of Rs. 5 were given. This programme was well received by the workers.

(b) *Seminar on Labour Laws*.—A seminar was conducted on "Industrial Disputes Amendment Act" in Madras, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore.

A seminar on "Payment of Bonus Act and Payment of Gratuity Act" was organised to appraise the workmen of the provisions of the above Acts.

(c) *Training for Representatives of Workmen in Public Sector Undertakings*.—Training was imparted for the representatives of workmen in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (M.H.D. Project), Tiruchirappalli and for the workmen in Salem Steels Limited, Salem.

For the benefit of the representatives of workmen and officers from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, a six-days programme on "Good Industrial Relations" was organised. In 1985, three such programmes were conducted.

**3. Combined Training Programmes for workers and Management.**

Combined training programme on the following topics were conducted;—

Name of the programme.	Venue.
(1)	(2)
1. Discipline in Industry ..	Madras and Coimbatore.
2. Absenteeism in Industry ..	Madras.
3. Industrial Relations ..	Ranipet and Salem.
4. Grievance Procedure ..	Madurai.
5. Domestic Enquiry ..	Madras.
6. Trend in Industrial Relations.	Coonoor.
7. Pre-requisites for Industrial Relations.	Tirunelveli.
8. Problems of Industrial Relations	Tiruchirappalli.
9. Problems of Multiplicity of Trade Unions.	Nagercoil.
10. Conflict Resolution ..	Salem.
11. Industrial Disputes Amendments Act,	Vellore.

**4. Training Programme for Managerial Persons :—**

Many programmes were conducted for managerial persons, charging fee, with the objective of developing good attitude and approach.

5. During the year 1985-86, 79 courses were conducted and 4,450 participants participated.

**TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE BOARD.**

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board which has been constituted as Statutory body with effect from 1st April 1975 with the Hon'ble Minister in-charge of Labour as its Chairman and the following persons as its members:

- (i) Five representatives of employees,
- (ii) Five representatives of Employers,
- (iii) Three members from the State Legislature,
- (iv) Four Government Officials, and
- (v) Two non-official members.

The Managements covered under the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 are contributing to this Fund at the rate of Rs. 4 in respect of each employee together with a sum of Rs. 2 recovered from each employee.

The Government are also contributing a sum of Rs. 2 towards each employee.

The fund collected by this Board is being utilised for various welfare schemes implemented for the benefit of the industrial workers and their dependants.

## WELFARE ACTIVITIES:

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board which is functioning since 1975 has taken up series of welfare measures for the benefit of industrial workers and is also having very ambitious programmes to be implemented in the near future. The following are the schemes which have already been implemented.

1. *Labour Welfare Centres* :—There are 41 Labour Welfare Centres functioning throughout the State.

In these Welfare Centres Tailoring classes are conducted for the dependants (Wife and Children) of the Industrial workers. The duration of the course is one year from January to December. A stipend of Rs. 50 per month is paid to each trainee and they are sent to Government Technical Examination. Those who score highest marks among the trainees in each of the Centres is awarded prize of a tailoring model sewing machine in respect of Lower and Higher Grades separately. Further Kindergarten classes for the children of workers in the age group of 2½ years to 5 years are also conducted. Nutritious food as midday meals and milk are given to the children. In addition, the children are supplied with two sets of uniforms per year. The children are given free medical checkup once in a month and medicines are also given to them.

2. *Child Care Centres* :—The Mahalir Mantrams are running Child Care Centres at Thiru Vi. Ka. Nagar (Madras) and Rajapalayam. Each Mahalir Mantram is given a grant of Rs. 10,000 per year by this Board to run the Child Care Centres. Bread and milk are given to the children in these Centres.

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is running two Child Care Centres at (1) Sattur and (2) Alangulam (Kamarajar District). In these Centres the Children are getting the same benefits which are available to the children attached to the Labour Welfare Centres.

The Board has also decided in its 27th Meeting held on 22nd June 1985 to release the grant at Rs. 12,000 for the Sakthi Nagar Mahalir Mantram and Thiru Vi. Ka. Mahalir Mantram.

3. *Tailoring Centres* :—The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is running Nine Tailoring Centres at Gudalur, Kotagiri (Nilgiris District), Valparai, Mudis (Coimbatore District) Highways (Madurai District), Cauvery Peak in Shervarayan (Salem District), Kulasekaram (Kanyakumari District), Sholaiyar Dam (Coimbatore District) and Lower Kodaiyar (Kanyakumari District).

The trainees in these Centres are getting the same benefits which are available to the trainees in the Labour Welfare Centres.

4. *Reading Rooms*.—There are 12 reading rooms functioning throughout the State which are at Sembium and Tondiarpet (Madras), Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli

Thatchanallur (Tirunelveli District), Villupuram, Mettur Dam, Kancheepuram, Nagercoil, Erode and Ondiputhur. Tamil and English Newspapers and weekly magazines are made available in these Reading Rooms.

5. *T. B. Wards*.—A separate T.B. ward with 26 beds has been constructed at the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram at Madras at a cost of Rs. 3.64 lakhs during the year 1978 exclusively for the benefit of the industrial workers.

6. *Rest House*.—A Rest House at Valparai in Coimbatore District for the benefit of plantation workers is being run in a rental building.

7. *Holiday Home*.—One Holiday Home for the use of industrial workers and their family has been constructed at Courtallam in Tirunelveli District at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The Holiday Home was inaugurated in September, 1983. 58 persons can stay at a time. Only nominal rent is charged.

8. *Sports*.—To encourage the workers and their dependants the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board's conducting Annual Sports at District, Zonal and State Level every year. The seventh annual sports 1986 at State Level was held at Madurai in April—May 1986.

9. *Book Allowance Scheme*.—The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board's granting Book allowance to the children of workers studying IX Std. to Higher Studies.

(i) Number of persons benefited during the year 1985—86.	49,019
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(ii) Amount Sanctioned	RS. 14,83,886.90
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10. *Reimbursement of Tuition Fees and Examination Fees to the Workers and their children for learning Typewriting and shorthand:*

The Board has been reimbursing the tuition and examination fees paid by the workers and their dependants for learning Typewriting and Shorthand,

(i) Number of persons benefited during 1985—86.	1,010
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(ii) Amount sanctioned	Rs. 1,04,701.00
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11. *Supply of Spectacles free of cost to the workers who suffer from poor eye sight :*

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is reimbursing the cost of spectacles not exceeding Rs. 60 to all the eligible employees who are contributing to the fund and who are above 41 years of age.

(i) Number of persons benefitted during 1985—86.	882
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(ii) Amount sanctioned	Rs. 52,394.00
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## 2. Grant of Scholarship :

The Board is granting scholarship to the children of workers studying in Engineering, Medical and Law Courses as detailed below on merit basis every year.

Serial number.	Name of the Course.	Number of Scholarship.	Amount of scholarship per year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
1	Degree in Medical ..	25	1,000
2	Degree in Engineering.	25	1,000
3	Degree in Law ..	25	1,000
4	Diploma in Medical	25	600
5	Diploma in Engineering	150	600
6	Higher Secondary(Three in each district.)	32	500
7	I.I.I. ..	75	304

Implementation various schemes during the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986

Serial number	Scholarships.	Number of Beneficiaries.	Amount sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
1.	Degree in Engineering Course ..	58	58,000.00
2.	Diploma in Engineering Course.	254	1,52,400.00
3.	Degree in Law .. ..	4	4,000.00
4.	Degree in Medical Courses.	30	30,000.00
5.	Diploma in Medical Courses.	2	1,200.00
6.	I.T.I. ....	95	28,500.00
7.	Higher Secondary ..	64	32,000.00

## 13. Funeral Expenses for Workers :

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is granting funeral expenses of Rs. 200 in each case to the legal heirs of the workers who die while in service.

(i) Number of families benefited during 1985-86. 684

ii Amount sanctioned .. .. Rs. 1,36,000.00

## 14. Supply of artificial limbs to the disabled workers :

The Board is supplying artificial limbs to the disabled workers.

## 15. Rest House for Trade Union Leaders:—

The Board has constructed a Rest House for Trade Union Leaders (Jeeva Illam) at Teynampet, Madras-6 at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs for their stay

# Chapter XXI

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

### COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

#### *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendments) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1985):*

Under sub-section (1) of section 55-B of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919), as subsequently amended, the period within which the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Madras should make arrangements for the conduct of elections to the council of the Corporation of Madras had been fixed as nine years and six months from the 30th November 1974. The said period was due to expire on the 30th May 1984.

2. The Government accordingly decided to issue identity cards to voters in the City of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and then to conduct Civil elections to the above Corporations and decided to amend the said Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) so as to extend the said period by a further period of one year beyond the 30th May 1984.

3. Eventhough a Bill to replace the said Ordinance was introduced and passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly the same could not become an Act since it was not passed by the Legislative Council. Hence, it became necessary to promulgate again an Ordinance for the purpose. Tamil Nadu Ordinance 19 of 1984 was promulgated by the Governor on the 19th November 1984 to extend the period upto 30th November 1985.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature and also to give effect to the above decision.

#### *2. The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1985):*

Under rule 4, in Schedule VII to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981), as subsequently amended, a Special Officer was appointed to make arrangements for the conduct of elections to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation so that the newly elected councillors might come into office on a day within a period of three years from the date of his appointment, namely, the 12th June 1981 and to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the corporation, of the Mayor and of the Committees established or constituted by or under the said Act. This period was due to expire on the 11th June 1984.

2. The Government decided to issue the identity card to all voters in the City of Coimbatore as well as in all the Municipalities and then to conduct Civil elections to the Corporation Councils and to the Municipal Councils and accordingly decided to amend rule 4 in Schedule VII to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981), so as to extend the said period by a further period of one year beyond the 11th June 1984. To give effect to the above decision, Tamil Nadu Ordinance 7 of 1984 was promulgated by the Governor.

3. Eventhough a Bill to replace the said Ordinance was introduced and passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the same could not become an Act since it was not passed by the Council. Hence, it became necessary to promulgate an ordinance for the purpose. Accordingly the Tamil Nadu Ordinance 20 of 1984 was promulgated by the Governor on the 19th November 1984 to extend the period upto 11th December 1985.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature and also to give effect to the above decision.

#### *3. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1985).*

Under the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 28 of 1976), as subsequently amended, Special Officers had been appointed for a period of eight years with effect from the 1st July, 1976 to all the Municipal Councils, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the municipal councils, of the Chairman and of the Committees established or constituted by or under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) the term of office of the Special Officers was due to expire on the 30th June 1984.

2. The Government decided to issue identity cards with or without photographs affixed thereon to all the voters in the municipalities and then to conduct the civic elections to the municipal councils. The Government, therefore, decided to amend the said Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 28 of 1976) so as to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of municipal councils by

a further period of six months upto 31st December 1984. To give effect to the above decision Tamil Nadu Ordinance 8 of 1984 was promulgated by the Governor.

3. Eventhough a Bill to replace the said Ordinance was introduced and passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly the same could not become an Act since it was not passed by the Council. Hence, it became necessary to promulgate again an Ordinance for the purpose. Accordingly Tamil Nadu Ordinance 21 of 1984 to extend the period upto 30th June 1985 was promulgated by the Governor.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of Legislature and also to give effect to the above decision.

4. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1985 Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1985* :

As the term of office of the councillors of the Corporation of Madurai expired on the noon of the 29th July 1984, and in view of the Government's decision to issue identity cards with or without photographs affixed thereon to all the voters in the City of Madras, City of Madurai and City of Coimbatore as well as in all the municipalities and then to conduct civic elections to the corporation councils and to the municipal councils, the Government appointed Collector of Madurai as the Special Officer to perform the functions of the Corporation of Madurai from 29th May 1984 under sub-section (1) of section 48-A of Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) to cause arrangements for the conduct of elections within a period of one year from the date of his appointment.

2. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1985)* :

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1977), as subsequently amended, the Special Officers have been appointed for a period of seven years, and five months with effect from the 1st February 1977 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of Panchayat Union Councils in the State. Their term was due to expire on the 30th June 1984.

2. The Government's decision to conduct the panchayat elections on the 19th April 1984 and the 23rd April 1984 was stayed by Madras High Court, in its order, dated the 23rd March 1984, due to reservation on policy.

3. To give effect to the decision of the Government to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977), for extending the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of six months beyond the 30th June 1984, Tamil Nadu Ordinance 9 of 1984 was promulgated by the Governor.

4. Eventhough a Bill to replace the said Ordinance was introduced and passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the same could not become an Act since it was not passed by the Council. It was decided to promulgate an Ordinance again to extend the term of office of the aforesaid Special Officers of the Panchayat Union councils beyond the 30th June 1984. As the Panchayat elections could not be conducted before the 30th December 1984, namely, the date upto which the term of office of the aforesaid Special Officers of the Panchayat Union Councils was extended by Tamil Nadu Ordinance 9 of 1984. The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 23 of 1984) was therefore, promulgated by the Governor on the 19th November 1984 to extend the term of the aforesaid Special Officers for a period of one year beyond the 30th June 1984.

5. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act, 10 of 1985)* :

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979), as subsequently amended, the Special Officers had been appointed for a period of four years and nine months with effect from the 12th September 1979, to exercise the powers and to perform the functions of panchayats. The term was due to expire on the 11th June 1984.

2. The Government's decision to conduct the panchayat elections on the 19th April 1984 and the 23rd April 1984 was stayed by the High Court Madras due to reservation policy.

3. The Government decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979), extending the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of six months beyond the 11th June 1984. Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1984 was therefore promulgated by the Governor.

4. Eventhough a Bill to replace the said Ordinance was introduced and passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the same could not become an Act since it was not passed by the Council. Tamil Nadu Ordinance 24 of 1984 was therefore promulgated by the Governor to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the Panchayats for a further period of one year beyond 11th June 1984.

5. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

7. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1985) :*

Under sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) as amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1984), the date of reconstitution of the 15 panchayat Union Councils which were dissolved under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), has been postponed from time to time and they were due for reconstitution on the 1st July, 1984.

2. In view of the decision of the Government to extend the term of office of the Special Offices of the panchayat union councils, other than the 15 panchayat union councils dissolved under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) by six months beyond the 30th June 1984, and it became necessary to amend the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section 155, *empowering themselves* to postpone the date of reconstitution of these 15 panchayat union councils, by a total period not exceeding seven years and five months. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 11 of 1984) was, therefore, promulgated by the Governor.

3. Eventhough a Bill to replace the said ordinance was introduced and passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the same could not become an Act since it was not passed by the Council on the 13th October 1984. The Government, therefore, decided to amend the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section 155 *empowering themselves* to postpone the date of reconstitution of the 15 panchayat union councils by a total period not exceeding seven years and eleven months.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

8. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1985) :*

Special Officers were appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976) for scheduled co-operative societies for a period of two years. The period of their appointment was extended, subsequently, from time to time. The term of office of some of the Special Officers expired on the 9th September 1984.

2. As it would take some more time to make rules under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983) and to conduct elections to the scheduled co-operative societies, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 15 of 1984) was promulgated by the Governor on the 6th September 1984 so as to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of one year beyond the 9th September 1984.

3. Due to the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly on the afternoon of 15th November 1984, the said ordinance could not be replaced by an Act of the Legislature in time. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 18 of 1984) was therefore promulgated by the Governor on the 12th November 1984 for continuing the extension of the term of office of the Special Officers for a period of one year beyond the 9th September 1984.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 18 of 1984.

9. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1985) :*

The Coimbatore Market Committee was superseded by the Government in exercise of their powers under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) for a period of one year from the 11th May 1977, as the said market committee was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by the said Act. The period of supersession was extended from time to time and was last extended upto the 10th May 1984, thereby the total period of supersession aggregated to seven years, which is the maximum period specified in the said section 24(1). As comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) and, in particular, to the provisions relating to the composition of the market committees were under consideration of the Government, it was considered that a new market committee need not been established for Coimbatore by conducting elections to elect the non-official members of the committee. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 12 of 1984) was therefore promulgated by the Governor on the 26th June 1984 so as to extend the period of supersession of the Coimbatore Market Committee for a further period of one year with effect on and from the 11th May 1984. Before the Bill to replace the same was considered and passed by the Legis-

lature, the session had been adjourned *sine die* on the 15th October 1984 and both the Houses of the Legislature were prorogued on the 31st October 1984.

2. Due to the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly on the afternoon of the 15th November, 1984, the said Ordinance could not be replaced by an Act of the Legislature in time. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 26 of 1984) was therefore promulgated by the Governor of the 20th November 1984, and it was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 21st November 1984, so as to extend the period of supersession of the Coimbatore Market Committee for a further period of one year with effect from the 11th May 1984.

3. This Act was enacted to replace the said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 26 of 1984.

10. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1985) :*

Under clause (i) of the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959), for the notified area comprising the newly formed Pudukkottai district, a market committee was established for a period of one year in 1978. The term of office of all the members of the said market committee, as extended, from time to time, was due to expire on the 5th December 1984.

2. The term of office of the Special Officers appointed under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978), to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the market committees, was also due to expire on the 5th December 1984.

3. As the Government were proposing to introduce comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) and in particular to the provisions thereof relating to the composition and constitution of the market committees, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 29 of 1984) was promulgated by the Governor on the 27th November 1984 and it was published in an Extraordinary issue of Part IV—Section 2 of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated the 29th November 1984 so as to extend the term

of office of the members of the Pudukkottai Market Committee appointed under clause (1) of the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 and of the Special Officers appointed under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 for a further period of one year with effect on and from the 6th December 1984.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

11. *The Tamil Nadu University (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1985) :*

For the purpose of giving grants to the Tamil University, the University Grants Commission suggested certain amendments to the provisions of the Tamil University Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1982) relating to the constitution of the Planning Board, composition of the Syndicate, nomination of members to the various bodies, appointment of Finance Officer and certain other matters. Suggestions of the University Grants Commission were considered by the Government and it was decided to make necessary amendments to the relevant provisions of the said Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1982. Availing the opportunity, it was also decided to make certain incidental and consequential amendments wherever necessary, to the said Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1982.

2. For the above purpose, the Tamil University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 14 of 1984) was promulgated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 1st August 1984 and it was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 2nd August 1984.

3. Due to the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly on the afternoon of 15th November 1984, the said Ordinance could not be replaced by an Act of the Legislature in time. The Tamil University (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 28 of 1984) was therefore promulgated by the Governor on the 20th November 1984 and it was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 21st November 1984 for the purpose.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 28 of 1984.

12. *The Madras Metropolitan Water supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1985).*

Under clause (a) of section 4 of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1978), the Secretary to Government incharge of the department of Rural Development and Local Adminis-

tration shall be the Chairman of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, *ex-officio*. Consequent on the bifurcation of the Rural Development and Local Administration department as Rural Development department and Municipal Administration and Water supply Department the subject "water supply" has been allocated to the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department.

2. The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 17 of 1984) was promulgated by the Governor on the 11th September 1984 so as to name the Secretary to Government incharge of Municipal Administration and Water Supply department as the Chairman of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board *ex officio* and the same was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 13th September 1984. A Bill to replace the said Ordinance could not be taken up for consideration by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly because the Assembly was adjourned *sine die* on the 15th October 1984 and both the Houses of the Legislature were prorogued on the 31st October 1984. The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 22 of 1984) was therefore promulgated by the Governor on the 19th November 1984 and the same was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 20th November 1984.

3. It was decided that there should be provision in the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1978) to enable the Government to appoint in future even a non-official as Chairman of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Necessary amendments in this regard were incorporated in the Bill.

4. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance and also to give effect to the above decision.

**13. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1985):**

Under sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), the Government have issued notifications amending

Schedules I and II to the said Act, consequent on the changes in the status of certain Municipalities and Panchayat Towns in certain districts. To satisfy the requirements of sub-section (2) of the said section 16-A of the said Act a Bill to replace the notifications was introduced and passed in the Legislature.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

**14. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1985):**

The Government issued notifications under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), amending entries 13, 41 41-D, 90, 99, 123 and 137 of the First Schedule to the said Act with effect from the 1st October 1984.

2. To satisfy the requirements of sub-section (?) of section 59 of the said Act, a Bill to replace the aforesaid notifications was introduced and passed in the Legislature. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

**15. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1985).**

The Government issued notifications under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), amending items, 1, 69 and 136 of the First Schedule to the said Act.

2. Under sub-section (2) of section 50 of the said Act, a Bill to replace the aforesaid notifications was introduced and passed in the Legislature. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

**16. The Bharathiyar University and Bharathidasan University (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1985):**

The Government of India and the University Grants Commission suggested amendment to certain provisions of the Bharathiyar University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1982) and the Bharathidasan University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1982) relating to the Planning Board, Standing Committee on Academic Affairs, Finance Officer and the composition of the Syndicate and its power to these Acts certain other amendments to these Acts

were considered necessary by this Government also proposed to be made. To achieve the above object, the Bharathiar University and the Bharathidasan University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 13 of 1984), was promulgated by the Governor.

2. Due to the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, on the afternoon of 15th November 1984, the aforesaid could not be replaced by an Act of the Legislature in time.

It had therefore, become necessary to promulgate again an ordinance for the purpose in view. The Bharathiar University and the Bharathidasan University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 27 of 1984) was therefore promulgated by the Governor on the 20th November 1984 and the same was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, Extraordinary* dated the 21st November 1984.

3. This Act was enacted to replace the said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 27 of 1984.

17. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1985) :*

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982) provides for the relief of certain indebted persons in the State of Tamil Nadu from the usurious practices of pawnbrokers, money lenders and other non institutional sources of credit and to give relief from the debts due to such pawnbrokers, money lenders and other non institutional sources of credit. Six months from the date of commencement of the Act was allowed to debtors to file applications for relief under the Act. When it was brought to the notice of the Government that people in rural areas were not fully aware of the time limit within which they have to make applications, the time limit was extended upto the 23rd August 1984. On review of the working of the Act, it was found that people in rural areas were not aware of the time limit within which they have to make applications to the Tahsildars for seeking relief under the said Act. It was, therefore, decided to extend further the time limit upto the 23rd February 1985, that is, thirty months from the date of commencement of the said Act, namely, the 24th August 1982. It was also decided to empower the Tahsildars to give further time not exceeding three months instead of one month after the expiry of the said time limit of thirty months for making applications under the said Act. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1985) was promulgated by the Governor on the 30th January 1985 and published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, Extraordinary*, dated the 31st January 1985.

2. It was decided to further extend the time limit for making applications to the Tahsildars for seeking relief under the Act, for another period of six months beyond the 23rd February 1985.

This Act was enacted to replace the said ordinance and also to give effect to the above decision.

18. *The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1985):*

The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) was enacted with a view to provide for the taking over of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust and for matters connected therewith. The Act has been given effect on and from the 22nd December 1980. In terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the management of the Pachaiyappa's trust, in so far as it vests in the Board of Trustees under the Pachaiyappa's Trust scheme, shall vest in the Government for a period of four years and accordingly the powers, duties and functions exercised and performed by the Government either directly or through a Committee of Management appointed under sub-section (2) of the said section 3. The said period of four years was due to expire on the 21st December 1984. An official Committee consisting of the Government Officials constituted the Committee of Management.

2. For the effective and efficient functioning of the said trust, it was considered necessary that the composition of the Board of management, as it is now provided for in the scheme, should be changed and accordingly the official Committee has filed an application in the High Court for changing the composition of the Board of management and for making necessary changes in the scheme governing the said trust. The above application filed by the Committee of management was pending in the High Court.

3. It was considered necessary to extend the period of vesting of the management of the said trust in the Government for a further period of one year beyond the 21st December 1984. The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Second Amendment Ordinance 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 30 of 1984), was therefore promulgated by the Governor on the 21st December 1984.

4. This Act, was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

19. *The Alagappa University Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1985):*

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust at Karaikudi requested the Government to take over the educational institutions they were maintaining and to establish a University at Karaikudi. An assurance on the floor of the Assembly was given on behalf of the Government that a University shall be established comprising the institutions maintained by Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust at Karaikudi. A Committee headed by the Secretary to the Government in-charge of Education department constituted by the Government had suggested that a University com-

prising all the colleges maintained by the said Trust might be established and this would help for the uplift of the poorer section of the Society in the under developed Pasumpon Muthurmalingam district. A resolution to handover Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Teachers Training College, the Alagappa College of Physical Education and the Alagappa College at Karaikudi together with all the properties attached to these institutions, to the Government was passed by the said Trust. In pursuance of that resolution and after obtaining the orders of the High Court, Madras, for effecting the transfer of the said institutions and properties attached thereto, to the Government, a deed of transfer was also executed by the said Trust for this purpose. The Government, while taking over these properties, decided to establish a University of unitary type at karaikudi for imparting higher education in teaching, physical, training and post-graduate courses in Arts and Science and to name the said University as "The Alagappa University".

2. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

20. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1985):*

According to section 30-A and Section 36-AA of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) and section 30-B and section 36-AA of the said Act, the Government, reserved seats in the office of the president of Panchayats and Chairman of Panchayat union councils for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women. The Government also issued election notices to conduct elections to panchayats and panchayat union councils on the 19th and 23rd of 1984. But, while admitting a batch of writ petitions against reservation for the said office of the presidents of the panchayat and chairman of the panchayat union councils, the High Court, Madras has stayed the conduct of the said elections throughout the State on the ground that a Civil Appeal against the policy of reservation was pending before the Supreme Court, New Delhi.

3. Since the panchayats and panchayat union councils were without elected representatives for a long time, and as it would take some more time for the disposal of the Civil Appeal pending before the Supreme Court, New Delhi, the Government had decided the elections of Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils would be conducted without any reservation of seats to the office of the presidents of panchayats and chairman of panchayat union councils. The Government also decided to modify the number of members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women members to be co-opted to a panchayat union council. It was also decided to provide for nomination by the Collector of a limited number of members from among women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In making such nomination the Collector shall have due regard to the aptitude of such

persons for rural development. It was further decided that such co-opted or nominated members be vested with equal rights as other members. It was also decided to reduce the term of office of the members and presidents of panchayats as well as members and chairman of panchayat union councils from five years to four years.

4. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decisions.

21. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1985. (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1985) :*

According to sub-section 3 of section 7 and section 7-B of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920), as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1983 and sub-section (4) of section 7 and section 7-C of the said Act, the Government reserved seats in the office of councillors and chairmen of municipal council for the members of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women. The Government also issued election notice to conduct elections for the Municipal Councils on the 8th April 1984. But while admitting a batch of writ petitions against reservation of the said office, High Court, Madras has stayed the conduct of the said elections throughout the State on the ground that a Civil Appeal against the policy of reservation is pending before the Supreme Court, New Delhi.

3. Since the municipal councils in the State were without elected representatives for a long time, and as it would take some more time for the disposal of the Civil Appeal pending before the Supreme Court, New Delhi, the Government had then decided that the elections to the municipal councils would be conducted with reservation not exceeding one fourth of the strength of the municipal councils for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women as existed in the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) before the amendment of the said Act by Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1983. It was decided to reduce the term of office of the chairman and councilors of the municipal councils from five years to four years. As the division of wards and reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women with due regard to their number on the basis of 1981 census figures and after consulting the municipal councils concerned could not be completed to hold the election in August-September 1985 it was decided to hold the elections in accordance with the number of members, the division of wards and provision of reservation on the basis of 1971 census figures.

4. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

**22. The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1985):**

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977), as subsequently amended, the Special Officers were appointed for a period of eight years and five months with effect from the 1st February 1977, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayat union councils in this State. Their term of Office was due to expire on the 30th June 1985.

2. The Government decided to hold the election to Panchayats and the panchayat union councils in September 1985 and the elected representatives would assume office on the 15th September 1985. The Government therefore decided to extend the term of office of the aforesaid Special Officers upto and inclusive of the 15th September 1985.

3. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

**23. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1985):**

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979), as subsequently amended, the Special Officers were appointed for a period of five years and nine months with effect from the 12th September 1979, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayats. Their term of office was due to expire on the 11th June 1985.

2. The Government decided to hold the elections to panchayats and the panchayat union councils in September 1985 and the elected representative would assume Office on the 15th September 1985. The Government decided to extend the term of office of the aforesaid Special Officers upto and inclusive of the 15th September 1985.

3. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

**24. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1985):**

Invoking the powers under the proviso to clause (b) of sub section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) as last amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1985), the date of reconstitution of the 15 panchayat union councils which were dissolved under the said sub section (1), had been postponed from time to time and they were due for reconstitution on the 1st July 1985.

2. The Government decided to hold the election to the panchayats and the panchayat union councils in September 1985 and the elected representatives would

assume office on the 15th September 1985. The Government decided to extend the term of office of the aforesaid Special Officers upto and inclusive of the 15th September 1985.

3. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

**25. Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1985):**

The privilege and licence for retail sales of arrack were then granted by a system of public auction cum tender for a monthly rent for each shop. In the light of the experience gained, it was noticed that there was collusion at the time of auction resulting in under bidding leading to loss of revenue and in some cases the bid amounts were lower than the upset price and consequently the shops were to be reauctioned a number of times resulting in delay in the opening of the shops and consequent loss of revenue. With a view to prevent such loss of revenue and other defects, it was decided that the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation, which is a Corporation wholly owned and controlled by the State Government and which had been given the exclusive privilege for supply by wholesale of arrack and Indian made foreign spirits might be entrusted with the exclusive privilege of the retail sales of arrack also. That Corporation would carry on the business of selling by retail arrack either directly through its employees or through agents appointed by it or by both the aforesaid methods.

2. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

**26. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1985) :**

Under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954), the Contingency Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu consists of a sum of fifty crores of rupees. In view of the orders of the Government on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission involving additional expenditure of the order of one hundred crores of rupees, it was considered necessary to increase the sum temporarily from fifty crores of rupees to one hundred crores of rupees.

2. This Act was enacted to achieve the above object.

**27. The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1985):**

The period of appointment of Special Officer of the Corporation of Madurai, appointed under sub-section (1) of section 48-A of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 to make arrangements for election to be conducted to the Madurai Corporation Council expires on the 29th July 1985.

2. The Government decided to conduct the elections to the panchayats, panchayat union councils and municipal councils in the first phase and the elections to the corporation councils in the second phase. Action to conduct the elections to the corporation councils in the State including the Madurai Corporation Council, would be taken thereafter. It was decided to extend the period within which the elections to the Madurai Corporation Council shall be conducted, for a further period of six months beyond the 29th July 1985.

3. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

28. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act, 32 of 1985) :*

Section 97 of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) empowered the State Government to transfer any officer or servant of the Corporation to the service of any municipality or to transfer any officer or servant of any such municipality to the service of the Corporation. Section 114 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) empowered the State Government to transfer any officer or servant of the Corporation to the service of the municipal corporation of Madras or of any municipality and *vice versa*. There was no provision in the said Acts empowering the State Government to transfer any officer or servant of the Corporation of Madras to the Corporation of Madurai and Coimbatore and to transfer any officer or servant of the Corporation of Madurai to the Corporation of Coimbatore.

2. Section 116 of the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981) empowered the State Government to transfer any officer or servant of the corporation to the service of the municipal corporation of Madras or to the municipal corporation of Madurai or to any other municipal corporation that might be constituted under any law for the time being in force or to any municipality and *vice versa*.

3. Section 73-A of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) empowered the State Government to transfer any officer or servant of a municipality to the service of another municipality, after consulting the municipalities concerned.

4. The Government considered that with a view to toning up the administration of the municipal corporation and municipalities in the State and to render better service to the public, the employees of any one municipal corporation shall be made liable to be transferred to any other municipal corporation or municipality and the employees of the municipalities to any of the municipal corporations which was then in existence and which may be newly constituted and to any other municipality. It was therefore decided to amend the said Tamil Nadu Act IV of

1919, Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920, Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971 and Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981 to achieve the object in view.

This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

29. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1985):*

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year 1985-86 ; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that financial year.

30. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1985):*

Under sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), the Government issued notifications amending Schedule II to the said Act, consequent on the changes in the status of certain Town panchayats in Kanyakumari, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Salem, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli districts into Selection Grade Panchayat Towns. Under sub-section (2) of the said section 16-A a Bill was introduced and passed replacing the notifications in the Legislature. This Act was enacted to achieve the above object.

31. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1985).*

This Act seeks to amend clause (a) of sub-section (6) of section 3, sections 4-A and 4-C of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) consequent on the conversion of Coimbatore Municipality into a Corporation with effect from the 1st May 1981. It was decided to amend *Explanation I* to section 5-A of the said Act to make the definition of the term "gross collection capacity" to indicate the accommodation as specified in the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act IX of 1955) instead of accommodation available in the theatre, to provide that the option permitted under section 5-B should continue to be in force so long as the proprietor is eligible to pay tax and has withdrawn his option, to provide for assessment of entertainments tax on legal representatives, etc., of the deceased proprietors of entertainment houses and to provide for prohibiting the disclosure or any information obtained under the Act through statements, returns, accounts or otherwise.

32. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1985).*

Recognising the importance of the electronic industry sector in the industrial growth of the State, and in order to give assistance to this industry, the Government announced that the rate of sales tax on these products be reduced from 12 per cent to 10 per cent.

It was also announced that the rate of sales tax on arrack be raised from 6 per cent to 25 per cent.

Accordingly, the Government issued notification under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) reducing the rate of sales tax on electronic products from 12 per cent to 10 per cent revising sales tax on arrack from 6 per cent to 25 per cent and converting the multi-point tax of 5 per cent on certain agricultural products like chillies, pamarind, etc., into single point tax of 8 per cent.

Under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, a Bill to replace the aforesaid notification, was introduced and passed in the Legislature. This Act was enacted to achieve the above objects.

33. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1985) :*

The Coimbatore Market Committee was superseded by Government in exercise of their powers under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) for a period of one year from the 11th May 1977, as the said market committee was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by the said Act. The period of supersession was extended from time to time and was last extended upto the 10th May 1985, thereby the total period of supersession aggregated to eight years, which is the maximum period specified in the said section 24(1). As the Government were proposing to introduce comprehensive amendments to the said Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959 and, in particular, to the provisions relating to the composition and constitution of the market committees it was decided to extend the period of supersession of the Coimbatore Market Committee for a further period of one year with effect on and from the 11th May 1985.

2. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

34. *The Madras City Police and the Tamil Nadu District Police (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1985):*

The Government considered that it was necessary to amend section 51-A of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888) with a view to empower the Commissioner of Police to exercise the powers in respect of persons convicted of an offence under section 135 of Customs Act, 1952 (Central Act 52 of 1962) to remove himself outside the said City of Madras and any

district or districts or any part thereof contiguous thereto and to enable the Government to extend section 51-A as amended to other areas of the State besides the City of Madras by suitably amending the Tamil Nadu District Police Act, 1859 (Central Act XXIV of 1859). This Act was enacted to achieve the above objects.

35. *The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Hoardings Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1985).*

With a view to eliminate the evil of erecting hoardings indiscriminately and exhibiting indecent and obscene advertisements on such hoardings, it was decided to undertake legislation providing that all existing hoardings on the date of the commencement of the proposed Act should vest in the Government and that no private person can erect any hoarding after the Bill becomes law and comes into force in any local area. So far as the City of Madras is concerned it was proposed to give effect to the law in and from the date of introduction of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly. It would be open to the Government to remove any hoarding acquired under the proposed Act or to use or permit the use of such hoarding in public interest. The acquisition by the Government of the existing hoardings is for a public purpose. The persons interested in the hoardings acquired shall be paid adequate amount in respect of their interest in such hoardings.

2. Necessary incidental and ancillary provisions were made to the Bill.

3. This Act was enacted to achieve the above object.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1985).*

The Government of India forwarded a Model Fire Force Bill and suggested that State Governments, might undertake legislation based on the Model Fire Force Bill with such modification as the local circumstances might require. The Government considered it necessary to establish a separate Fire Service in this State based on the model Fire Force Bill, forwarded by Government of India. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

37. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1985)*

Under section 5 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1984), the cultivating tenants in the non flood effected areas in the State should pay the arrears of rent which accrued due to a landlord before the 30th June 1985 and was outstanding on the date of the publication of the said Act, in four equal half yearly instalments as specified therein. The first instalment of arrears of rent should be paid on or before the 30th June 1984. As the time limit fixed for payment of the said first instalment by the cultivating tenants was not adequate and due to certain

payment administrative difficulties, the revised time limit, for the of arrears or rent could not be given effect to, the Government decided to extend the time limit fixed for payment of the said four equal half yearly instalments of arrears of rent as specified below :—

(a) First Instalment on or before the 15th November 1985 ;

(b) Second Instalment on or before the 31st March 1986 ;

(c) Third Instalment on or before the 15th November 1986 ; and

(d) Fourth Instalment on or before the 31st March 1987.

2. The Government also decided to restore possession of lands to such tenants.

3. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decisions.

38. *The Madras High Court (Jurisdictional Limits) Extension Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1985) :*

In May 1978, certain areas comprising within twelve panchayats in the Saidapettai taluk of the Chengalpattu district contiguous to the City of Madras, were included within the City of Madras. It was proposed to extend the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Madras High Court to the newly included areas also. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

39. *The Tamil Nadu Taxation Laws (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 43 of 1985) :*

As offences under certain taxation laws by their very nature, do not generally come to light soon as they are committed and care often preceded by long periods of investigation or adjudication, the Government decided to exclude those taxation laws from the provisions of Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This Act was enacted to achieve the above object.

40. *The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 44 of 1985):*

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 46 of 1981) has been enacted with a view to provide for the conferment of permanent status to workmen in the industrial establishments in the State of Tamil Nadu. The judgement of the Madras High Court rendered in batch of Writ Petition (Nellai Cotton Mills Limited, Tirunelveli Vs. State of Tamil Nadu (Writ Petition No. 5918 of 1962 etc., had given rise to certain practical difficulties in implementing the provisions of the said Act. It was decided

to amend section 3 of the said Act to remove the difficulty caused by the said judgement and confer the intended benefits on workmen.

2. This Act was enacted to achieve the above object.

41. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1985):*

With a view to augment the revenues of the State, the Government decided to increase the quarterly tax payable under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) in respect of two wheelers cars, tri-cycles station wagon, goods vehicles, private transport vehicles and contract carriage. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

42. *The Tamil Nadu Scrap Merchants and Dealers in Second hand Property and Owners of Automobile Workshops and Tinker Shops (Regulation, Control and Licensing) Act, 1985. (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1986) :*

It was found that tinker shops automobile workshops and scrap material shops in the State of Tamil Nadu are causing obstructions to traffic, health hazards and nuisance to the public and that some times even stolen properties were received whether knowingly or unknowingly and sold to public in these shops. In order to effectively regulate and control these shops in the State this Act was enacted to achieve the object.

43. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1986):*

Sub section (1) of section 8 of the District Municipalities Act 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) as it stood prior to the year 1971, provided for the term of office of councillors as three years. As per the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act of 23 of 1985) the term of office of the Chairman and Municipal Councillors was four years.

2. The Government considered that as the municipal areas were small, a shorter term of office of the Chairman and Councillors would enable them to serve the people more effectively. The Government, heretofore, decided that the term of office of the Chairman and Councillors of the municipal councils shall be three years, as it stood prior to the year 1971 and to amend the said Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920 for the above purpose.

3. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

44. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1986)*

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), as amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Second Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1985), provided for the term of office of the members and presidents of the panchayats and the members and chairman of the panchayat union councils as four years.

2. The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1950 (Madras Act. X of 1950) as originally enacted provided for the term of office of the members and presidents of the village panchayats as three years. The Government considered that as the areas of the panchayat and panchayat union councils were small a short term of office for the members and president of the panchayats and the members and Chairman of the panchayat union councils would enable them to serve the people more effectively. The Government therefore, decided that the term of office of the members and presidents of the panchayat and members and chairman of the panchayat union council shall be three years and to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958 accordingly.

3. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

45. *The Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act, 1983;*  
(Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1986).

The Patta Pass Book Scheme was introduced in order to secure that all Pattadars of lands get Pass Book giving upto date details of their holding and that the Patta Pass Book serves as an effective instrument for Revenue Administration. As there was some deficiencies in the working of the above scheme, a committee under the Commission of Land Revenue, erstwhile Boards of council and the municipal councils in the State in February 1986 and to hold the elections to the Corporation councils hereafter. The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 8 of 1985) was therefore promulgated by the Governor so as to extend the said period for a further period of six months beyond 30th November 1985.

3. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

45. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation,*  
(Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act. 5 of 1986)

Under Sub-Section (1) of section 56-B of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) the period within which the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Madras shall cause arrangements for the conduct of elections to the council of the Corporation of Madras has been fixed as eleven years from the 30th November 1974. The said period due to expire on the 30th November 1985.

2. The Government decided to conduct the election in the first instance for the Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils and the Municipal Councils in the State in February 1986 and to hold the elections to the Corporation Councils thereafter. Hence, it became necessary to further extend the period within which the arrangements should be made for the conduct of elections to the councils of Corporation of Madras by the Special Officer beyond the 30th November 1985.

3. The Government accordingly decided to extend the said period by a further period of six months beyond the 30th November 1985 and to amend section 55-B(1)

of the said Act for the above purpose. To give effect to the above decision the Madras City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 8 of 1985) was promulgated by the Governor.

4. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

47. *The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Amendment Act, 1986* (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1986).

Under rule 4 in Schedule VII to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981), the Special Officer has been empowered to make arrangements for the conduct of elections to the Council of Corporation of Coimbatore so that the newly elected councillors may come into office on a day within a period of four years and six months from the date of his appointment, namely, the 12th June 1981 and to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Corporation of the Mayor and the Committees established or constituted by or under the said Act. This period was due to expire on the 11th December 1985.

2. The Government decided to conduct the election in the first instance for the panchayats, panchayat union councils and municipal council in the State in February 1986 and to hold the elections to the corporation councils thereafter.

3. Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation second Amendments Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance of 1985).

was therefore promulgated by the Governor so as to extend the period of appointment of Special Officer for a further period of six months beyond 11th December 1985.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

48. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1986* (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1986).

Under sub-section (1) of section 62-A of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Madurai appointed under sub-section (1) of section 48-A of the said Act, shall cause arrangements for election to be conducted to the Council of Corporation of Madurai so that the newly elected councillors may come into office on a day within a period of one year and six months from the date of appointment, namely, from the noon of the 29th July 1984. The period was due to expire on the 29th January 1986.

2. The Government decided to conduct the elections in the first instance to the panchayats, panchayat union councils and municipal councils in the State in February 1986 and to hold the election to the corporation councils thereafter.

3. The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1985) was therefore promulgated by the Governor so

as to extend the period of appointment of Special Officer for a further period of six months from 29th January 1986.

49. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1986—(Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1986).*

Under the Tamil Nadu Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Act, 1976 (President's Act 28 of 1976), Special Officer have been appointed for a period of nine year and six month with effect from the 1st July 1976, to all the municipal councils to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the municipal councils, of the chairman and of the committees established or constituted by or under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920), the term of office of the Special Officer was due to expire on the 31st December 1985.

2. The Government decided to conduct elections for the municipal council as well as the panchayats and panchayat union council in the State in February 1986.

3. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 11 of 1985) was therefore promulgated by the Governor so as to extend the appointment of Special Officer for a further period of three months beyond 1st December 1985.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

50. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1986—(Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1986).*

Special Officers were appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977) to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the panchayat union councils in this State for a specified period. The period of their appointment was subsequently extended from time to time and was last extended, by the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1985) upto the 31st December 1985.

2. The Government decided to hold the elections to panchayats and panchayat union councils in December 1985. But, due to certain administrative reasons, the elections could not be held as scheduled. The Government decided to hold elections to the panchayat and panchayat union councils in February 1986. The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Fourth Amendment Ordinance 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 16 of 1985) was therefore promulgated by the Governor so as to extend the period of appointment of Special Officers for a further period of three months beyond 31st December 1985.

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3. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

51. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1986—(Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1986).*

Special Officers were appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979) to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the panchayats in this State for a period of one year. The period of their appointment was extended subsequently from time to time and was last extended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) third Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1985) upto 31st December 1985.

2. The Government decided to hold the elections to panchayat and panchayat union council in December 1985. But, due to certain administrative reasons the elections could not be held as scheduled. The Government decided to hold the elections to the panchayats and panchayat union councils in February 1986. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Fourth Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 7 of 1985) was therefore promulgated by the Governor so as to extend the period of appointment of Special Officers for a further period of three months beyond 31st December 1985.

3. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

52. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1986—(Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1986).*

Under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), fifteen panchayat union councils were dissolved by the Government. The reconstitution of these panchayat union councils was postponed under the proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 15 from time to time and they were last postponed by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Fourth Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1985) for reconstitution on or before the 31st December 1985.

2. The Government decided to hold the elections to panchayats and Panchayat union councils in December 1985. But, due to certain administrative reasons the elections could not be held as scheduled. The Government decided to hold the elections to panchayats and panchayat union councils in February 1986. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 18 of 1985) was therefore promulgated by the Governor so as to extend the period of postponement of panchayat union councils for a further period of three months beyond 31st December 1985.

3. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

**53. Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1986).**

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1985; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

**54. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1986):**

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the money to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1979-80; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

**55. The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1986).**

The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) was enacted with a view to provide for the taking over of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust and for the matter connected therewith. The Act has been given effect to on and from the 22nd December 1980. In terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as amended by the Pachaiyappa Trust (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1985), the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust, in so far as it vests in the Board of Trustees under the Pachaiyappa's Trust Scheme, shall vest in the Government for a period of five years and accordingly the powers, duties and functions exercised and performed by the Board of Trustees shall for the said period be exercised and performed by the Government either directly or through a Committee of management appointed under sub-section (2) of the said section 3. The said period of five years was due to expire on 21st December 1985. An Official Committee consisting of the Government Official constitute the Committee of Management.

2. For the effective and efficient functioning of the said trust, it was considered necessary that the composition of the Board of management, as it is now provided for in the scheme, should be changed and accordingly the Official Committee has filed an application in the High Court, Madras for changing the composition of the

Board of management, and for making necessary changes in the scheme governing the said trust. The above application filed by the Committee of Management was pending in the High Court.

3. It was, therefore, considered necessary to extend the period of the management of the said trust in the Government for a further period of one year. The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management), Second Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 14 of 1985) was therefore promulgated by the Governor on the 21st December 1985 so as to extend the period of vesting of the management of the said Trust in the Government for a further period of one year from the 22nd December 1985.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

**56. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1986):**

Special Officers were appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976) for scheduled co-operative societies for a period of two years. The period of their appointments was extended subsequently, from time to time. The term of office of some of the Special Officers expired on the 9th September 1985.

2. As it would take time to make rules under Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1983) and to conduct elections to the scheduled co-operative societies. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1985) was promulgated by the Governor on the 7th September 1985 so as to extend the term of Office of the Special Officer for a further period of three months beyond the 9th September 1985. As the term of office of the Special Officers so extended was also due to expire on the 9th December 1985, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 13 of 1985) was promulgated by the Governor on the 5th December 1985 so as to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of four months beyond the 9th December 1985.

3. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinances.

**57. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1986).**

The privilege of selling, by retail, arrack for the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu on and from the 16th day of July 1985, was entrusted exclusively to the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation, which was wholly owned Corporation of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The said Corporation was to carry on the business of selling arrack by retail either directly through the employees

or through the employees or through the agents appointed by it on such terms and conditions as the said Corporation may specify or by both the methods specified above.

2. With a view to giving sufficient time to the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation to commence the retail sale of arrack after appointing employees and agents, the retail sale of arrack by the willing licensees who were running the arrack retail shops for the year 1984-85 was continued for a period of three months and accordingly, the validity of their licences was extended for a period of three months with effect from and from the 16th day of July 1985, that is, upto and inclusive of the 15th day of October 1985. The Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation had informed the Government that it required some more time to complete the process of appointment of agents for all the shops and it was therefore decided by the Government to extend the period of validity of the licences aforesaid for a further period of one month, that is, upto and inclusive of the 15th day of November 1985. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 7 of 1985) was promulgated by the Governor.

3. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

58. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1986).*

The members of the committees or boards of the agricultural service co-operative societies, who were elected prior to 1976, were continuing as such.

2. The agricultural service co-operative societies are the vital co-operative organisations which play a crucial role in helping the farmers at the village level. Government considered that the continuance in office of the members of the committees or of the boards of the above societies elected prior to 1976 would not be conducive to the orderly development of the co-operative movement at the village level. Government also considered that in order to conduct free and fair elections to these societies under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983) there should be some agency other than the members of the committees or the boards who were continuing for about ten years without any election to administer these societies. Government, therefore, decided to appoint Special Officers in the place of the committees or the boards of the agricultural service co-operative societies for a period of three months and accordingly the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Tamil Nadu Ordinance of 1985) was promulgated by the Governor on the 27th September 1985 and it was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 28th September 1985.

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3. The term of office of the Special Officers so appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1985 was due to expire on the 27th December 1985, the Government decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a period of six months beyond the 27th December 1985. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 15 of 1985) was promulgated by the Governor on the 25th December 1985, and it was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 26th December 1985.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

59. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets and Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1986).*

Under clause (1) of the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959), the members of the Pudukkottai Market Committee were appointed for a period of one year in 1978. The term of office of all the members of the said committee as extended from time to time, was due to expire on the 5th December 1985.

2. Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978), Special Officers were appointed to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the market committees and their term of office was also due to expire on the 5th December 1985.

3. As the Government were proposing to introduce comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) and in particular, to the provisions thereof relating to the composition and constitution of the market committees, it was decided to extend the term of office of the members of the Pudukkottai Market Committee appointed under clause (i) of the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 and of the Special Officers appointed under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978, for a further period of one year beyond the 5th December 1985. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 12 of 1985) was promulgated by the Governor on the 3rd December 1985 and it was published in an Extraordinary issue of Part IV—Section 2 of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated the 4th December 1985.

4. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance

60. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1986).*

The Leader of the House (Assembly) made an announcement on the 12th day of July 1985 that with effect from the 1st day of July 1985,—

(a) the salary of the Ministers including the Chief Minister, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Chairman of the Legislative Council, would be enhanced from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 2,100 per mensem ;

(b) the salary of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Leaders of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and the Council, would be enhanced from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,700 per mensem ;

(c) the salary of the Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council, would be enhanced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per mensem ;

(d) the compensatory allowance of the Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council would be enhanced from Rs. 1,400 to 1,700 per mensem ;

(e) the pension payable to former Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council would be enhanced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per mensem and the maximum pension would also be enhanced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per mensem.

Pursuant to the above announcement, it has been proposed to amend sections 3, 4, 5, 6-A (1), 12 (1) and (1-A) and 12-B (1) of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951), suitably.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

61. *The Bharathiar University and the Bharathidasan University (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1986).*

Under section 64 of the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1982) and under section 64 of the Bharathidasan University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1982) the Government were empowered to amend the respective Schedule to the said Acts, which contained the first statutes of the University concerned. The University Grants Commission suggested that the power to amend the said first statutes should be given to the Syndicate of the University concerned. On examination of the suggestion of the University Grants Commission it was decided that the power to amend the respective Schedule to the said Acts then vested with the Government under the said first statutes contained in the respective Schedule to the said Acts, which are important and are to be uniform for all the Universities might be incorporated as main provisions of the Act concerned and other matters left

to be prescribed by the Syndicate in the statutes. Consequently, it was proposed to omit the respective Schedule to the said Acts.

2. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

62. *The Anna University (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1986).*

According to sub-section (7) of section 12 of the Anna University Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1978), the Vice Chancellor shall give effect to the decision of the Syndicate regarding the appointment, suspension and dismissal of the teachers and other persons employed in the University. It was proposed to provide that the Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to all the decisions or the Syndicate.

2. Sub-section (2) of section 17 of the said Act does not classify the various categories of members of the Syndicate of the Anna University as "Ex-officio Members" and "Other Members". Therefore, in the implementation of the provisions regarding disqualification for election or nomination provided for in section 17 A of the said Act, certain practical difficulties had arisen. With a view to remove these difficulties, it was proposed to classify the Members of the Syndicate as "Ex-officio Members" and "Other Members". It was also proposed to provide for life membership to Thiru C. R. Ramaswamy (son of Thiru C. Rajam, Founder of the Madras Institute of Technology), in the Syndicate.

3. Under section 17-A of the said Act, a person who has held office as a member for a total period of six years in the Syndicate or the Academic Council or in both, of the Anna University shall not be eligible for election or nomination to any of the said two authorities. It was proposed to provide that a person who had held office for a total period of six years in the Senate, the Syndicate or the Standing Committee on Academic Affairs or in all the said three authorities, of any other University in the State of Tamil Nadu would not also be eligible for election or nomination to any of the said two authorities of the Anna University.

4. It was also proposed to amend section 29 of the said Act so as to enable the Syndicate to make statutes regarding the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the teachers and other persons employed in the University.

5. It was also proposed to re-classify the members of the Academic Council of the University in such a manner that those who are such members by virtue of the office they hold shall be "Ex-Officio Members" and those who are elected or nominated shall be "Other Members".

6. To achieve the above objects, it was decided to amend the relevant provisions of the said Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1978 suitably.

7. This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

63. *The Tamil University (Amendment) Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1982)*

Under section 48 of the Tamil University Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1982), the Government were empowered to amend the Schedule to the said Act, which contains the first statutes of the University should be given to the Syndicate. On examination of the suggestion of the University Grants Commission it was then decided that the power to amend the Schedule to the said Act vested with the Government under the said section 48 might be omitted and that the proviso of the first statutes contained in the said Schedule, which are important and are to be uniform for all the Universities, may be incorporated as main provisions of the Act and other matters left to be prescribed by the Syndicate in the statutes. Consequently, it was also decided to omit the Schedule to the said Act.

This Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

64. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal from

the Consolidated Fund of the State of certain sums required to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the financial year 1986-87; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that financial year; and for the appropriation of the said sums.

65. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204, of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1985; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.



## Chapter XXII

### TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

#### TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

#### SUMMARY OF SALIENT FEATURES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st MAY 1985 TO 30th MAY 1986

##### *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 Eighth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as on 1st April 1986 was as follows :—

1 All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	132*
2 Indian National Congress .. .. .	62
3 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam .. .. .	22
4 Communist Party of India (M) .. .. .	5
5 Janata .. .. .	3
6 Communist Party of India .. .. .	2
7 Indian Union Muslim League .. .. .	2
8 Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress .. .. .	2
9 All-India Forward Block .. .. .	2
10 Republican Party of India (Khuberkade) .. .. .	1
11 Independent .. .. .	1
Hon. Speaker .. .. .	1
Total ..	235
	—

(\*Includes one Nominated Member.)

##### *II. Sessions and Sittings.*

During the period under Report, there were two Sessions of which one relates to the Second meeting of the First Session which commenced on 3rd June 1985 and adjourned

on 19th July 1985 and prorogued on 6th September 1985.

The other one relates to the First and Second Meeting of the Second Session which commenced on 9th January 1986 and on 17th March 1986 and adjourned on 29th January 1986 and on 15th May 1986 respectively. The Second Session was prorogued on 29th May 1986.

During the above three meetings, the Assembly met for 85 days in all i.e., 33 days during the Second Meeting of First Session, 11 days during the First Meeting of the Second Session and 41 days during the Second Meeting of the Second Session.

The Business transacted during the sittings of the Assembly from 1st April 1985 to 30th April 1985 were already furnished in the summary for the period from 1st April 1984 to 30th April 1985.

##### *III. Governor's Address*

During the period under report, Thiru Sundar Lal Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed both the Houses of Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, For. St. George, Madras 11-00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 8th January, 1986. The Motion of thanks to Governor's Address was moved by Thiru M. Chinnaraj, M.L.A., and seconded by Thiru Saidai S. Duraimani, M.L.A., on the 10th January, 1986. The discussion on the Motion of thanks took place for six days. Thereafter, the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was adopted on the 23rd January, 1986.

##### *IV. Financial Business*

During the period under report, the following Financial Business was transacted :—

1. Budget for the year 1985-86	Discussion on Demand for grants and voting took place.	Met 26 days from 3—6—1985 to 19—7—1985.
	<i>Date of presentation</i>	<i>Dates on which discussion took place and the Demands were voted.</i>
2. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1985-86.	24—1—1986	28—1—1986.

3. Demand for Grants for Excess Expenditure for the year 1979-80.	24-1-1986	28-1-1986
4. Budget for the year 1986-87	17-3-1986	General Discussion 8 days. Discussion on Demands for grants } 26 days. 26-3-1986
5. Demands for Advance Grants during the year 1986-87	24-3-1986	
6. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1985-86	24-3-1986	26-3-1986

#### V. Legislative Business.

During the period under report 81 Bills were introduced in the Assembly. 84 Bills were considered and passed including 3 Bills which were introduced during the previous Session of the Assembly.

#### VI. Questions.

The Starred and Short Notice Questions answered on the floor of the House and the Unstarred Questions and Answers placed on the Table of the House during the period were as follows :—

Starred Question answered .. .. .	1,451
Short Notice Questions answered .. .. .	20
Unstarred questions together with answers placed on the Table.	1,072

#### VII. Adjournment Motions.

During the period 11 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent, to raise these Motions were withheld after hearing the Members and Honble Ministers concerned by the Hon. Speaker.

#### VIII. Statement made by Hon. Ministers on calling attention Notices to Matter of Urgent Public Importance.

During the period 224 Statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called under Rule 55 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

#### IX. Government Resolution.

The following Government Resolution relating to the abolition of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was adopted in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 14th May 1986 :

That in terms of clause (1) of Article 169 of the Constitution, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly hereby resolves that the Legislative Council of the State of Tamil Nadu be abolished".

In addition to this, three other Government Resolutions were adopted by the Assembly on 15th May 1986.

#### X. Constitution of Committees.

During the period under report, the 12 Legislature Committees for the year 1986-87 were constituted, of which three new Legislature Committees, viz., Committee on Petitions, Library Committee and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table for the year 1986-87 were also constituted for the first time. The dates of Constitution of each Committee are as follows :—

1 Committee on Estimates .. .. .	8th May 1986.
2 Committee of Privileges .. .. .	9th May 1986.
3 Committee on Public Accounts	9th May 1986.
4 Committee on Public Undertakings.	9th May 1986.
5 Business Advisory Committee	10th May 1986.
6 Rules Committee .. .. .	10th May 1986.
7 House Committee .. .. .	10th May 1986.
8 Committee on Delegated Legislation.	13th May 1986.
9 Committee on Government Assurances.	13th May 1986.
10 Committee on Petitions .. .. .	13th May 1986.
11 Library Committee .. .. .	13th May 1986.
1 Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.	13th May 1986.

#### XI. Papers placed on the Table of the House.

During the period 750 papers were placed on the Table of the House, details of which are given below :—

A. Statutory Rules and Orders .. .. .	368
B. Reports, Notifications and other papers	382
Total .. .. .	<u>750</u>

## Chapter XXIII

### TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SECRETARIAT.

#### TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**Strength :**

The strength of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council is 63 members according to the Legislative Council Act, 1957 including the Hon. Chairman. As on 1st August 1986 there were only 33 members in the Council. 30 seats were vacant. The party position obtained on 1st August 1986 is as follows :-

All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	15
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam .. ..	7
Indian National Congress .. ..	2
Teacher Graduate Progressive Front ..	3
Communist Party of India .. ..	1
Independents .. ..	4
Hon. Chairman .. ..	1

**Sittings :**

During the period from 1st April 1985 to 16th May 1986, there were two sessions. The Legislative Council met for 21 days during the 67th Session from April 1985 and 37 days during the 68th Session.

**Hon. Chairman :**

Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam continued as the Hon. Chairman during the period under review.

**Hon-Deputy Chairman :**

Thiru G. Swaminathan, also continued as the Hon. Deputy Chairman till 20th April 1986 and he was reelected as Deputy Chairman with effect from 25th June 1986. Consequent on the resignation of his membership in the Council with effect from 1st July 1986, the office of the Deputy Chairman had fallen vacant.

**Swearing in-of New Members :**

The following members elected from the Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies/nominated by the Governor made and subscribed the oath or affirmation before the

Hon-Chairman on 23rd April 1986 in the Council Chamber 1

*Name of Member.*                      *Constituencies.*

(1)

(2)

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Thiru G. Swaminathan ..     | Nominated.   |
| 2. Thiru N. C. Raghavachari .. | Nominated.   |
| 3. Thiru K. M. Dhandapani ..   | Tamil Nadu West-Central Graduates Constituency.                                      |
| 4. Thiru P. Parthasarathy ..   | Madurai-Anna Ramanathapuram Kamarajar-Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Teachers Constituency |
| 5. Thiru A. Mayavan ..         | Madras-Chengalpattu Teachers Constituency  |
| 6. Thiru L. Ganesan] ..        | Tamil Nadu East-Central Graduates constituency                                       |

**Resignation of Members :**

Thiru P. R. Thomas, M.L.C., who was elected from Madurai-Ramanathapuram Teachers Constituency resigned his membership in the Council with effect from 24th November 1985.

Selvi Veanira Aardai Nirmala, a nominated member had resigned her membership with effect from 22nd April 1986 before subscribing the oath or affirmation.

Thiru G. Swaminathan, a nominated member had resigned his membership with effect from 1st July 1986 consequent on his election as member of the Rajya Sabha.

**Governor's Address :**

The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 8th January 1986 at the commencement of the 68th Session. The discussion on the motion of thanks took place for 5 days and it was adopted without any amendment.

**Condolence Resolutions :**

Condolence Resolutions were passed during this period details of which are given below :—

1. Thiru K. Murugan a sitting member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.
2. Thiru Prabhudas B. Patwari, former Governor of Tamil Nadu.
3. Thiru K. K. Shah, former Governor of Tamil Nadu.
4. Condolence resolutions were passed on the heavy loss of life and property during the cyclone and flood in Tamil Nadu and Pondichery.
5. Thiru Pitchai, a sitting member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.
6. Thiru Palvi S. Narayanan, a sitting member Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

**Obituary References :**

Six obituary references were made on the demise of the following persons :—

1. Thiru S. Jayarama Reddiar, former member of Legislative Council.
2. Thiru G. R. Damodaran, former member of Legislative Council.
3. Thiru E. S. Venkatesan, former member of Legislative Council.
4. Thiru T. Purushotham, former member of Legislative Council.
5. Thiru J. Krishnamurthy, Philosopher.
6. Thirumathi Rukmani Devi Arundale, Classical Dancer and Social Worker.

**Financial Business :**

During the financial year the following items of financial business were discussed in the council :

1. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1985-86.
2. Statement of Demands for Excess Expenditure for 1979-80.
3. The Budget for 1985-86.
4. Statement of Final Supplementary Estimates for 1984-85.

**Official Bills :**

During the period under review 84 bills as passed by the Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendations as the case might be and they were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation.

**Questions :**

395 Starred Questions and one Short Notice Question were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 24 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement Under Rule 42 :**

During the period under review, 59 statements, were made by the Hon-Ministers of their attention being called under rule 42 of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

**Adjournment Motions :**

During the period under review, notices of two motions for the adjournment of business of the House were brought before the House and the Hon-Chairman withheld his consent to admit it.

**Election to Statutory Bodies :**

On the 18th July 1985, Kavignar Muthulingam was duly elected to the Senate of the Tamil University.

On the 16th May 1986, Thiru Jeppiaar was duly elected to the Board of Management of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

**Privilege Notices :**

During this period, four privilege notices were received and the Hon-Chairman gave his rulings on three of them. One notice lapsed consequent on the prorogation of the Sessions.

**Discussion on Policy notes :**

The following policy Notes were discussed in the Council during the period under review :

**67th Session.**

1. Policy Note on Education.
2. Policy Note on Labour.
3. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.
4. Policy Note on Community Development and Municipal Administration.
5. Policy Note on Food Situation.
6. Policy Note, on Agriculture.
7. Policy Note on Industrial Policy and Programme.
8. Policy Note on Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.
9. Policy Note on Backward Classes.

**68th Session.**

1. Policy Note on Agriculture and Water Supply.
2. Policy Note on Food Situation.
3. Policy Note on Housing and Urban Development.
4. Policy Note on Education.
5. Policy Note on Co-operation.
6. Policy Note on Community Development and Municipal Administration.
7. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.
8. Policy Note on Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.
9. Policy Note on Backward Classes.
10. Policy Note on Industries and Rural Industries.

*Statement under rule 82 :*

During the period, five statements under rule 82 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Rules were made on the following subjects :

(1) On the 12th April 1985, Thiru C. Aranganayagam Hon. Minister for Education made a statement regarding the teachers' agitation.

(2) On the 10th June 1985, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Hon. Minister for Finance made a statement regarding the discussion between Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Hon. Prime Minister of India and Thiru Jayawardene, His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka about the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

(3) On the 24th January 1986 Thiru P. U. Shanmugam Hon. Minister for Local Administration made a statement regarding the extension of time given to the filling of nomination papers for the Panchayat Elections.

(4) On the 30th April 1986, Thiru V. V. Swaminathan Hon. Minister for Excise, Handlooms and Textiles made a statement regarding the sale of illicit arrack in AG Block A.A. Nagar.

(5) On the 14th May 1985, Dr. K. Kalimuthu, Hon. Minister for Agriculture made a statement regarding a complaint of sale of oil for Rs. 12 lakhs in a day.

*Private Members' Business :**(i) Bill.—*

Thiru K. Subbu introduced the Madras University (Amendment) Bill 1986 on 13th May 1986.

*(ii) Resolutions—*

During the period under review, four members gave notices for moving resolutions. Only one resolution was taken up for consideration. The discussions had not been concluded.

*Resolutions :*

The following resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Council :

(1) To felicitate Thiru C. K. Ramaswamy for his services rendered in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and to greet him to his appointment as Commissioner and Secretary, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly,

(2) To declare the existing area covered by Manali Town Panchayat, Chinnasekadu Town Panchayat, Sodayan-kuppam Village Panchayat, Kadapakkam village Panchayat including Elandancheri Village in Pazhal Panchayat Union in Chingleput district as a Township.

(3) To declare the existing Velankanni Panchayat in Nagapattinam Panchayat Union in Thanjavur district as Township.

(4) To declare the existing area comprised in ward number 6, 7 and 8 Punjai Pugalur Town Panchayat in Karur Panchayat Union in Tiruchirappalli as a Township.

(5) To declare the entire area comprised in Potheri, Kattankuathur, Ninnakorai, Pemmanour, Kaliventhapett Thirukachiyur and Sengundram Village Panchayat in Kattankulathur Panchayat Union in Chingleput district as Township.

*Felicitations :*

The House felicitated the Hon. Chairman of his 80th Birthday.

Dr. H. V. Hande, Hon. Minister for Health was felicitated for having been awarded Dr. B. G. Roy National Award.

Hon. Chairman felicitated Dr. M. G. Ramachandran Hon. Chief Minister and his Government for having constituted the World Tamil Sangam at Madurai.

*Abolition of the Council :*

A resolution under Article 169(1) of the Constitution of India to abolish the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 14th May 1986 by overwhelming majority. The Council will be abolished on the President giving his assent to the Bill passed by the Parliament and the notification of the date of abolition in the Government of India Gazette.



# Chapter XXIV

## MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

### CORPORATION OF COIMBATORE.

The former enlarged Coimbatore Municipality was upgraded into a Municipal Corporation with effect from 1st May 1981 by virtue of Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act 1981.

The area of the Municipality before inclusion of added area was 23.5 Sq. Km. With reference to G.O. Ms. 1771 Rural Development and Local Administration dated 17th November 1978 the areas of Singanallur, Kumarpalayam, Telungupalayam, Sanganur, Coimbatore Rural Velankurichi and Ganapathi Town Panchayats were added and the area was increased from 23.5 Sq. Km. to 105.60 Sq. Km. The population as per 1981 Census is 7,04,514.

The corporation is under the administrative control of the Special Officer and is under the executive control of a Commissioner. The administration is divided with seven sections i.e. General Accounts, Education, Engineering, Public Health, Town Planning and Revenue with the supervision control of respective officers.

#### *Corporation Dispensaries.*

The corporation is maintaining 11 Allopathic 3 Siddha and 1 Ayurvedic dispensaries and the average attendance per day is 2,118 Nos. The total expenditure for this was Rs. 11.57 lakhs 1985-86.

#### *Corporation Staff Pay and Allowances :*

A sum of Rs. 605 lakhs was incurred towards Pay and Allowances for the Staff including teachers and Public Health Mazdoors in 1985-86.

#### *Roads and Buildings :*

A sum of Rs. 138 lakhs have been spent for the formation and maintenance of Roads and a sum of Rs. 51 lakhs had been spent for the construction and maintenance of buildings.

The corporation is maintaining 410 Kms. length of roads of which 220 Kms. are in the added areas. The existing road surface had been renewed to a length of 150 Kms. There is no underground drains in added areas. Due to paucity of funds the construction of open drain is being done in Stages.

#### *Corporation Water Supply :*

There are 36828 Nos. of House connections in meter basis and 1800 connections are in Tap Basis. The total number of public fountains are 784. The annual income from water charges is Rs. 75 lakhs. 170 lakh gallons of water is being drawn from Siruvani and distributed daily.

#### *Corporation Health :*

(III) There are 1708 sanitary workers in this Corporation. 380 persons were provided with quarters and no rent is collected from them. They were also not paid House Rent Allowance. Free uniforms are also supplied twice a year. There are 11 Nos. of Maternity and child health centres. There are 16 Nos. of pay and use latrines and 276 public latrines.

#### *Corporation Education :*

(IV) The corporation is maintaining 101 schools including one deaf and dumb school. The total No. of children, who studied in these Schools during 1985-86 was 58,955. 2028 teachers are serving in these institutions. The pay and Allowances of teachers and non-teaching staff amounted to Rs. 178.50 lakhs in 1985-86. Construction of additional class rooms in 17 schools are in progress. 35,070 children were benefited by the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal scheme and 347 persons were provided job opportunities. 349 centres have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 91 lakhs. There are 4 Higher Elementary Schools upgraded as High Schools. One computer course was introduced in Siddhapudur Boys' Higher Secondary School.

#### *Corporation Revenue :*

(V) Property tax is the Chief source of revenue to the Corporation. The rate of tax is being levied in old Coimbatore at 18 per cent Singanallur at 15 per cent and added areas at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent.

There are 1,22,600 assessments in Property Tax and 1,42,700 assessments in profession tax. The annual income from tax resources was Rs. 4,25,00,000 and in non-tax resources Rs. 1,65,00,000 in 1985-86. This Corporation is maintaining two Bus Stands and 7 markets and 4 slaughter houses.

**Town Planning:**

(VI) 32 Detailed Development Plans were notified of which 9 Schemes were sanctioned and under execution. 1296 encroachments had been removed by this corporation during the year. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs had been collected towards Development charges from the layout owners.

**Corporation financial position:**

(VII) The total receipts and expenditure and ordinary and Capital for 1985-86 are:

	Rupees in lakhs	
	Capital.	Ordinary.
Total Receipts	312.20	1 283.75
Total Expenditure	544.70	968.66

The main source of receipt is from Property Tax, Profession Tax, revenue from Markets, Bus stands, Entertainment tax, Stamp duty and from Government Educational Grants.

Though there is deficit in budget it is expected to be wiped off when the deficit grant under Elementary Education is sanctioned by the Government. In this connection the Government have already been addressed for the deficit grant of Rs. 2.50 crores from 1981-82 in this Corporation letter Roc.No. 41420/82/B. 3, dated 17th February 1983 and the Government in G.O.Ms.No. 123 M.A. and W.S.

Department dated 27th January 1985 have informed the corporation that the matter is under active consideration of the Government.

**Electrical undertaking:**

The Coimbatore Municipal Corporation is a Licencee of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for distribution of Electrical Energy to the consumers in the Coimbatore Old Town area. The electric energy required for distribution is purchased in bulk from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and distributed to about 60,000 consumers at different tariff rates.

**2. Service:**

(i) *Old area.*—The Coimbatore Municipal Corporation is maintaining 8546 street lights in the Coimbatore Old Town area out of which 1031 numbers are Sodium Vapour lamps, 1025 numbers Mercury Vapour lamps, 6361 numbers tube lamps and 129 numbers of other kind of lamps.

(ii) *Added area of the Town.*—5058 numbers of Street lights are existing in the Added area of the town, out of which Sodium Vapour lamps are 6 numbers, Mercury Vapour lamps 57 numbers and Tube lamps 4995 numbers. Street light in "Added area" are being maintained by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has yet to hand over the lines in "Added area" to this Corporation Electrical undertaking.

**CORPORATION OF MADRAS.****I. Council Department:**

The terms of Office of the Councillors expired on 30th November 1973. The Ordinary Election was not held. Under Section 44-B of M.C.M. C. Act, a Special Officer had been appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of the Mayor Council and of the various Committees, except Taxation Appeals Committee.

The details of the number of subjects received and disposed off by the various committees and Council during the year 1985-86 are furnished below:—

1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.

Serial number.	Name of the Committees.	Number of subjects pending as on 1st April 1985.	Number of subject received during the year 1985-86.	Disposed.	Pending.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	S.C. (Accounts)	1	6	7	Nil
2	S.C. (Education)	Nil	12	12	Nil
3	S.C. (Health)	1	112	110	3
4	S.C. (Taxation and Finance)	7	432	429	10
5	S.C. (T.P. and I.)	Nil	2	2	Nil
6	S.C. (Works)	1	971	940	32
7	Council	7	1,368	1,351	24

Serial number.	Name of the Committees.	Number of subjects pending as on 1st April 1985.	Number of subject received during the year 1985-86.	Disposed.	Pending.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3	S.C. (Health)	1	112	110	3
4	S.C. (Taxation and Finance)	7	432	429	10
5	S.C. (T.P. and I.)	Nil	2	2	Nil
6	S.C. (Works)	1	971	940	32
7	Council	7	1,368	1,351	24

## 2. Public Health :

For 1985-86 the following were the admission of Cholera Cases and Gastro Enterites cases in the C.D. Hospital.

Cholera.		Gastro-Enterites.	
Admitted. (1)	Death. (2)	Admitted. (3)	Death. (4)
1771	9	2,052	16

### Rabies :

The Rabies is transmitted by the bite of Rabid dog. One of the known method of control of rabies is to destroy the stray dog.

According dog catching was done as follows in 1985-86.

Number of dogs caught.	Electrocuted.
14,084	12,118

The balance of dogs were either handed over to the Veterinary College for experimental purpose or released after issue of licence.

### Medical Relief :

The Corporation of Madras was running seventy-one dispensaries in 1985-86 and the break up is as follows :—

Allopathic	..	..	..	..	59
Siddha	..	..	..	..	3
Unani	..	..	..	..	2
Ayurvedic	..	..	..	..	1
Homeopathic	..	..	..	..	2
Skin and Leprosy Clinic	..	..	..	..	2
T.B. Clinic	..	..	..	..	2
				Total	71

These dispensaries are located near Slum Areas and serve the poor people. The average attendance would be about to 100 patients per day in each dispensary. Common ailments like diarrhoea, fever, skin disease, eye disease, minor injuries were treated in these dispensaries. Where specialised treatment was required or investigation was required they were referred to major hospitals. The Medical Officers were also utilised for Mass immunisation Programme which was conducted during January, February and March 1986 for D.P.T. and Polio.

	January 1986	February 1986	March 1986
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Polio	15,165	10,029	9,402
D.P.T.	14,770	9,947	9,238

### Public Health Laboratory :

The Public Health Laboratory had examined 32,865 samples comprising of blood sputum, urine, motion, E.C.G., etc. This Laboratory was serving the common people and Corporation Employees of this Metropolitan City for the past four decades with dedication and sincerity. Out of 32,865, 32,049 samples were done free of cost and the rest 816 were charged.

### Food Sample :

There were eight qualified Food Inspectors available in the Health Department and samples were taken by them. These samples were analysed in the Public Analysis Laboratory maintained by the Corporation of Madras.

Year.	Number of samples taken.	Found Adulteration
1985-86	1637	26

Prosecution launched during the year and adulteration cases were fined upto Rs. 500 along with six months imprisonment.

### Vital Statistics :

(a) Population.—The Mid year population during 1985-86 was 35,65,858.

(b) There were 1,03,816 birth during the year 1985-86.

(c) Deaths.—There were 28,501 deaths during the year 1985-86.

(d) Infant deaths.—There were 4,804 infant deaths during the year 1985-86.

There were 117 maternity deaths during the year-1985-86. There were 2,321 still births during the year.

The Health Department is maintaining 32 burial grounds 12 dhoby Khanas and 24 markets.

### Malaria and Filaria Schemes :

**Urban Malaria Schemes.**—During the year under review 4,89,541 number of blood smears were collected to determine the Malaria positive cases. As many as 49,694 cases were recorded as positive cases.

20 Malaria clinics had functioned during the year. Out of the 25,284 number of malaria cases as many as 20,327 cases were given full course of radical treatment.

The areas that were identified to be with high malaria problem were in the areas like Mannady, Muthialpet, Royapuram, Vysarpadi, Washermanpet, Chintadripet, Triplicane, Mylapore, Thiruvanmiyur, Kodambakkam, etc.

### National Filaria Control Programme :

Seven Filaria Night Clinics (4 in South Madras and 3 in North Madras) were functioning during the year under review. Out of the 1,11,240 number of blood smear

collected 1.630 were declared as positive for microfilaria. Free treatment with Diethyl carbamazine tablets were arranged for 12 continuous days in respect of all the known microfilaria cases.

### 3. Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:

During the year 1985-86, 2 new Maternity and Child Welfare centres were opened at the Corporation owned buildings, one at Appu (Maistry) street, Broadway (Division 51) on 29th October 1985 and another one at Meenambal Nagar, Korukkupet, (Division 21) on 30th October 1985. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre which was functioning at the rented building at Mylapore for the past so many years had been shifted to the Corporation owned building at Appu (Mudali) Street, Mylapore (Division 131) on 5th September 1985. Including the two new Centres opened, there were 44 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres functioning, out of which 41 were warded centres with a bed strength of 451 and 3 centres were sub-centres and are located throughout the city, satisfying the needs of mothers and children.

### 4. Family Welfare Department :

During the year 1985-86 emphasis was given for motivational programme in slums, and camps were conducted in slums to popularise temporary methods, like Copper 'T', with help of 'RCME (Re-oriented Medical Education) Vehicles'.

Private Nursing Homes and Private Medical Practitioners were effectively involved in the programme and they were supplied Copper 'T' Oral Pill packets and also Norodh freely for distribution to their patients.

During the year 1985-86 the Post Partum Centres at Saidapet, Pulianthope and Sanjeevarayanpet were provided with colour T. V. Video cassette player through donations, so that the mothers accepting sterilisation enjoy their Post-Operative stay at the Centre.

### Buildings Departments:

Buildings Department is incharge of the preparation of plans and estimates and construction of Corporation own buildings (including additions and alterations) such as schools, shops, office complex, C.W.Cs. dispensaries, tenements, public conveniences, burial grounds, dhobikhannas, markets, divisional offices, community centres etc. In addition there was a major project namely working women's hostel at Shastri Nagar under construction.

This department had incurred a sum of Rs. 3.30 lakhs for construction of divisional office, Rs. 1.80 lakhs for construction of unit and C.I. office, Rs. 5.4 lakhs for construction of lorry shed, Rs. 4.05 lakhs for construction of community centre, Rs. 0.78 lakh for construction of laboratory, Rs. 2.75 lakhs for construction of com-

posed Wall for Parks, Rs. 1.51 lakhs for improvements to dhobikhannas, Rs. 1.25 lakhs for improvements to Public conveniences, Rs. 1.75 lakhs for improvements to Burial Grounds, Rs. 4.92 lakhs for improvements to C.D. Hospital, Rs. 2.35 lakhs for construction of electrical Sub-station, Rs. 1.30 lakhs for construction of Store Room at Nehru Stadium, Rs. 10.59 lakhs for construction of 14 class rooms for High Schools, and Rs. 14.32 lakhs for construction of 23 class rooms for Elementary Schools, during the year 1985-86.

### Storm Water Drain Circle :

Under Government Loans and Grants (General) 1985-86, this Department had taken up 46 works at the beginning of the year and had completed 19 works, 2 works were dropped and remaining works were in progress.

The Government in G.O.Ms. No. 243, Municipal Administration and Sewerage Department, dated 6th September 1985 had accorded sanction of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the scheme of construction of S.W. drain in Villivakkam area. 4 works had been taken in Villivakkam area at a cost of Rs. 24.99 lakhs. Tenders were settled for 4 works.

The Government in G.O.Ms. No. 32, Revenue, dated 8th January 1986 had provided funds of Rs. 435.26 lakhs for taking up the repairs and reconstruction of S.W. Drains affected by floods, in November, 1985. From out of this fund, to reconstruct 48 damaged S.W. drains in North and South Madras at a cost of Rs. 82.88 lakhs, to construct 34 S.W. Drains in the area of Virukambakkam, Arambakkam, Thiruvanniyar Panchayat, Sastri Nagar, Besant Nagar, Saidapet and Egmore at a cost of Rs. 155.70 lakhs and to construct 13 arterial S.W. Drains, in Saligramam Panchayat area and in Kolathur area 18 S.W. Drains in Madras City to avoid flood stagnation in North Area at a cost of Rs. 173.35 lakhs. The length of construction and reconstruction of S.W. Drains would be about 43 kms. 49 works were started at the fag end of the year and among 49 works one work was completed.

**Electrical Department :** Street Lights : In the City of Madras, there were nearly 52,000 street lights of various types including recently added area of 12 erst while panchayats. The street lights in the City areas were fed through 54 street lighting H.T. and L.T. Sub-stations maintained by this Department. Some of the street lights in the 12 erst while panchayat areas were fed by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board over head lines and were maintained in DUAL control of TNEB and Electrical Department of Corporation. The non functioning of street lights were attended to then and there giving due consideration to the petitions given by the Public to Special Officer Commissioner and through daily papers. Also a new system of 'Break down squad' was adopted by this department for attending to the non-burning of street

lights during night time on the Telephonic Complaint received from Public.

**Education Department :**

The Corporation of Madras maintained 369 Primary and Middle Schools, 25 High Schools and 10 Higher Secondary Schools in the City of Madras during the year 1985-86 and 1,88,750 pupils studied in all these schools. Besides the Regional Language, English, Telugu, Urdu, Gujarathi and Malayalam were taught to the pupils. Crafts like Carpentry, Weaving, net weaving, tailoring, embroidery, printing and book binding were also taught to the children in the Middle Schools. In the Higher Secondary Schools Vocational Courses in Automobile, Machinist, Typewriting, Shorthand, Photography, Nursing, Food Preparation and Food preservation and Computer Science were taught. The NCERT supplied the Computer Machine for the Corporation Girls Higher Secondary School, Nungambakkam, Madras-34 free of cost. 1,16,172 pupils were benefited under the Hon'ble Chief Ministers' Nutritious Meal Programme. Meals were prepared in 365 Noon Meal Centres and supplied to the children.

**Vigilance Cell :**

The Vigilance Cell was created in the Corporation of Madras to check the activities of the various Corporation employees and to book the offenders for their omissions and commissions, and also to do liaison work between the Corporation of Madras and the Directorate of Vigilance and Anticorruption in connection with the trap and other cases relating to the Corporation of Madras.

During the year under review 342 complaints were received and disposed off. Apart from this, 353 inspections were made in the various departments and action had been taken and suggestions were given to tone up the administration. 30 road works were checked and the substandard works were brought to the notice of the Commissioner and action taken against the erring officials. 45 unauthorised constructions had been detected and actions were taken for demolition. The Cattle depots were inspected on 47 occasions and the marchout of rubbish carts for collection of garbage in the City had been improved. 25 surprise inspections had been made about the functioning of the Malaria Offices in the City.

**CORPORATION OF MADURAI.**

**General :**

Details of Committees constituted, the number of meetings held, and the number of subjects disposed of by each of them in 1985-86 are furnished below :—

The population of Madurai City Municipal Corporation (as per Census of 1981) is ..

LAKHS. 9.03

Sq. kms.

The area of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation is ..

51.85

**Council :**

Council meetings and other Committee meetings were convened by the Special Officer during the year 1985-86.

**Number of meetings held :**

(A) (i) Ordinary .. 13

(ii) Urgent .. 14

(B) Adjourned .. 2

(C) Special .. 1

**Number of subjects discussed and disposed of :**

(A) (i) Ordinary .. 247

(ii) Urgent .. 184

(B) Adjourned .. 2

(C) Special .. 2

**(1) Accounts Committee :**

Number of meetings held .. 12

Number of subjects disposed of .. 66

**(2) Education Committee :**

Number of meetings held .. 12

Number of subjects disposed of .. 94

**(3) Health Committee :**

Number of meetings held .. 12

Number of subjects disposed of .. 113

**(4) Taxation and Finance Committee :**

Number of meetings held .. 13

Number of subjects disposed of .. 422

**(5) Town-Planning and Improvement Committee :**

Number of meetings held .. 12

Number of subjects disposed of .. 148

**(6) Works Committee :**

Number of meetings held .. 12

Number of subjects disposed of .. 69

**Roads and Buildings :**

The total length of roads maintained by the Corporation is 433.185 km. The Corporation is also maintaining 41.45 km. of cutstone of cement concrete slab paved pedestrian side walk platforms. The length of road under each classification is given below :

	kms.
(1) B.T. Roads .. .. .	238.452
2) W.B.M. Roads ... .. .	86.111
(3) Gravel Roads .. .. .	57.365
(4) Cutstone lanes .. .. .	51.257
(5) Pedestrian side walk (cutstone or cement concrete slabs).	41.450

The Corporation is maintaining the Central administrative building "Anna Maligai", the three storied building; Central Stores Complex, Electrical Power House Compound, 28 Field Offices, 12 Maternity Homes, 13 Dispensaries, 62 Pay and use latrines, One bath room, 488 Public Toilets, 89 Bathrooms and 68 Urinals, 20 High Schools, 60 Elementary Schools, 240 I.C.D.S. Centres 20 Market Complexes, 4 Rest Houses and 2 Central Bus Stands.

**Achievements during the year 1985-86 .****(1) Roads:**

During the current year new B.T. Roads has been laid for a distance of 10.250 km, and new metal road has been formed for a distance of 5.266 km. Maintenance work has been done on 238.364 km. B.T. Roads, and Rs. 26.74 lakhs have been spent on formation of new roads and Rs. 20.80 lakhs have been spent for the maintenance of the existing roads.

(2) Buildings—(a) *Elementary Education*.—New buildings have been constructed for the Elementary Schools at Arignar Anna Nagar and Palanganatham. Construction of buildings at Lakshmiapuram, Balarengapuram Shenoy-nagar, Kalaivanar Nagar, Ponmeni, Thideernagar, is in progress. During the current year the expenditure made was Rs. 4.51 lakhs.

(b) *High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools*.—Additional buildings have been constructed at South Veli Street Girls High School, Manjanakara Street Girls School and Thathaneri High School. Further works are in progress in South Veli Girls School, Adhimoolam Pillai Agraharam, Girls School and Chokkikulam Girls School. The expenditure made during the current year was Rs. 4.95 lakhs.

(c) *Public Health*.—During the current year public toilets have been constructed at Keerthipuram and Katta gomman Nagar.

Construction of maternity home buildings for the maternity homes located in rented buildings have been completed during the current year at Sundararajapuram Singarapuram and Sellur.

The expenditure made during the current year was Rs. 6.09 lakhs.

**Public Health:**

There are 38 Sanitary Divisions in Madurai City and a Compost Depot at Melur Road. Rubbish Carts, Jeep trucks, Lorries and hired tractors are used for the collection and transportation of rubbish from various parts of the City to the compost yard. Sullage from cesspools is collected by sewage lorries and silt and sludge from septic tanks by silt lorries. The human excreta collected from dry latrines is removed to Compost Depot by nightsoil lorries.

Curative medical services are offered to the citizens by Corporation's 11 Allopathic Dispensaries, 5 Indian Medicine dispensaries, One Mobile Medical Unit, One V.D. Clinic and One X-ray Clinic.

Promotive medical services are offered by Corporation's 13 maternity homes and 2 maternity centres.

There are 8 family welfare centres run by the Corporation.

**Education :**

The total number of Schools maintained by the Corporation are follows :—

High Schools—Boys .. .. .	5
High Schools—Girls .. .. .	7
Higher Secondary School —Boys .. .. .	3
Higher Secondary School Girls .. .. .	5
Elementary and Middle Schools (58—12) ..	70
Students studying in the high schools and higher secondary school.	13,596
Students studying in the elementary schools and middle schools	25,942

**Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme:**

Elementary and Middle School Beneficiary of Students .. .. .	18,860
High and Higher Secondary Schools ..	7,909

**Electricity:**

(1) Four additional transformers have been erected along with the existing 180 Nos.

(2) 5,349 new services connection have been given in the year 1985-86.

*Water-supply and drainage works executed?*(a) *Drainage.*—

(1) New House services connection	1,269
(2) Raising of existing manhole ..	86
(3) Removal of underground drainage blackages .. .. .	5,964
(4) Laying of new under ground sewer main .. .. .	2,719 R.M.
(5) Construction of open drains ..	6,055 R.M.

(b) *Water-supply distribution.*—

(1) Leaks attended in main pipes ..	1,542 Nos.
(2) Raising the pit taps to the road level .. .. .	175 Nos.
(3) New House service connection given .. .. .	2,217 Nos.
(4) Protected water main and well water main laid—protected water main .. .. .	8,686 Nos.
Well water main .. .. .	1,113 Nos.
(5) 8" bore well sunk .. .. .	14 Nos.

Manalur Water Supply was commissioned during 1985-86 with a pumping capacity of 10 Lakhs gallons per day and K. Pudur Water tank supply was commissioned with one Lakh gallons per day from Arasarady Pumping Main.

*Tax details for the year 1985-86.*

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
House Tax .. .. .	583.63	373.24	210.39
Profession Tax .. .. .	22.29	34.99	217.30
Market Collection .. .. .	93.26	63.68	29.58
Water Tax .. .. .	75.69	61.82	13.87
Advertisement Tax .. .. .	6.60	5.39	1.21
Encroachment and Thatties	2.96	1.43	1.53
Vehicles and Animals .. .. .	0.50	0.50	..

**MADRAS METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.***Introduction :*

The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board presents the Administration Report for 1985-86 the seventh year of its inception.

*Objectives :*

Provide potable water supply and satisfactory sewerage facilities for collection and disposal of waste water in the Madras Metropolitan Area in general and Madras City in Particular.

*Activities :***OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**(1) *Water Supply :*

The City of Madras has an area of 170 Sq.km. and a population of 3.40 millions. The main source of water supply is the surface storage system of inter-connected reservoirs at Ponds, Cholavaram and Red hills. Apart from these, wells at Porur, Virugambakkam, Sembium and the Shallow aquifer in Besant Nagar, Thiruvanmiyur, Southern Central aquifer are also utilised for supplying water to the city. The ground water aquifer located Minjur, Panjetty and Tamaraipakkam well. Fields North of the Madras City augment the city water supply

apart from catering to the needs of industries in Manal area. During 1985-86 an average quantity of 53 mgd. of water was supplied to the city. The average per capita consumption was in the order of 70 litres. There are 1446 km. length of water mains of sizes ranging from 100 mm. to 1200 mm. dia in the city. There are 1,46,557 number of house service connections in the city. For supply of drinking water to defective areas and in some areas where there are no water mains a total of 455 water tanks have been erected and water supplied by lorries. In addition 397 tanks have been erected in the Honourable Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centres and water is being supplied through lorries. A total of 43 lorries are being used for mobile water supply. To supplement the main supply a total of 3,814 tube well pumps and 1125 India Mark II have been erected for public use other than for drinking purpose within the city.

(2) *Sewerage :*

The water carriage system of sewers in Madras City consists of 1,440 k.m. of sewers varying from 150 mm. to 1,200 mm. covering 61 micro collection areas. There are 23 H.T. Pumping Stations and 33 M.T. Pumping Stations which convey the sewage collected from the above areas to the disposal sites. The removal of obstructions from street sewers and house sewer connections is a major

Fsk and these are attended by machanical means, de-wloying vactor, Rodding machines and 'SNAKE' OR 'KRAIT'. The Regular cleaning in the street sewer works are done by bucket cleaning machines in the intercepting sewers.

In addition to this stationsilt collection in all the pumping wells is being desilted by the regular maintenance gang. por the collection and disposal of the sewage, the entire city is divided into 5 zones for final disposal to 'Treatment Plants' and 'Firms' as follows :

Zone.	Localities.	Treatment Plant Site.	Capacity in MLD.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Tondiarpet, George Town, Chintadripet and portion of Triplicane.	Kodungaiyur	80 (Under construction)
	Perambur, Sembium, Choolai Purasawal kam.	Kodungaiyur	80 Do.
III	Anna Nagar, Aminjikarai Kodambakkam and T. Nagar.	Koyambedu	34
IV	West Mambalam and Saidapet.	Nasapakkam	23
V	Triplicane, Mylapore, Besant Nagar and Indira Nagar.	Perungudi	45

#### (1) Krishna Water Supply :

As a long term measure, the Government of Tamil Nadu have taken up the implementation of the Krishna Water Supply Project to augment tet Madras City Water Supply. As part of this scheme work allotted to Metro Water is towards drawal of 400 mild of water from the terminal orage of Chembaramp akkam its treatment, transmission and aistribution system is approximately estimated at Rs. 268/- crores at 1983-84 price levels. The Government have issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 565 Rural Development and Local Administration Department dated 9th April 1984 to Metro Water to prepare the detailed proposals for this scheme. This was attended to during the year under review.

During the year Metro Water has also obtained orders of Government in G.O. Ms.No. 358, M.A. & W.S. Department, dated 3rd June 1985 to initiate action to acquire lands required for construction of Head Works and Treatment Works at Chembarampakkam and for

the transmission main thereon to Southern Head Works. The land plan and schedules of the lands have been prepared. The acquisition proposals have been sent to the Collector of Chengalpattu for further action.

#### (2) New Ground Water Project :

Proporals for augmenting Water Supply to Madras City by a quantity of 102 mld. based on newly identified aquifers together with better water management and eorresponding improvements to distribution system and Sewerage, costing around Rs. 100/- crores have been sent to Government of Tamil Nadu to obtain Government of India's approval for posing before the World Bank for financial assistance. After detailed discussion with Works Bank team, a revised proposal was prepared costing Rs. 136/- crores and the proposals have been taken up for appraisal. Meanwhile the State Government have accrded administrative approval in G.O. Ms. No. 369/MAWS/5th June 1985 for the project to develop new well fields and sugment a supply of 55 mld. at an estimated cost of Rs. 15/- crores. The project has been taken up for implementation by the Board.

#### Planning and Design, Contracts and Monitoring and Construction Wings :

During the period 1985-86, 89 estimates for a value of Rs. 706.128 lakhs were finalised. The following are the important among the several proposals sanctioned.

(1) Under loan and grant schemes from the Government proposals relating to provision of Water Supply to unserved areas, renewal of checked mains and strengthening the distribution system by laying new water main. were sanctioned at an estimate cost of Rs. 80.73 lakhs.

(2) Provision of water supply to the newly added panchayats at Thirumangalam, Kolathur and Koyambedu to serve the population of 28,000 for which estimates have been sanctioned for Rs. 34.12 lakhs.

(3) Outline proposals were prepared for the following three schemes and submitted to the Government. (i) extractions of about IMGO ground water from coastage aquifer south of Thiruvanmiyur at an estimated ccost o Rs. 250 lakhs ; (ii) conveying of about 5.59 mld. of water from Kilpauk Water works to Thirumangalam, Anna Nager West at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 lakhs, (iii) conveying about 6.44 mld. of water from Kilpauk Water Works to the areas of Villivakkam and Kolathur at an estimated cost of Rs. 231 lakhs for extending the Red Hills water supply.

(4) Under the deposit work of MMDA proposal were formulated for constructing 16 lakh litres capacity filtered water underground tank at Koyambedu and related pumphouse at kilpauk water works and technical sanction at a ecorded for an amount of Rs. 16.53 lakhs.

For provision of Sewerage facilities to Mambalam Tank bund area, unserved areas in Melpattadai, Pallin pattu, Kottur, Thiruvanmaiur and Villivakkam estimated were sanctioned for Rs. 148.14 lakhs Under plan scheme proposals were formulated for strengthening the existing sewage transmission mains and proposal for replacement of existing sewerage force main wing also taken up at a cost of Rs. 177.5 lakhs. Besides this an outline proposal estimate for Rs. 250 lakhs has been proposed for providing sewerage system for unserved areas like Pallipattu and Kottur as Phase II.

Investigation work for assessing ground water potential in Akkaraimuttukadu system, Geophysical survey for location of India mark-II pumps. Hydrogeological investigations and monitoring of Ground water service sources and its quality in the city were being carried out

Against the Budget estimate for the plan schemes at Rs. 1,359.41 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 986.44 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86. Further under market borrowing schemes and Deposit works an expenditure of Rs. 96 lakhs was incurred.

760 metres of III conduit has been constructed from Red Hills to Kilpauk Water Works; Water Supply facilities to Kodambakkam and Saligramam areas have been provided. New water mains have been laid under various schemes viz., unserved areas, Renewel of checked-up mains and strengthening of distribution mains. During the year 30 kms. of mains have been laid.

The relaying of Royapuram sewerage pumping main has been taken up. The treatment plants for zones I and II at Kodungaiyur are under progress. The sewerage Pumping stations at Jaffarkhanpet, K. K. Nagar and Ashok Nagar have been renovated. The works of disposal of sewage in Venkatasampuram, Jothiammal Nagar and Anjeneya Nagar Lane have been completed.

In the above schemes 10 kms. of sewer mains have been laid during 1985-86.

#### *Flood Damage.*

Due to the sudden floods in November, 1985 some of the water supply and sewerage installations were effected but the Board took steps.

#### *Finance.*

During the year 1985-86 the Board had received an amount of Rs. 477.54 lakhs as loan and Rs. 507.01 lakhs

as grant towards the execution of plan schemes. In addition to the above an amount of Rs. 49,42,744.27 has been received towards full reimbursement of cloud seeding expenditure for the maintenance of cloud seeding aircraft which has been entrusted to the Board. Further, an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs as grant for the maintenance of stand pipes, and Rs. 25.15 lakhs as grants towards flood relief works and Rs. 28.00 lakhs as loan for sinking of 100 Nos. Indian Mark II Pumps and resinking of 100 Nos. India mark II Pumps have also been received.

The Board had not floated any open market loan during this year 1985-86.

The total loan drawn from Government is as follows :

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1. Plan Schemes .. .. .	477.54
2. Sinking of 100 Nos. of India Mark Pumps	28.00
	<hr/>
Total ..	505.54
	<hr/>

The total grant is Rs. 597.59 lakhs.

The value of water and Sewerage Tax demand collected by the Board is about Rs. 4.50 crores per annum.

#### *Cloud seeding operations.*

Cloud seeding Operations were continued during the year 1985-86 in the monsoon period as per programme. As per the agreement with the suppliers of the aircrafts Messers Atmospherics Inc., the Indian crew received raining during this year also. Accordingly the firm tapered the services of the training crew in terms of the agreement and full training was imported to both the pilot and the meteorologist of the Board.

During the season 55 sorties were carried out covering 65.8 flying hours during the period July 1985 to November 1985.

At the end of the season, action was taken to carry-out check-V overhaul for the aircraft which is required as per the requirements of the Director General of Civil Aviation. The expenditure on the Cloud Seeding operations during the year is Rs. 11.25 lakhs.

## MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

There are 106 Municipalities including Eight Township Committees in the State. At the state level, the Director of Municipal Administration is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by a Joint Director of Administration, a Joint Director (Planning), a Joint Director (Education) and a Superintending Engineer. There are five Regional Directors of Municipal Administration and five Regional Engineers. They are the inspecting officers of all the Municipalities upto first grade in Regional level.

The Municipalities are classified into various grades according to their annual income. For the purpose of classification of Municipalities Government have prescribed norms as detailed below:—

Grade of the Municipality.	Number	Average total income under all accounts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Special .. .. .	8	100.00
Selection .. .. .	11	50.00
First .. .. .	35	25.00
Second .. .. .	31	10.00
Third .. .. .	13	5.00
Total .. .. .	98	

Grade of the Municipal Township Committee.	Number.	Total annual income.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Selection Grade .. .. .	5	Above 10.00
First Grade .. .. .	1	Above 5.00 Below 10.00
Second Grade .. .. .	2	Upto 5.0
Total .. .. .	8	

The election of Chairman and Councillors of the Municipalities was conducted on 23rd February 1986 and they assumed charges on 3rd March 1986 noon.

The Municipal Councils and Township Committee have to spend from their funds for various purposes covering all obligation and discretionary functions relating to safety, health conveyance and Education of the local inhabitants as well as to provide civic amenities and items incidental to the Municipal Administration. The purpose for which Municipal funds may be expended include the following important items:—

1. *Obligatory functions :*

1. Relief during famine or scarcity.
2. Maintenance of public roads, streets, lanes, culverts and causeways.
3. Elementary education.
4. Maintenance of reading rooms
5. Maintenance of parks and gardens.
6. Maintenance of playgrounds, recreation centres and public health.
7. Conduct of exhibition and fairs.
8. Cleaning of streets, drains and scavenging.
9. Maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries.
10. Control of endemics.
11. Births and deaths.
12. Maintenance of street lighting.
13. Maintenance of avenues.
14. Water Supply, public and service connections.
15. Drainage.
16. Town planning.

(ii) *Discretionary Functions:*

1. Secondary education, libraries and museums.
2. Poor house orphanages.
3. Housing.
4. Provision of veterinary hospitals.
5. Maintenance of medical dispensaries.
6. Maintenance of child and family Welfare centres.

The Chief Executive Authority of the Municipality is the Commissioner and he is assisted by the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer and Municipal Town Planning Officer.

In order to meet the various items of normal and capital expenditure, the Municipal Councils and Township Committee largely depend upon the revenues from their tax and non-tax sources. The bulk of the revenue comes from property tax. Next come the entertainment tax and surcharge on stamp duty and thereon. The Remedial Enterprises like markets, bus stands and rent on lands and buildings also yield considerable income.

The Government sanctioned financial assistance to Municipalities and Township Committees by way of loans, grants and advances for taking up various developmental schemes.

The Municipal Health Department provides and maintains Maternity and Child Welfare centres. Anti-Malaria and Anti-Filaria schemes were implemented by the Municipalities and Township Committees. There are 21 Family Welfare centres in 17 Municipalities and the Family Welfare Centres are successfully implementing the Family Welfare Programmes. The Municipal Council and Township Committees maintain, 1,39,590 Electric lights including high power, Mercury vapour and sodium vapour lights in certain Municipalities. Further Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 56.30 lakhs for maintenance of street lights.

There are 28 High and 34 Higher Secondary schools maintained by Municipalities and about 66,810 students are studying in these schools. The Municipalities implement various schemes sanctioned by the Government, such as self-sufficiency scheme, accelerated slum improvement scheme, Integrated Development of backward areas

and central Integrated Development programmes for the betterment of the public in Municipal limits. Under the Self Sufficiency scheme the Government have granted Rs. 15 crores and 81 Municipalities were benefited in the scheme. Under Accelerated slum improvement scheme Government had provided Rs. 250 lakhs in the seventh Five-Year Plan for providing basic amenities to economically weaker section. Under this scheme roads were formed with storm water drains on both sides for disposal of rain water. One public fountain for a minimum of 40 to 50 families and wherever public fountains could not be provided Public latrines tube wells are sunk. Public convenience public latrines are constructed at the rate of one seat for two families with provision of adequate water supply and street lighting. Tube lights are provided at convenient junctions to cover entire slum in Karur, Pollachi, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur Municipalities. Electrical undertakings which supply electricity to the people are successfully working.

Under the scheme for Integrated development of backward areas the backward areas are identified and amenities are provided at a cost of Rs. 66.00 lakhs. The central Integrated development programme is implemented in 28 Municipalities at a cost of Rs. 2,067.44 lakhs.

The Chief Ministers' Nutritious Noon Meal Programme was implemented in all the Municipalities and Township Committees and 2,12,397 Children are fed per day in this programme 2,965 centres are functioning for the implementation of this programme. A total sum of Rs. 530.11 lakhs have been utilised out of the allotment of Rs. 538.50 lakhs.

Control over the dangerous and offensive trades and prevention of food adulteration are also being looked after the Municipalities.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The electoral rolls of the 98 Municipalities in this State (Except the 8 Townships) were revised for inclusion of the names of persons who had completed 18 years of age or above as on 1st January 1986. The total number of voters in all the 98 Municipalities was 46,15,763 of which 23,99,532 voters were males and 22,16,231 voters were women.

2. The notices for the conduct of elections to the office of 98 Chairmen and to 2,676 Ward Councillors in the

98 Municipal councils were published on 17th January 1986. Out of 2,676 wards, 139 wards were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 137 wards were reserved for Women. For the first time, the chairman of the municipal councils were elected directly by the voters on party basis. However the elections to the Councillors of the Municipal council were conducted on non-party basis. The nominations for both the elections were received from 23rd January 1986 to 30th January 1986. The scrutiny of nomination

w made on 31st January 1986. After the withdrawal of nominations upto 3-00 p.m. on 3rd February 1986 the final lists of contesting candidates were published at 5-00 p.m. on 3rd February 1986. 51 candidates for 51 wards in 31 Municipalities were declared elected as Councillors unopposed.

3. The election of Councillors in four wards of the following four Municipalities, had to be countermanded due to the death of a contesting candidates.—

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Ward number.</i>
1 Sirkali .. .. .	1
2 Melapalayam .. .. .	22
3 Salem .. .. .	13
4 Devakottai .. .. .	12

The elections of Chairman as well as councillor Ward No. in Mayiladuthurai Municipal Council were stayed by the High Court of Madras on a Writ Appeal filed against the rejection of nomination papers of a candidate by the Returning Officer.

4. The poll in respect of the election of 97 Chairman (Except the Chairman of Mayiladuthurai Municipal Council) and to 2,620 Councillors in 2,620 wards (Except the 5 wards for which the elections could not be conducted and 51 wards where the candidates were declared elected unopposed) was held on 23rd February 1986 in 5,829 polling stations provided for the poll. The votes were counted on 24th February 1986 in 98 counting centres in all the 98 Municipalities and the results were declared immediately after the counting was over.

5. The three year term of office of the Chairmen and Councillors of all the 98 Municipal councils began at the noon of the 3rd March 1986.

#### TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

##### 1. Salient Features on Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

In the State of Tamil Nadu there are 753 Towns excluding Madras Corporation but including 2 Corporations of Madurai and Coimbatore 98 Municipalities, 8 Municipal Townships, 17 Panchayat Townships and 628 Town Panchayats. The total Urban population of all these 753 Town size about 165 lakhs as per 1981 census.

During 1985-86, Water Supply Scheme was completed in one town and brought into beneficial use.

During the end of March 1986, Water Supply Schemes were under operation in 290 Towns which includes 2 Corporations 93 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships, 182 Town Panchayats and 8 Panchayat Townships benefitting a total Urban population of 115.98 lakhs as per 1981 census, which covers 70.40 per cent of total Urban population of 115.98 lakhs as per 1981 census, which covers 70.40 per cent of total Urban population (excluding Madras City) in Tamil Nadu.

Regarding drainage schemes, 16 Towns (excluding Madras Corporation) have been covered with

underground drainage facilities upto 31st March 1986. This includes 2 Corporations, 12 Municipalities, 1 Municipal Township and 1 Panchayat Township covering a total urban population of 29.38 lakhs as per 1981 Census.

During the year 1985-86, one New Water Supply Scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

During 1985-86, 3 municipal water supply schemes 48 town Panchayats and 2 panchayat townships Water Supply Schemes and 35 Water Supply improvements schemes and 61 drainage schemes are under execution.

An expenditure of Ra. 1,498.38 lakhs has been incurred on Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes (excluding Siruvani and World Bank Water Supply Project) during 1985-86.

The L.I.C. of India released Rs. 665.51 lakhs for Urban Schemes (excluding Siruvani and World Bank Project) as loan during 1985-86 and the State Government have released a loan of Rs. 398.84 lakhs for the execution of Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

**II. Rural Water Supply :**

A Scientific survey conducted during the year 1976-77, revealed that there are 47,075 habitations in Tamil Nadu. They are classified into six categories, based on priority to which the Water Supply has to be provided. The Classification are furnished below :—

Classification.	Definition.	Number of habitations.	Population in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Type 1 ..	Habitation with no source with in the habitations .. .. .	3,567	10.19
Type 2 ..	Habitation where the source yield only non potable water .. ..	2,051	10.72
Type 3 ..	Habitations where water is potable but source is not perinnial .. ..	6,487	22.96
Type 4 ..	Habitations where water is potable and perinnial but the source is either privately owned or unprotected.	4,955	21,85
Type 5 ..	Habitations where there is no good source with in the habitations but alternative good source is available within 1 Km.	1,107	3.63
Type 6 ..	Habitations where good source is available .. .. .	28,908	201.25
	Total ..	47,075	270.60

Habitations of type 1 to 5 are declared as the problem habitations by the State Government. The provision of Water Supply was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

3,465 habitations having a pouplation of 14.19 lakh have been provided with Water Supply at a cost of Rs. 2,597.31 lakhs.

**Achievement :**

The Provision of Water Supply to all the habitations of Type 1 and 2 was given top priority and was taken up during 1977-78. Up to the end of 31st March 1980.

The achievemnt of T.W.A.D. Board both Physical and financial in the provision of water supply to probelm habitations as well as reclassified and New habitation for the year 1985-86 are furnished below :—

Physical Achievement.				Financial Achievement.		
Number of original problem habitations covered.	Number of Re-classified and New habitatlons covered.	Total Number of habitations covered.	Population covered.	Problem habitations.	Re-classified and New habitations.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2,176	658	2,834	29.80	1,196.27	886.27	2 084.54

**Programme for 1985-86 :**

During the year 1985-86 the State Government provided the funds under Minimum Needs Programme and Central Government provided the funds under Accelerated Rural Programme as follows :—

With the above amount of Rs. 4,971.15 lakhs, it was targetted to provide Water Supply to 3,500 habitations (including reclassified and new habitations upto 31st March 1986), 2,834 habitations have been provided with Water Supply at a cost of Rs. 2,082.54 lakhs.

**Central Assistance :**

	(RUPEES) IN LAKHS.)
Accelerated Rural Programme .. ..	2,007.15
<b>State Government :</b>	
Minimum Needs Programme .. ..	2,268.00
Life Insurance Corporation .. ..	696.00
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,971.15</b>

**III. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project with World Bank Loan Assistance :**

The Government of Tamil Nadu approved the above Project in the following three Government orders (1) G.O. Ms. No. 1978, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 27th November 1981 (2) G.O. Ms. No. 1540, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 13th October 1982 and (3) G.O. Ms. No. 483, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 31st March 1983.

The project contemplates implementation of (i) new water supply schemes to 75 medium/small towns, (ii) augmentation of water supply schemes for Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem and (iii) Low Cost Sanitation Schemes for 14 towns. The Project will also provide Water Supply to, about 740 way side rural habitations.

The total estimated cost of project is Rs. 149.42 crores of which Rs. 14.14 crores will be the proportionate cost for providing water supply to rural habitations. The proportionate cost for providing water supply and low cost sanitation facilities to urban areas will be Rs. 135.28 crores. The total population that will be benefitted by the project is 38.90 lakhs. The project cost is furnished below :—

Serial number.	Description.		1981 Population.	Cost (Rupees in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Group I	Coimbatore and 20 Towns	8,76,536	3,683.58
2	Group II	Madurai	8,17,562	3,251.45
3	Group III	Salem and 11 Towns	5,28,547	3,302.03
4	Group IV	44 Towns	4,69,888	2,131.79
5	Group V	Low Cost Sanitation in 14 Towns	6,22,140	709.55
6		Rural Habitations 740 Numbers in Group I and II	5,73,401	1,413.51
		<b>Total</b>	<b>38,88,074</b>	<b>14,491.91</b>
7	Group VI	Training, Consultancy and equipment	..	350.00
8	Group VI I	Revolving fund for metering in Coimbatore	..	100.00
				<b>14,941.91</b>

The Government of Tamil Nadu have in G.O. Ms. No. 483, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 31st March 1983 approved the following financing pattern for the proposed Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project.

*Water Supply*

(1)	(2)	Loan.	Grant.
		(3)	(4)
(IN PERCENTAGE)			
Group I	Coimbatore	100	..
	20 Towns	25	75
Group II	Madurai	80	20
Group III	Salem	20	80
	11 Towns	..	100
Group IV	44 Towns	25	75
<i>Low Cost Sanitation.</i>			
Group V	14 Towns	63	37

The terms and conditions of the World Bank Loan will be as follows :—

8½ per cent interest with 25 years of repayment including a moratorium of 5 years. The project has been taken up for execution during 1985-86 and the total construction period is 5 years.

Preparation of detailed designs, plans and estimates and tender schedules for civil works, materials and equipment for the Project has been taken up and is in progress. One Chief Engineer, five Superintending Engineers and the other subordinate Staff have been positioned with effect from June 1, 1985. The expenditure incurred during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 169.33 lakhs.

**Coimbatore Water Supply Augmentation Scheme with Siruvani as source :**

(a) *Main Scheme.*—The Tamil Nadu Government have sanctioned scheme to augment Water Supply to Coimbatore and surrounding areas with Siruvani as source for Rs. 1616 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 2343, Rural Development and Local Administration department, dated 26th November 1976. (Rs. 701 lakhs for works in Kerala territory and Rs. 915 lakhs for works in Tamil Nadu territory). The project comprises construction of Dam across Siruvani river, construction of intake tower and improvements to the existing tunnel within Kerala Territory. These work were estimated for Rs. 701 lakhs. Now due to increased cost of labour and materials the works in Kerala territory have been revised to Rs. 12,81.116 lakhs. The works in Kerala territory have almost been completed except some minor works.

The other item of works such as construction of pickup weir, treatment works, 1,000 mm. dia. transmission main, Service Roads, Distribution system and Service Reservoirs costing Rs. 915 lakhs in Tamil Nadu Territory are done by TWAD Board. There is no revision in respect of Project cost in Tamil Nadu Territory. The works in respect of Tamil Nadu Territory have also been completed and put into beneficial use.

The revised cost of the Main Scheme is Rs. 2,196.116 lakhs.

(b) *Water Supply Scheme to Added areas of Coimbatore Corporation with Siruvani as source.*—Sanganur, Telungupalayam, Coimbatore rural and Balaranganathapuram were originally independent Panchayats. On formation of the Coimbatore Corporation these areas have been added to the Coimbatore Corporation. The 101.4 MLD. Water Supply augmentation scheme for Coimbatore with Siruvani as source provides for bulk supply of water

to these areas. A project report for Rs. 455.00 lakhs for laying distribution system and for construction of Service Reservoirs to these added areas including certain left over works in the main scheme such as Service road, laying penstock pipe from Tunnel exit to pickup weir at Treatment site, has been formulated and got sanctioned from the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1841, Rural Development and Local Administration department, dated 30th November 1982.

It is proposed to obtain Rs. 222.67 lakhs as loan from L.I.C. and balance of Rs. 242.33 lakhs from the Tamil Nadu Government. An amount of Rs. 168.27 lakhs has been received from L.I.C. upto March 1985 and the works are in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of March 1987.

(c) Besides the above two schemes, the following schemes under L.I.C. assistance, I.U.D.P. and Deposit works are also covered under Siruvani Project.

(i) *L.I.C. assisted scheme.*—Works in 18 Towns and Village Panchayats and three satellite towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 157.92 lakhs financed by L.I.C. and State Government Loan have been taken up and completed.

(ii) *IUDP. Schemes.*—Water Supply to Kurichi and Singanallur Towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 104.32 lakhs and Rs. 153.50 lakhs respectively financed by L.I.C., State Government and IDUP have been taken up and works were completed.

(iii) *Deposit work.*—Water Supply to Public Institutions and other way side beneficiaries at an estimated cost of Rs. 89.24 lakhs have also been provided under Siruvani Project and completed.

**Beneficiaries under Siruvani Project :**

	Population (in Lakhs)	Quantity (in MGD)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Coimbatore Town and Industries	6.00	14.00
2. Added Areas to Coimbatore Corporation—		
(i) Singanallur		
(ii) Ganapathy		
(iii) Kumarapalayam		
(iv) Anganur		
(v) Telungupalayam		
(vi) Balaranganathapuram		
(vii) Coimbatore rural.		
3. Satellite Towns .. .. .	1.27	1.39
j) Kavundampalayam		
(ii) Sulur		
(iii) Kurichi		
(iv) Kuniamuthur.		

	<i>Population Quantity (in lakhs) (in MGD.)</i>		<i>Population Quantity (in lakhs) (in MGD)</i>	<i>Population Quantity (in lakhs) (in MGD)</i>
4. Institution and others .. .. .	1.82	5. Wayside Panchayats (65 habitations) .. .. .	1.79	0.55
(i) Sulur Air Force				
(ii) Podanur Railway Station				
(iii) Marudhamalai Temple				
(iv) Bharathiyar University				
(v) Agricultural University				
(vi) Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Project.				
		<b>Total</b> ..	<u>12.47</u>	<u>22.30</u>

Under the Siruvani Project one Division with other supporting staff is functioning for completing the remaining works and for the maintenance of the scheme.

## Chapter XXV

### PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

#### CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973. The Training wing is headed by the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department. Civil Training is being imparted in three institutes as notes below :—

(1) *Anna Institute of Management :*

(i) The Anna Institute of Management was established in July 1979. The teaching staff of the Institute are selected from core sectors like power, irrigation, transport and agriculture. In order to enable the Anna Institute of Management to accelerate its activity, the Institute was converted as an autonomous Society, on the analogy of the reputed Training Institutions in India. The Anna Institute of Management Society was registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975) on 1st April 1981.

(ii) The Minister for Finance is the Chairman of the Anna Institute of Management Society and the following seven officers are nominated as its sponsoring members :—

(a) Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

(c) Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training) Department.

(d) Vice Chancellor, Anna University of Technology, Madras.

(e) Vice Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

(f) Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and

(g) Director, Anna Institute of Management.

(iii) The Anna Institute of Management had conducted Training programmes allotted by the Government of India 1985-86 and organised seven programmes of its own. Besides, the Institute conducted nine programmes sponsored by Government Departments and Under takings.

(2) *Civil Service Training Institute, Bhavanisagar :*

(i) The Civil Service Training Institute at Bhavanisagar offers the following training courses :—

(a) Functional Training for Junior Assistants recruited through the competitive examination conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission for regular Appointment—2 months.

(b) Refresher Training course for Junior Assistant recruited through the Special qualifying examination held in 1977 and 1981 by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission—28 working days.

(c) Condensed Foundational course for Junior Assistants whose services were regularised as per G.O. Ms. No. 996, dated 2nd September 1984—20 working days.

(d) Foundational course 'A' for State Service officers—8 weeks.

(e) Foundational course "B" for State Service Officers—3 weeks.

(f) Inservice training for 28 working days for Deputy Tahsildars.

(ii) During 1985-86 the Civil Service Training Institute, Bhavanisagar had trained 1241 Junior Assistant in the, Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services and Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service in the three Foundational courses for Junior Assistants, 77 Officers in Foundational Training Course-A, 205 Officers in Foundational Training Course-B No Deputy Tahsildars had been given inservice training during the above period as the number of courses under item (iii) was to be increased.

(3) *Secretariat Training Institute.*

(i) The Secretariat Training Institute is conducting two months Foundational Training for Assistants, Typists, and Steno-Typists and directly recruited Assistant Section Officers of Secretariat and twelve days Inservice Training to Section Officers and Assistant Section officers of the Departments of Secretariat. During the year 1985-86, 380 persons from the categories of Assistants Typists and Steno-typists of the Secretariat had been given the Foundational Training and 105 persons from the categories of Assistants Section Officers and Section Officers had been given training.

The P. and A.R. (Trg.) Department sponsors officers for various Training courses, Programme, Seminars, Workshop, etc., conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India at various Training Institutions under planschemes and for courses.

offered by Standard Training Institutions. Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts training to City Officers, District Treasuries, Accountant-General Office, Reserve Bank of India, etc., for six months by this Departments.

(ii) The activities of this Department include deputation of officers for foreign training. This Department undertakes filed training for I.A.S. probationers and Pro Deputy Collectors in Tamil Nadu.

### THE TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the lines of Witley Council functioning in the United Kingdom came into vogue as per G.O. Ms. No. 3300, Public (Services) Department, dated 31st October 1955 and its first meeting was held on 15th September 1956. The constitution of Joint Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 1118, Public (Services) Department, dated the 2nd April 1957. As on date, the joint Council consists of twenty two members one half appointed by the Government (official side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (staff-side). The Chief Secretary to the Government is the ex-Officio Chairman and the Under Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, (Personnel), Department is the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Council.

2. The ordinary meetings of the Council are to be held as often as necessary and not less than once in three months. The annual meeting will be held in the month of December every year. Amendment to the Constitution of the Council, if any has to be made only at the annual meeting.

3. The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of Co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servant, in matters effecting 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 effect the conditions of service and staff. The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

5. In G.O. Ms. No. 717, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-K) Department, dated 20th June 1978 the Government have issued orders requesting all Secre-

taries to Government to convene the periodical meetings of the representatives of the recognised Service Associations and Heads of Departments to discuss all outstanding day-to-day problems concerning subordinate services except policy questions such as relaxation of rules or major schemes. In G.O.Ms. No. 1134, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, dated 6th October 1979, Government have issued instructions to convene the meetings once in three months.

#### *District Council.*

6. The Joint Civil Services District Councils, on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Councils, came into vogue as per G.O. Ms. No. 2396, Public (Services A), dated 9th December 1968 effect from 1st January 1969. The Constitutions of the District Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 2396, Public (Services-A), dated 9th December 1968. The District Council will meet once in a quarter. The Chairman of the Council will send periodical report to the Government in regard to the convening of the District Council.

7. District Joint Councils, serve to bring together representatives of the staff and the official side and provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration. They confine themselves to issues and grievances which are exclusively of local importance. More important matters like enhancement of scales of pay and allowances, which can appropriately be considered only at the States level are outside their purview.

8. District Joint Councils consist of 12 members each one half represented by the Staff side and the other half by official side. The Collector of the district is the ex-Officio Chairman of the District Joint Council and the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council.

9. During the year from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 Civil Services Joint Council met two times. As many as 13 subjects were discussed in the meeting.

## TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

During the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986, direct recruitment was made to fill in 2,446 vacancies in 47 classes of posts classified as "Technical" in the State and Subordinate Services. The Commission selected 1,695 candidates against 2,446 vacancies advertised. Twenty-two vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in certain posts both the State and Subordinate Services, were carried forward to the next recruitment due to paucity of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for recruitment to those posts. Thirty-eight vacancies in the post of Assistant Surgeon reserved for persons who have served in the Defence Forces during the National Emergency in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service were filled up from general pool due to paucity of candidates who have served in the Defence forces.

A large number of vacancies could not be filled due to paucity of sufficient number of candidates for certain posts in the State and Subordinate Services like Assistant Medical Officer in the Department of Indian Medicine in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Service and Agricultural Officer (Extension) in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Extension Service.

2. The Commission conducted the oral test for recruitment to the posts included in Group II and Group III Services and the number of candidates summoned for the oral test was 902 and 2875 respectively. The results of the oral test are being finalised.

Notification inviting applications for about 3,000 vacancies for appointment to 8 categories of posts included in Group IV Services was published and 3,18,203 applications were received.

The Commission conducted the written competitive examination for appointment to posts included in Group V services. 17,101 applications were received. 15,853 candidates were admitted to the written examination. Of them, 9,031 candidates appeared for the examination and 154 candidates were selected.

The Commission conducted the oral tests for recruitment to the posts of Executive Officers Grades II and III in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service included in Group VII Services, 10 candidates were interviewed. Of them, 7 candidates were selected.

The Commission conducted oral test to fill in 4 vacancies in the post of Executive Officers, Grade IV in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service included in Group VIII Services. 42 candidates were summoned for the oral test. Of them, 14 candidates were selected.

A total number of 5 vacancies for appointment to the post of Executive Officers Grade I, II and III and 28

vacancies for appointment to the post of Executive Officers Grade-IV in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service included in Group VII and VIII Services respectively for the year 1985 were advertised. 729 applications for Group VII Service and 3795 applications for Group VIII Services were received. The number of candidates admitted for the written examination relating to those services was 648 and 3336, and the number who appeared for the examination was 394 and 2251 respectively.

A total number of 33 vacancies for appointment to the post of Station Fire Officer in the Tamil Nadu Fire Subordinate Service included in Group IX Services were advertised. 2,031 candidates applied to this recruitment. 1,020 candidates were admitted to the Physical Efficiency Test. 624 candidates came out successfully at the Physical Efficiency test. Of them, 434 candidates appeared for the written examination.

A total number of 3 vacancies for appointment to the post of Store-Keeper in the Department of Employment and Training and 22 vacancies in the post of Assistant Supervisor of Industrial Co-operatives in the Industrial Co-operative Branch of the Department of Industries and Commerce included in Group X Services were advertised. 14,400 candidates applied for this recruitment. 12,864 candidates were admitted to the written examination. Of them, 8,371 candidates appeared for the examination.

3. During the period under report, the Commission conducted 23 Shortlisting Examinations to restrict the number of candidates to be admitted to the oral test for recruitment to 23 classes of posts.

4. The Special and Departmental tests were conducted by the Commission in May 1985 and November 1985. The number of candidates who applied for the tests was as follows :

	May 1985.	November. 1985.
Special Tests .. ..	29,376	26,342
Departmental Tests .. ..	17,050	16,500

5. The Half-Yearly examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September, 1985 and March, 1985. The number of candidates for the examinations respectively were 33 and 58.

The Commission held the qualifying examinations for selection of candidates for admission to Rashtriya Indias Military College, Dehra Dun, during August 1985 and February 1986. The number of candidates who applied and appeared in August, 1985 was 50 and 36 respectively and one candidate was selected. The number of candidates who applied and appeared in February 1986 was 45 and 33 respectively and the results are not yet known.

One candidate, who applied for the Proficiency Test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S., and I.F.S. Officers whose mother-tongue is a language other than Tamil did not appear for the written test in July 1985.

6. The Commission issued notifications inviting applications for appointment to 29 categories of posts in the Tamil Nadu State Services and 31 categories of posts in the Tamil Nadu Subordinate Services, which have been classified as 'Technical'.

7. The Commission dealt with 43 proposals relating to recruitment by transfer and by promotion to State Services and drew up lists of qualified and suitable candidates.

8. The Commission ratified the continuance beyond three months of 767 temporary appointments made to posts in the Subordinate Services by the appointing authorities in the various departments of the Government. The Commission also ratified the continuance of 725 temporary appointments in those posts beyond a period of one year, 649 cases beyond 18 months and 635 cases beyond 24 months and further period. The Commission accorded its concurrence for the continuance beyond a period of three months of the temporary appointments of 979 officers beyond one year of the temporary appointments of 916 officers, beyond eighteen months of the temporary appointments of 974 officers and beyond 24 months and above of the temporary appointments of 885 officers in the State Services.

9. There were 81 cases in which statutory rules relating to age-limit and/or educational qualifications, as the case may be, were relaxed by the Government.

10. The Commission accorded its concurrence for the permanent transfer of 275 personnel from one departmental unit to another departmental unit in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services

11. The Commission advised the Government on 204 cases of appeals, 89 cases of petitions or review petitions or revision petitions, 147 cases of proposal for disciplinary action and 3 cases of legal assistance.

12. (a) The Commission accorded its concurrence under the latter part of Regulation 16 (b) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954 for the regular appointments of 4 032 persons in posts included in the Tamil Nadu State Services, of which 1,883 persons in the post of Headmaster/Headmistress in the Tamil Nadu School Educational Service, The remaining 2,149 cases related to various other State Services. Concurrence was also given for 439 persons in posts included in the Ministerial Services and 65 persons in posts included in various other Subordinate Services.

(b) The Commission declined to accord its Concurrence for the regular appointments of two persons in posts included in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service,

#### TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Thiru V. Karuppan, I.A.S., continued to be the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, while Thiru K. N. Kannusamy continued to be the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings till 30th April 1985 a. n. when he retired on superannuation. The post of Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings was vacant from 1st May 1985 to 18th October 1985 f. n. Thiru S. S. Velappan who assumed charge as Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, on 18th October 1985 f. n. continued as such during the period under report.

The types of cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, are as mentioned below:—

##### *Cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings.*

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups investigated by the Director of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

(iii) All cases relating to officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups (N.G.G.Os.) where they are jointly involved with the officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups (Gazetted Officers) as under items (i) and (ii) above.

##### *Cases that are dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings.*

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups investigated by the Director of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Madras recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups (N.G.G.Os.) initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

The cases referred to under rule 17A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules

introduced in G.O. Ms. No. 1171, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-N) Department, dated 23rd September 1977 are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings as the case may be under rule 17(b) (i) in respect of the member of a service (or) a person holding a civil post under the State.

The details of the cases pending at the beginning of the year under report received and disposed of by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below:—

Serial number.	Details of cases.	Disposed of by	
		Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings.	Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1985.	80	116
2	Number of cases received during the year 1985-86 (1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986).	22	47
3	Total for disposal .. ..	102	163
4	Number of cases disposed during the year (1985-86).	*21	6
5	Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1986.	81	157

21 cases shown as disposed of by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, includes one case returned to Government in the Health and Family Welfare Department for want of original records.

#### VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

The Salient features on the working of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption during the year 1985-86 are furnished below :

Number of petitions received during the year from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.	2650
(i) Received from Government/ Vigilance Commission.	124
(ii) Received from the Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers of Public Undertakings, etc.	91
(iii) Direct from General Public.	2,435
	2,650

#### 2. Preliminary enquiries :

(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1985.	119
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year.	359
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year.	478

(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year. 325

(a) Converted into Detailed Enquiries and Registered Cases.	127
(b) Referred for departmental action.	86
(c) Action dropped .. ..	113
Total .. ..	326

(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year. 152

#### 3. Detailed Enquiries :

(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1985.	321
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year.	210
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year.	531
(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year .. .. .	220
(a) Converted into Registered cases .. .. .	6
(b) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action .. .. .	160
(c) Action dropped .. .. .	54
Total .. .. .	220



9. Conviction :		Persons	
(i) Imprisonment	.. ..	3	
(ii) Imprisonment and fine	.. ..	2	
10. Punishment awarded in Departmental Disciplinary Proceedings :			
Details of Punishments:		Persons.	
(1)		(2)	
(i) Dismissed from service	.. ..	11	
(ii) Removed from service	.. ..	6	
(iii) Compulsorily retired	.. ..	2	
(iv) Reduction in rank	.. ..	8	
(v) Reduction in pay	.. ..	15	
(vi) Increment postponed	.. ..	93	
(vi i) Censure and other lesser punishments		30	

11. Petitions against public servants of the following department undertaking were predominant during the year under review :

- (1) Police
- (2) Revenue
- (3) Rural Development
- (4) Education
- (5) Local Boards
- (6) Forests
- (7) Agriculture
- (8) Medical
- (9) Public Works
- (10) Co-operation

### ANNA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT.

Anna Institute of Management had been sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu in order to focus on development of new concepts applicable to the problems specific to a planned, mixed and developing economy. This Institute had been named after the illustrious and great leader of Tamil Nadu late Thiru C.N. Annadurai. From November 1979, the Institute was functioning as a unit of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training) Dept. of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Institute got itself registered as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act, 1975 on April 4, 1981

#### Activities :

During the year 1985-86, the Anna Institute of Management conducted 23 training programmes for Government Departments. Undertakings in which 497 officers were trained and benefitted. Out of the 23 programmes 9 were specially designed for Government Departments / Undertakings.

#### 1. Commercial Accounting and Financial Management for Treasuries and Accounts Department :

The above two programmes namely (1) Commercial Accounting and (2) Financial Management were developed to cater to the needs of Officers in the rank of Senior Accounts Officers of the Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts. This one was a long duration programme conducted during this year. A batch of 20 officers for each programme were given training for a period of 15 working days. This one was a slightly sharpened programme than the one conducted earlier in 1984-85.

#### 2. Office Administration and Finance :

This special programme covered the following subjects :

- (a) Office routine and correspondence
- (b) Budget, Budgetary Control and maintenance of Financial Accounts.
- (c) Project Management
- (d) Interpersonal Relations, Communications and Leadership styles.

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So as to suit the requirements of the District Sport Officers of all the Districts of Tamil Nadu and they were trained for a period of one week. The Directorate of Sports and Youth Services sponsored the programme.

#### 3. Management Development Programme for Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation :

The above programme was modified and conducted on the request of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation based on the feedback given by the participants of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation who attended the programme on Public Distribution System during the year 1984-85 (in four batches). This programme was developed purely to introduce management aspects of behavioural sciences to the employees who deal in Public Distribution system. The two weeks training programme was attended by 14 middle and senior level officers from the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

#### Management Development Programme for Khadi and Village Industries Board :

Considering the special request from the Chief Executive Officer of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, training was imparted to 56 middle and senior level officers of Khadi and Village Industries Board in two batches on at the Anna Institute of Management and the other at Ganduigiam village, Dindigul. Apart from eminent people who gave lectures and interacted with the participants, the Hon'ble Minister for Khadi and Village Industries

Thirumathi Vijayalakshmi Palanichamy also shared here views and explained the ambitions of the Government and the importance of this training being imparted to them.

#### Understanding Behavioural Orientation :

During June 1985, this programme was conducted for one week to 25 Engineers working in various po

in the Tuticorin Port Trust in their campus at Tuticorin. Our performance and presentation of this course on managerial skills were very much appreciated by the Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust, who interacted the most and had suggested to repeat the programme for another batch of 32 officers of the Tuticorin Port Trust. Accordingly the same programme was repeated for a second time keeping the same fulfilment and targets of the first programme.

**Computer Programme-cum-Consultancy for Central Leather Research Institute :**

The CLRI had requested the Anna Institute of Management to take up the following activities :—

- (1) To train their staff in computer techniques.
- (2) To have a study on computerising their existing services and other manuals.
- (3) To launch a software training after installation of the existing manual system.
- (4) To pilot run a new system with stability.

The Anna Institute of Management had taken up the project instantaneously in March 1986 and it is an ongoing project in 1986-87 as well. At the first instance Anna Institute of Management had trained 62 officers in two batches.

Apart from these, 6 programmes in various management disciplines, were sponsored by the Government of India, Department of Personnel and Training, 120 senior and middle level executives were trained. The majority of participants were from departments like,

- (1) Transport, (2) Education, (3) Health and Family Welfare Department and (4) Agriculture.

The Anna Institute of Management had organised and conducted seven programmes in 1985-86 in which 164 participants from various Government and Quasi Government organisations were trained.

**Consultancy Programmes :**

In addition to the above activities during the year the Anna Institute of Management had undertaken 5 consultancy projects for the departments as detailed below:

Serial number	Name of the Consultancy.	Name of the Department
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	M.B.O. Study ..	Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation.

Serial number.	Name of the Consultancy.	Name of the Department.
(1)	(2)	(3)
2.	Inventory Control ..	Directorate of Stationery and Printing.
3.	Study on Utilisation of Health Sub-Centres.	DANIDA Project.
4.	Study on Handloom Industry.	Government of Tamil Nadu
5.	Systems of Operations of Stores.	Department of Agricultural Engineering.

Of the 5 projects, the project on Agricultural Engineering had been completed in January 1986 and the other 4 are under progress.

**Special Consultancy Production of PERT/CPM**

During 1983-84, the Government of India, Department of Personnel and Training entrusted the production of film MBO in Government settings. This project was completed and the final print copy was sent to the Government of India during 1983-84.

The film produced had been well received and appreciated by both the Government of India and Management professionals in the field. In continuation and appreciation the Government of India had entrusted the production of film on PERT / CPM with the Anna Institute of Management and it was nearing completion.

**Academic Course**

The One Year Part time Post Graduate Diploma Programme in General Management started since September 1983 was being continued with sharpened and added developments and during the year 1985-86 a batch of 42 Executives from various walks of life had been admitted to the course.

**Finance**

The Government of Tamil Nadu had granted Rs. 12.5 lakhs as Grants-in-aid for the year 1985-86 and the Institute generated an income of Rs. 4,37,850 for the conduct of training programmes through course fee.

The Institute is launching ambitious plan to build up infrastructure, like library and hostel for the Institute to be implemented to make the Anna Institute of Management a centre of excellence and learning in the field of "Management and its application in the Government sector in Tamil Nadu".

## Chapter XXVI

### PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

#### EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

This is the Twelfth year since the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research came into being as a separate department.

The functions of the department include undertaking of Evaluation and Special Studies, Project Formulation, Adhoc Studies, Preparation of Two Annual Publications—“Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal” and Economic cum-Functional Classification of the State Budget.

#### *Selection of Schemes :*

The Department undertakes evaluation studies at the instance of the Government based on the recommendation of the State Evaluation Committee which consists of :

1. Commissioner and Special Secretary to the Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department. **Chairman.**
2. Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department. **Member.**
3. Commissioner and Secretary to Government Finance Department. **Member.**
4. Secretary to Government whose Scheme is evaluated. **Member.**
5. Director, Evaluation and Applied Research Department. **Member**
6. Member and Secretary, State Planning Commission. **Member.**
7. Joint Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department. **Member—Secretary.**

#### *Evaluation and Special Studies :*

In addition to undertaking evaluation studies allotted by the Government, this department also carries out special adhoc studies assigned by various Government Department/ independently from time to time. By and large the evaluation studies involve three stages of work namely preparation of methodology, field study and drafting of report.

#### *Evaluation and Special Studies Completed.*

The following Evaluation and other Special Studies were completed during the year and the reports have been sent to Government:—

1. Fish Farmers Development Agency.
2. Preparation of Project Report for Setting up a Silk Complex in Dharmapuri District.
3. Review of Performance of State Public Sector Undertakings for the quarter ended 31st December 1984.
4. An ex-post Cost Benefit Study on Pennaniyar Reservoir Project in Tiruchirappalli District.
5. Study on Revision of Water Rates in the Periyar Vaigai Command Area.
6. A study on Bore Well Scheme along the Grand Anicut Canal in Thanjavur District.
7. Integrated Rural Development Programme—A Case study of two blocks in Pudukkottai District.
8. A Pilot study on Seed Multiplication and Distribution scheme in North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts as part of sub-sector evaluation study relating to Agriculture ; seed supply ; and
9. A study on School Health Programme.

#### *Reports which are under different stages of progress :*

1. Loan Scholarship Scheme to S.C. and S.T. students,
2. Manali and Maraimalai Nagar Housing Schemes of M.M.D.A.,
3. Concessional Bus Pass Scheme of P.T.C.,
4. An Indepth Study of Tamil Nadu Oil Seeds Growers Federation,
5. Mechanisation of Marine Fishing,
6. Evaluation study on Soil Conservation Scheme
7. A quick study on Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme,

8. Study on Cluster Development Programme under Special Component Plan,
9. Evaluation of Old Nandan Canal Scheme,
10. Mass Immunisation Programme,
11. Investment in Irrigation,
12. Tank irrigation—Sub-sector analysis and
13. Industrial estate—sub-sector analysis.

*Working papers prepared and comments offered for various proposals papers sent to Government :*

1. Remarks of the Director of Industries and Commerce on Evaluation report on Chemical Testing Laboratories;
2. Proposals to exempt certain Government Departments from payment of testing fees to the Chemical Testing Laboratories of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce;
3. Sericulture Schemes to be funded by Ford Foundation;
4. Establishment of Silk Industries Corporation in Tamil Nadu;
5. Perspective Plan for development of Sericulture, under Hill Area Development Programme (H.A.D.P.); and
6. Proposal of the M.M.D.A. to entrust certain special studies to Private Consultancies.

The important field studies that have been undertaken during 1985-86 are furnished herewith.

(i) *Joint Field Verification.*—Joint field verification with nutrition and health component staff were undertaken in 51 C.N.Cs. and the 6 H.S.Cs. of extended blocks to verify the data collected by the DEAR.

(ii) *Health Monitoring.*—Health Monitoring in 22 H.S.Cs. covering Phases II, III and IV areas were taken up.

(iii) *Nutrition Surveillance.*—Monthly Nutrition Surveillance data were collected to study the trend of the nutritional status of children in the age group of 6 to 36 months from the selected C.N.Cs. of Kottampatti and Ponnamaravathy blocks.

(iv) *Terminal Evaluation.*—Terminal evaluation of T.I.N.P. was started on 10th March 1986 in phase III area (Ramanathapuram district) and on 25th March 1986 in Phase II areas (extended blocks of Madurai district).

(v) *Reports submitted during 1985-86.*—The following were the reports submitted by base line Survey and valuation Office to the head quarters during the year under review:—

- (i) Draft process evaluation report for extended blocks of Madurai district.
- (ii) Revised report on 'Children late responding to feeding'.
- (iii) Joint field verification report.
- (iv) Health monitoring report for 21 H.S.Cs.
- (v) Monthly Nutrition Surveillance report for 12 months from March 1985 to February 1986.

#### STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

The State Planning Commission undertook the following activities during the year 1985-86.

1. The draft Annual Plan for 1986-87 was formulated, printed and distributed to the Union Planning Commission Central Ministries, Secretaries to Government and Plan Heads of Departments for discussion with the Union Planning Commission in December 1985.
2. The Green book, "Narrative notes on Programmes" for the year 1985-86 was prepared in consonance with the Budget for 1985-86 released by Government, and got printed and distributed.
3. In accordance with the outlays finalised by the Union Planning Commission, the VII Five Year Plan was reformulated. Revised proposals were obtained from Heads of Departments and sectoral chapters were drafted and got cleared by the concerned Secretaries to Government. The Seventh Plan document has been finalised and is under print.

4. The work relating to "Review of the Sixth Plan performance" was taken up and sectoral chapters are being prepared. The work is under Progress.

5. The work relating to processing of the report on the seminar on methodology of formulation of Research projects was completed. Arrangements are being made for printing of the report.

6. An analytical note on the imbalances in the Sixth Plan performance was prepared and submitted for information of Government in Planning and Development Department.

7. A status paper highlighting employment in different sectors and under the special programmes as also employment aspects was prepared and sent for use by the committee on Data bank and Plan model building constituted in the Planning and Development Department. Data on the Schemes included in the VII Plan costing Rs. 10 crores and above were also identified and a list of sub schemes furnished for use by the Committee.

8. A note on the Seventh-Five Year Plan highlighting the salient features of the Tamil Nadu Plan was drafted and sent to Government in Planning and Development Department for publication of Summary of State Plans by the Union Planning Commission.
9. The per capita plan outlay of State were worked out for incorporation in the VII Plan document.
10. Plan excise relating to investment per employment, investment ratio and investment in industrial sector in the plans and impact of anti-poverty programmes were assessed to establish trends in growth and employment in Tamil Nadu.
11. Decentralised Planning at the district level was initiated in Kanyakumari district on a pilot basis. Data on flow of plan funds to different plan activities in the district were collected and compiled for study and possible reallocation. The Member Secretary held separate discussion with the Collector and the Heads of Departments to appraise them of this work and to obtain from them information on the usefulness or otherwise of on-going schemes and formulation of new set of activities in their respective areas of development. Simultaneously a resource inventory has also been initiated to study the source availability and utilisation aspects. This work is under progress.
12. A statement of Plan Expenditure by major sector from first to Sixth Five Plan was prepared for incorporation in the VII Plan.
13. As required by Government in Planning and Development Department, a "Note on achievement of the State in the VI Plan, and approach to the VII Plan indicating therein the Socio-Economic Indicators and the achievements in the VI Plan and the targets for VII Plan was prepared.
14. An analysis on the impact of the anti-poverty programme IRDP, NREP, during the Sixth Plan Period and its contribution to the total construction employment, its share in the budgetary plan expenditure and total NSDP was made. An exercise to assess the real cost of investment during the Sixth Plan period, at current prices, was also undertaken and completed.
15. Information regarding the Central sector projects recommended for implementation in Tamil Nadu for the VI Plan and the position regarding the actual implementation or otherwise of these projects were collected. Details of projects taken up for execution during the Sixth Plan in Central Sector and private Sector together with the details of 9 major projects proposed for implementation under Central sector in Tamil Nadu were also collected for use in drafting a detailed note on Central sector projects in Tamil Nadu.
16. The gross capital formation during Sixth Plan period was collected and its proportion to plan outlay calculated. The incremental investment in Industrial sector in the VI Plan to total investment of all sectors was calculated.
17. A note on the "Imbalances in the Sixth Plan Performance" was prepared and sent to Government in Planning and Development Department.
18. A note on major development scheme for use in the preparation of the Governor's Address was sent to Government.
19. A detailed reply to Assembly starred question No. 5767A was prepared and sent to Government regarding the assistance to THADCO for construction of houses to SC/ST in the VII Plan. A detailed note on employment generation in 1984-85 was prepared in response to Rajya Sabha question and sent to Government.
20. A brief note on Five-Year Plan of Tamil Nadu was prepared and sent to Government in Planning and Development Department.
21. On the basis of Annual Survey of Industries 1980-81 a consolidated statement showing selected indicators for all the states was prepared.
22. A discussion paper on Rural Development outlining the need for Grass-root planning, preparation of Regional Plans for each district and constitution of Regional Planning Authorities with powers to supervise, regulate, promote, and participate in the development of the region was prepared and circulated among the officials of State Planning Commission.
23. A discussion paper on Urban Development, defining the concept, highlighting the problems, fixing the objective requirements and attempting to frame a State Policy based on the various policy options available was prepared and submitted for circulation among officials of State Planning Commission.
24. A discussion paper on Land Development Policy was prepared and circulated to officials of State Planning Commission.
25. In order to assess the effectiveness of existing delivery system for water supply in rural areas it has been decided to study the effectiveness of different methods adopted in tapping surface and ground water for drinking purposes and to find out if the plan objectives of providing adequate drinking water to rural areas are achieved satisfactorily, if not what changes or improvements are called for. The position in Dharmapuri and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Districts is to be studied. A formation "Evaluation of existing water supply sources" was prepared and sent to the respective Collectors for furnishing the details habitationwise. The work is under progress.



# Chapter XXVII

## PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

### PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

The Prohibition and Excise Department is playing a predominant role as one of the main "Revenue" earning departments of the State Government. More than Rs. 200 crores is being collected through various sources as Excise revenue to the government.

#### Administration of the department :

As Head of the Prohibition and Excise Department the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, exercises the various powers vested on him, under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and the various rules, framed and the notifications issued thereunder.

In his executive functions, the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is assisted by four Joint Commissioners at the Headquarters, all of whom are having Statewide Jurisdiction besides one Financial Controller in the cadre of Deputy Secretary to Government on the accounts side. One Joint Commissioner belonging to the Senior time-scale of the Indian Administrative Service, and the others are of the rank of District Revenue Officers. They superwise and inspect distilleries, arrack blending units, Arrack Wholesale Depots, Bonded Manufacturers, major alcohol based industries, IMFS and Beer Manufacturing Units and Wholesale Depots of Indian Made Foreign Spirits. Subjectwise one Joint Commissioner dealing with the disposal of the cases pending in the various Courts.

At the district level, the administration of the Prohibition and Excise Department is under the control of the District Collectors. There are 29 Assistant Commissioners of Excise at the rate of one for each of the 9 small districts i.e., Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Madurai, Anna, The Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Kanniyakumari, and Dharmapuri and at the rate of two for each of the 10 big districts of Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Periyar. They work under the control of the District Collectors. At the taluk level, Taluk Excise Officer of the rank of Tahsildar and two Excise Inspectors in the cadre of Assistants with supporting staff are incharge of the work of the Prohibition and Excise Department.

#### Enforcement of Prohibition Policy :

The privilege of the sale of Arrack and Toddy by retail are sold in public auction after giving a notification in the District Gazette.

The particulars of mode of auction, confirmation, collection of kist etc., in Tamil Nadu noted below:—

(i) Excise year	.. .. .	16th July to 15th July.
(ii) Issue and Publication of sale notification.	.. .. .	Respective District Collectors.
(iii) Mode of disposal of shops	.. .. .	Sold by auction (shop wise).
(iv) Auctioning authority	.. .. .	Deputy Collector.
(v) Confirming authority	.. .. .	Collector.
(vi) E.M.D. (for city)	.. .. .	Rs. 5,000 for Arrack shops. Rs. 2,000 for Toddy shops.
E.M.D. (for rural)	.. .. .	Rs. 2,500 for Arrack Shops. Rs. 1,000 for Toddy Shops.
(vii) Advance Rental	.. .. .	2/5, rental in cash or Solvency certificate.
(viii) Duration of licence :		
Arrack shop	.. .. .	16th July to 15th July of the next year (working hours 9-00 a.m. to 10-00 p.m.)
Toddy shop	.. .. .	1st October of the year to 30th September of the next year.
(ix) Working hours	.. .. .	9-00 a.m. to 10-00 p.m.

The Arrack Shops/Toddy Shops notified and licensed for 1985-86 are as follows :

## (I) Arrack shops :

	Number of shops notified.	Number of shops for which licence was issued.
1984-85 (up to 15th July 1985) ..	6,772	6,414
1985-86—		
16th July to 15th October 1985 ..	6,772	5,421
16th October to 15th November 1985.	6,772	5,365
16th November 1985 to 21st March 1986.	7,356	7,217

## (II) Toddy shops :

1985-86 .. .. .	9,033	7,644
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## Excise Revenue :

The receipt under the major sources during the year 1985-86 are given below :—

Serial number (1)	Details. (2)	Amount. (3) (RS. IN LAKHS).	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(FIGURES IN LAKH LITRE.)			
1	Country Spirit (Arrack) .. .. .	16,281.57	1	Tiruchirappalli Distilleries and Chemicals Limited.	136.00	115.05
2	Country Fermented Liquor (Toddy) ..	3,161.93	2	E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited	76.00	62.89
3	Malt Liquor (Beer) .. .. .	371.52	3	Sakthi Sugars Limited ..	180.00	136.73
4	Foreign Liquors and spirits .. .. .	3,892.07	4	Arvind Distillery and Chemical Limited.	132.00	100.84
5	Commercial Denatured spirits and Medicated wines.	59.42	5	Vorion Chemicals and Distillers Limited.	70.00	50.99
6	Medicinal and Toilet Preparation containing alcohol, opium, etc.	217.02	6	Southern Agriculture Industries Limited.	13.50	12.42
7	Hemp, Opium and other Drugs .. .. .	0.81	7	Coimbatore Alcohol and Chemical Limited.	163.30	90.30
8	Other receipts .. .. .	280.05	8	Chemical and Plastics (India) Limited.	148.50	69.47
9	Fines and Confiscations .. .. .	105.21				
10	Service and Service fees .. .. .	0.87				
	Gross Total .. .. .	24,370.47				
	Less (1) Refund (—) .. .. .	186.96				
	Total .. .. .	24,183.51				
				Total ..	919.30	638.69

## Molasses Control :

There are 24 Sugar Mills in this State which produce Molasses as their by product. The new private Sugar Mill, (Bannari Amman Sugar Mill) at Sathyamangalam, Periyar district commenced production from 22nd January 1986. To monitor the Storage issued and transport of molasses from the Sugar Mills, a Bonded Manufactory officer in the Cadre of Tahsildar with an Office Assistant has been appointed to each of the Sugar Mills.

The production of molasses in Tamil Nadu, during 1984—85 was 2.68 lakh tonnes.

The production of molasses during 1985—86 season estimated to be 3.51 lakh tonnes. This will meet only 73 per cent of the demand. Efforts to bring molasses taken to procure from other surplus States were not successful and so based on the production in this State. Molasses have been distributed among all industries and strict rationing is enforced.

Eight distilleries are functioning in the state during the year 1985—86 and Distillery Officers, in the cadre of Deputy Collector with necessary staff are placed in-charge of supervision. The production of alcohol during the financial year in the distilleries is as follows:—

Serial number.	Name of the Distillery.	Installed capacity in lakh Litres.	Actual production of Alcohol from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.
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1	Tiruchirappalli Distilleries and Chemicals Limited.	136.00	115.05
2	E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited	76.00	62.89
3	Sakthi Sugars Limited ..	180.00	136.73
4	Arvind Distillery and Chemical Limited.	132.00	100.84
5	Vorion Chemicals and Distillers Limited.	70.00	50.99
6	Southern Agriculture Industries Limited.	13.50	12.42
7	Coimbatore Alcohol and Chemical Limited.	163.30	90.30
8	Chemical and Plastics (India) Limited.	148.50	69.47
	Total ..	919.30	638.69

## Enforcement of Prohibition :

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing in the State is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provision of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and related rules and regulations framed thereunder which was solely entrusted to them with effect from 1st September 1980.

To have effective enforcement in all the districts, drive against illicit distillation, transport and sale of I.D. arrack, illicit tapping and sale of toddy, manufacture of spurious I.M.F.S. and smuggling of I.M.F.S. from neighbouring States were intensified. All the black-spot villages in the State were brought under intensive raid schemes drawn for the respective districts, duly classifying them with reference to the intensity of prohibition offences. Systematic sustained raids were conducted and the results of such operations were quite encouraging. These operations resulted in an appreciable increase in the off take of arrack by the licensed arrack shops from the T.A.S.M.A.C. in the whole of Tamil Nadu from 1,145.49 lakhs litres in 1984-85 to 1,170.46 lakhs litres in 1985-86. This could be achieved due to vigorous drive launched against illicit distillation and illegal import of arrack in the State, by both in Prohibition Enforcement Wing and in District Excise set up.

The details of cases detected by Prohibition Enforcement Wing etc. during 1985-86 are furnished below:

Serial number.	Particulars.	Cases.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Total Number of cases detected ..	17,446
2	Total Number of cases charged ..	827
3	Total Number of cases convicted ..	228
4	Total Number of cases acquitted ..	7
5	Total Number of cases withdrawn ..	..
6	Total Number of cases pending trial (I.T)	592
7	Total Number of cases in which action dropped treated as U.D.	2,105
8	Cases under investigation .. ..	14,514
	Total .. ..	35,719

### TAMIL NADU STATE MARKETING CORPORATION (TASMAC)

With a view to augment the revenues for the State and also in the public interest, the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation was set up to take over the wholesale trade of I.M.F.S. and arrack within the State of Tamil Nadu. The Corporation was incorporated on 23rd May 1983 under the Companies Act, 1956, as a company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

#### Arrack Retail :

By an amendment to Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail has been entrusted to Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation from 16th July 1985. A period of 4 months was granted statutorily to enable the Corporation to fix, locate and open as many number of shops as found necessary by the Corporation. During these 4 months, the licensees who were existing as on 15th July 1985 were permitted to continue subject to their willingness and wherever they were not willing, the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation was instructed to open shops in those areas. Soon after the amendment, Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation framed its regulations called "Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited Retail sale of arrack agents regulations, 1985." The Corporation decided to fix locate and open 7,356 shops all over the State. The Corporation invited applications for appointment of agents for running arrack retail shops on its behalf and appointed 7071 agents for the Excise year 1985-86. During the interim period, the Corporation appointed agents for 696 shops out of 993 shops which were discontinued by the former licensees.

#### Finance and Trade :

1. *Financial Details* :—The Corporation was registered with an authorised share Capital of Rs. 5 Crores consisting of 50 thousand equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The

Government of Tamil Nadu have granted 1 crore rupees as share capital. In addition to the above, the Government had also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 crores under Ways and Means Advance. The Ways and Means Advance has since been repaid to the Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs to meet the preliminary expenses. The Corporation started its commercial activities from 21st July 1983 with the taken over stock of I.M.F.S. from Tamil Nadu Government to the extent of Rs. 3 crores and the finances provided by way of Share Capital and Ways and Means advance.

#### 2. Trading Activities :

(a) *Indian Made Foreign Spirits—Procurement* :—As far as the products of I.M.F.S. are concerned, the brands having good market demand are purchased from the leading manufacturers of I.M.F.S. products, stored in the I.M.F.S. Wholesale Depots, and supplied to the licensees. The purchase price was determined after thorough scrutiny of the price list given by the manufacturers the terms and conditions imposed by them and also the prices at which the ex-wholesalers and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation were purchasing from the manufacturers. The purchase prices were negotiated with the manufacturers and the lowest possible prices were arrived at. In addition to the above, the Corporation derive the following benefits on purchases.

(1) In order to cover the transit loss, 1 per cent is being deducted as transit loss from the bills of the manufacturers.

(2) If the payment is made within 7 days from the date of receipt of the goods, the Corporation is entitled for a discount of 2 per cent on IMFS products and one and half per cent on Beer.

(3) If the payment is made within 15 days from the date of receipt of the goods, the Corporation is entitled for a discount of 1 per cent on purchase price.

During the year 1985-86 the Corporation earned a sum of Rs. 72.22 lakhs by way of discount.

The sales of IMFS products from April 1985 to March 1986 were to the tune of Rs. 242.12 crores.

(b) *Purchase and Sale of Arrack.*—At present there are 9 Blending Units in Tamil Nadu. The Regional Managers of this Corporation are purchasing arrack from these Blending Units. 750 ml. bottle of arrack is purchased at the rate of Rs. 10.67 per bottle and sold at Rs. 11.40 per bottle. These rates have been fixed by the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise. The purchase and sale of arrack in litres and sales at selling price are given below :—

*Details for the purchase and sale of Arrack.*

Month.	Procurement (Litres in lakhs).	Total sales of arrack (litres in lakhs).	Total Sales (Rs. in crores).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
to March 1984	908.19	900.53	94.98
In the year April 1984 to March 1985.	1,146.48	1,151.84	1,21.76
In the year April 1985 to March 1986.	1,169.81	1,162.96	227.74
Total ..	3,224.48	3,215.33	4,44.48

*Revenue to the Government through this Corporation :*

After this Corporation took over the supply of IMFS products and arrack by whole sale, the Government introduced new levies, namely vend fee on arrack and additional vend fees on sale of IMFS. But the TASMALC paid these additional levies from its own funds without passing on this burden either to the retailers or consumers. The details of amount paid to the Government by the Corporation in 1985-86 under various heads are shown below :—

Particulars.	1985-86 (Rupees in crores)
(1)	(2)
1. Excise Duty and Vend Fee .. ..	24.07
2. Vend fee on Arrack .. .. .	51.73
3. Additional Vend Fee on IMFS ..	8.14
4. Excise duty on arrack included in purchase price.	..
5. Sales Tax on IMFS .. .. .	10.18
Grand Total ..	94.12

## Chapter XXVIII

### 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 the Assistant Paymaster, Carnatic stipends, Madras. The office consists of one Manager (Assistant cadre) one Record Clerk (Selection Grade) and one Office Assistant (Selection Grade) and they are deputed from Collector's officer. The Office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras is one of the Heads of Department under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government. The accounts of this office are audited by the Accountant General, Tamil Nadu triennially.

The Carnatic Stipends are sanctioned by the Central Government to the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot.

There are two categories of Carnatic stipends (a) perpetual and (b) non-perpetual—

(a) Perpetual stipends devolve on the legal heirs in case of death of the stipendary.

(b) The non-perpetual stipend ceases on the death of the stipendary.

There are 118 perpetual stipendaries and the annual payment for the financial year ended 31st March 1986 is Rs. 1,49,005.58.

There are 7 non perpetual stipendaries and a sum of Rs. 115.86 is paid to them per mensem.

Male stipendaries perpetual and non-perpetual are mustered twice a year i.e., 1st January and 1st July by

the Assistant Paymaster. The lady stipendaries perpetual are mustered once a year i.e., 1st July of every year and non-perpetual lady stipendaries are mustered twice in a year by the Lady Superintendent appointed by the Government.

Thirumathy Rahmath Unissa Begum is the present Lady Superintendent (Non-official) and she is being paid a carriage allowance of Rs. 300 per annum.

The price of Arcot draws his pension direct from the State Bank of India, Madras every month. Thiru G. M. Abdul Kadar, has been recognised at present as Prince of Arcot as per G.O. Ms. No. 2415, Public (Political) Department, dated 22nd October 1979. He is drawing the pension of Rs. 6,096.00 per mensem and tomb allowance of Rs. 444.08 per mensem.

The financial source of income for the payment of Carnatic Stipends are:—

1. The Central Government grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for the payment of Carnatic pension for every financial year.

2. The cost of establishment of the Paymaster office is met by the State Government for agency function and re-imbursed by the Central Government as per G.O. Ms. No. 1013, Public (Political) Department dated 5th June 1960.

3. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 45,000 for agency function for the year 1985-86.

#### CENSUS ORGANISATION

The activities of the Census Directorate (a Department falling under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India) for the year 1985-86 are briefly given below:—

2. Two important 1981 Census Publications pertaining to Tamil Nadu were brought out at the beginning of this year. These are : (1) General Population Tables containing five basic population tables including population for districts and towns for every census since 1901 and data on 37 Standard Urban Areas with information for each of their urban and rural constituent units (2) Tables on Houses and Disabled population. This volume presents data on the different kinds of use to which the Census Houses are put and also gives data on the three distinctive categories of physically disabled viz. totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled.

3. Of the proposed 27 District Census Handbook with 1981 Census data down to village, Town and ward level to be brought out by the Government of Tamil Nadu, eight volumes covering the districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari have been released during 1985-86. The other 19 volumes are in different stages of printing and these will be published in the course of the year 1986-87. Scrutiny of proofs for all these volumes was done by this directorate during the year and this work is being continued.

4. Two other 1981 Census Publications—one relating to Administration Report dealing with Enumeration and Tabulation of 1981 Census and the other containing the 'Religion' data based on the religion of the Head of

Household have been finalised and entrusted for printing

5. The work relating to the taping of individual Slips and the data towards generating special tables on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes was continued during the year.

6. The estimated tables relating to Tamil Nadu giving a variety of data on economic, social and cultural, migration and fertility aspects, generated over computer, were ready and these tables were subjected to a detailed scrutiny with the objects of eliminating conceptual defects and other discrepancies. These tables are expected to be published in separate volumes early next year.

7. The implementation of the sample Registration system in 215 Sample units (180 in Tamil Nadu and

5 in Pondicherry Union Territory) including the conduct of two half yearly surveys was looked after by this Directorate as in the previous years. This system represents a continuous recording of births and deaths in sample units, as and when they occur, with the main objectives of providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates at State level as well as at the national level.

8. Editing and Coding of the schedules relating to a special survey on Fertility and Mortality, conducted a year ago was also attended to in the course of this year. The main object of this survey is to study in depth the factors influencing fertility and mortality and also collection of information on infrastructural facilities available in the sample units including demographic and social characteristics of the people.

### 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. It is functioning under the control of the Secretary to Chief Minister with a Special Officer in the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government.

2. On an average, approximately 620 petitions and reports on grievances of the public are received in this Cell per day. About 30 to 40 petitioners call on this Cell every day either to present their petitions or to enquire about the progress of the case.

3. The petitions containing grievances of the public, addressed to the Chief Minister and those received by the Special Officer in person at the Cell are sent to the concerned officers/departments to take necessary action and send reports. Follow-up action is taken wherever necessary. Petitions with some specific grievances such

as dowry death and atrocities, provision for drinking water facilities, 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 accidents inordinate delay in getting assistance from Employment Exchanges, etc. are registered separately and follow-up action is taken on them till the grievances are redressed or till the receipt of final reports.

During the year 1985-86 (i.e., from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986) the total number of petitions received were 1,59,041. 4,204 cases were registered in a separate Special register for follow-up action. The total number of grievances redressed by this follow-up system during the above period was 1,640.

### COMPLAINTS CELL

With a view to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the Public as well as the Government servants, a Complaints Cell is functioning in Secretariat.

The following types of complaints from Government servants were generally received in this Cell.—

(1) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of salaries, pension and allowances, etc.

(2) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily for long periods in posts without confirmation;

(3) Cases of fixation of pay;

(4) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension, grant of increments annually etc.,

(5) Request for transfers including complaints against frequent transfers; and

(6) Delay in payment of T.A., G.P.E. etc.

Petitions from general public were also received in this Cell. They related to issue of pattas, assignment of poramboke lands, houses sites, protection for life, request for employment opportunities, grant of financial assistance, sanction of Political Pension, etc.

Complaints from Government Servants and from Public other than those addressed to the Governor and Chief Minister were dealt with in the Complaints Cell and Advances Section of the Public Department. These complaints were those addressed to (1) Chief Secretary (2) Union Ministers (3) Prime Minister and (4) the President of India. They were being sent to the Departments of Secretariat for further action. In short, this Cell was 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.

The following statistics would show the number of grievance petitions received in Public (Complaints Cell) and disposed of during the year 1985-86:—

	<i>Number of cases received.</i>	<i>Number of cases disposed of.</i>
	(1)	(2)
State petitions ..	21,320	21,320
Central petitions	6,525	6,525
	<u>27,845</u>	<u>27,845</u>

### EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE

The Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare looks after the welfare of ex-servicemen and their families, the families of serving men and also the resettlement of war disabled and war widows.

The following funds are placed with the Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, Madras, the administration of which is subject to the directions of the Committees constituted for the purpose.

#### (A) Amalgamated Funds for Ex-Servicemen :

It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee with His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chariman and it caters to the needs of Ex-Servicemen and their dependants by way of sanctioning interest subsidy on loans sanctioned by the Nationalised Banks, Scholarships, Annual Maintenance Grants to War widows etc. The assistance rendered out of the fund during the period 1985-86 is set out below:—

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Nature of Assistance.</i>	<i>Number of Beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	(a) In cret Subsidy released under Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme .. ..	244	62,869.08
	(b) In cret-Free Loan to cadets undergoing training in Defence Academy .. ..	1	1,250.00
2	Scholarship Stipends to dependants of ex-servicemen for school uniform/Book Allowance .. ..	714	1,94,712.65
2	Housing Grant to War Widows .. ..	2	10,000.00
4	Annual Maintenance Grants .. ..	35	18,000.00
5	Annual Maintenance Allowance .. ..	135	79,800.00
6	Pre-cum-Post Release Training .. ..	18	33,750.00
7	Financial Assistance to widows of ex-servicemen who retired prior to 1st January 1964 received service pension and died subsequently.	1,422	7,19,419.90
8	Presentation of sarees to the widows of pensioners who retired from Defence Services prior to 1st January 1964 and died subsequently.	2,860	1,33,950.06
	<b>Total</b> .. ..		<u>12,53,751.20</u>

**(B) Tamil Nadu Ex-Servicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund :**

The Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund is utilised for rendering assistance to the Ex service population in Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation and resettlement. The source of the fund is the collection made on Flag Day 'i.e. 7th December every year. As on 31st March 1986, the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 2,12,069.64 besides a sum of Rs. 1,00,51,832.50 in the form of Fixed Deposits. Towards the Flag Day Collection 1984 a

sum of Rs. 48,80,199.41 had been collected against a target of Rs. 31.80 lakhs and towards Flag Day Collections 1985, a sum of Rs. 14,39,928.76 had been collected against a target of Rs. 47.75 lakhs on 31st March 1986.

The administration of the fund is looked after by a Committee constituted by the Government with the the Joint Secretary to Government, Public (Ex-Servicemen) Department, as its Chairman.

The following is a brief account of the assistance rendered out of the Tamil Nadu Ex Services Personnel Benevolent Fund during the period under report :—

Serial (1) number	Name of grant. (2)	Number of cases. (3)	Amount. (4) RS. P.
	Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen/widows who have no other sources of income.	235	1,05,063.60
2	Old-age pension for Ex-servicemen .. .. .	104	48,576.85
3	Leprosy relief grant of Ex-servicemen .. .. .	30	11,455.40
4	Pocket money to T.B./Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/Leprosoria.	501	27,115.00
5	Immediate Relief grant sanctioned to Ex-servicemen/their dependants who are found in standed condition by the Directorate/District Soliders' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.	1,282	99,052.35
6	Marriage Grant for the daughters of Ex-Servicemen .. .. .	886	4,22,000.00
7	Funeral grant on the death of Ex-servicemen .. .. .	952	2,25,250.00
8	Fire/Flood relief to the affected Ex-servicemen/widows .. .. .	21	16,600.00
9	Lumpsum grant for starting petty shop or for other business trades etc., to disabled Ex-servicemen/widows.	88	28,589.85
10	Artificial limbs for Ex-servicemen .. .. .	..	..
11	Scholarship to children of Ex-servicemen .. .. .	2,200	92,843.80
12	Presentation of Dhooties/Sarees to old-age pension grantees to Ex-servicemen widows during Pongal and Independence Day 1984 and for 1985.	117	5,850.00
13	Pre-examination training classes for Banking Services Recruitment Board on the Ex-servicemen.	70	10,500.00
14	Monthly interim relief to Ex-servicemen .. .. .	23	2,875.00
15	Presentation of gift parcels to leprosy in-patients .. .. .	..	..
16	Jai Jawan Stalls for Ex-servicemen .. .. .	66	8,000.00
	Total ..		11,03,771.85

In addition the Assistant Directors of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare have secured assistance to the tune of Rs. 3,91,938.20 as grants from the Army Central Welfare Fund and disabled Army Personnel Widows and Orphans Fund, Indian Naval Benevolent Fund, Indian Air Force Benevolent Fund, Indian Red Cross Society and other Regimental Benevolent Funds.

*Construction of Jawans Bhavan :*

Nine Jawans Bhavans/Shopping Complexes are functioning at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore (Jawans Bhavan and 72 Shopping Complex), Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem, and Sivakasi.

The Government have approved construction of a Jawans Bhavan at Cuddalore in South Arcot District and at Saidapet in Chengalpattu District at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs and Rs. 21 lakhs respectively.

One Rest House for Ex-Servicemen is under construction at Kodaikanal in Anna District at a cost of Rs. 5.70 lakhs.

*Construction of Jai Jawan Stalls.*—66 Jai Jawan Stalls each at a cost of approximately of Rs. 8,000 had been established this year bringing up the total number to 275.

*Tailoring Unit :*

The women dependants of deceased retired/released serving personnel are given training in Tailoring Unit for a period of 6 months to enable them to learn tailoring and thereby to supplement the income of their families. Tailoring Units are now functioning in all districts where adequate number of women dependants come forward to learn this trade. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 p.m. in addition to supply of raw materials at the rate of Rs. 25 p.m. from T.N.E.P.B. Fund. The Tailoring Units at St. Thomas Mount (Chengalpattu district), Vellore (North Arcot District), Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Krishnagiri (Dharmapuri district) have been recognised by the Directorate of one year course in order to facilitate the trainees to qualify and secure employment as Tailoring Instructress. The trainees who are undergoing one year course are getting a stipend of Rs. 25 p.m. from the Amalgamated Fund in addition to the supply of raw

**NEW SCHEMES.**

*(a) Grant of Sewing Machines to Trainees :*

The women dependants of ex-servicemen who undergo training any one of the 11 Institutes run by this Department will be eligible for a sewing machine at the end of the Training.

*(b) Financial Assistance to Major Surgeries :*

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been earmarked to assist ex-servicemen who require major surgeries like Kidney

materials at a cost of Rs. 25 per mensem from the T.N.E.P.B. Fund. So far 4,868 candidates have been trained. 211 are now undergoing training so far.

*Typewriting and Shorthand Institute :*

Typewriting and Shorthand Institutes are functioning at the Office of the Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare, Chengalpattu district at St. Thomas Mount, Madras-16, Thanjavur, Kanniyakumari at Nagercoil for the benefit of Ex-Servicemen and their dependants. These Institutes have been recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu. So far 880 children of ex-servicemen have been trained and 120 are under training this year. A sum of Rs. 17,190 has been spent during 1985 towards the above training.

*Printing and Book Binding Unit :*

Women dependants are given free training in Printing, Composing book binding and paper cutting in the unit run at Madras. The unit is functioning satisfactorily by getting orders from various sources and the women dependants already trained are employed in this Unit. During the year a sum of Rs. 76,709.78 has been spent for providing further amenities to this Unit.

*Flag Day Celebrations :*

During the Flag Day 1985, on 7th December, 1985 the District Collectors have invited Ex-service Officers/men and their dependants and gave them light refreshments. Various awards/grants were also distributed during the function. At Madras His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu hosted tea to the Ex-service Officers/men and their families on 7th January 1986. During this function Flag Day Shields/Medals for the Flag Day 1984 and various grants were distributed to the Ex-Servicemen widows and dependants of ex-servicemen.

*Coaching Classes :*

Coaching classes are being conducted every year for Ex-servicemen for appearing for Banking Services Recruitment Board Examinations. During the year 1985-86, 70 Ex-Servicemen were trained and sum of Rs. 10,500 has been spent towards the above training classes.

Transplant or Open Heart Surgery, etc. Each person can be assisted upto Rs. 20,000.

*(c) Enhancement of Marriage Grant :*

The marriage grant to ex-servicemen/widows to celebrate one daughter's wedding is increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 with effect from 1st April 1986.

**Twelve Bedded ward for Ex-servicemen in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals :**

A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been contributed from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund towards the construction of 12 Bedded Wards for Ex-servicemen in 17 Taluk Headquarters hospitals. The

**WELFARE MEASURES.**

**Training for Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment (PEXSEM) :**

Under an all India Scheme of Resettlement Training to Ex-servicemen called as 'Preparing Ex-Servicemen for Self Employment' (PEXSEM) sponsored by the Directorate-General Resettlement, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu has been one of six States selected.

During the year 1985-86, 67 ex-servicemen have been trained in the trades of Dairying, Poultry Training, Motor Rewinding and Welding in North Arcot district.

**Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen's Corporation :**

The Government of Tamil Nadu have established in 1985-86 an Ex-servicemen's Corporation with a view to

wards have been constructed and put into use.

**Home for old-age pensioners :**

An Old-age Home for destitute military pensioners have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6.30 lakhs at Vellore (North Arcot district) for accommodating 58 pensioners.

provide necessary assistance to the Ex-servicemen in planning, formulating securing of financial assistance, commencement and conduct of various business enterprises and in establishing the Ex-servicemen for their resettlement/rehabilitation.

The Corporation is now operating the Car Park Unit under the Corporation of Madras to collect parking fee from vehicles under the "Paid Parking System". Nearly 160 Ex-servicemen/dependants are employed. They are paid a monthly salary of Rs. 225 plus 10 per cent incentive based on their individual collections.

**ELECTIONS**

**I. Revision of Assembly Electoral Rolls:**

The Election Commission of India directed country wide (except Assam) summary revision of electoral rolls with 1st January 1986 as qualifying date. As far as Tamil Nadu was concerned, the following programme was approved by the Election Commission for the summary revision.

1 Draft publication	.. 17th January 1986 (Friday).
2 Period for filing claims and objections	.. 18th February, 1986 (Tuesday).
3 Final publication	.. 15th March 1986 (Saturday)

According to the guidelines of the Election Commission of India, wide publicity was given through all media. For the first time, during summary revision paid advertisements in leading newspapers were released in this State. Further special care was taken to delete the dead voters.

On the basis of the claims and objections filed and the information that was available with the Electoral Registration Officer, final list of amendments was prepared. They were either printed or cyclostyled.

As per the programme fixed the final electoral rolls were published on 15th March 1986.

**II. Revision of Council Electoral Rolls :**

Revision of Electoral Rolls for the Two Graduates' and two Teachers, Constituencies were taken up during

the year 1985-86 to conduct the Biennial Elections to the Tamil Nadu legislative Council in March 1986.

The revision programme commenced on 1st October 1985 and the rolls were finally published on 15th February 1986 as per the approved programme of the Election Commission of India. The name of the four constituencies and the number of voters registered in the final rolls are given below :

<i>Name of the Constituency.</i>	<i>Electorate.</i>
1. Tamil Nadu East Central Graduates' Constituency (Comprising Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts) .. .. .	33,213
2. Tamil Nadu West Central Graduates' Constituency (Comprising Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris Districts) .. .. .	48,826
3. Madras-Chengalpattu Teachers' Constituency (Comprising Madras and Chengalpattu Districts) .. .. .	15,130
4. Madurai—Anna—Ramanathapuram—Kamarajar Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Teacher's Constituency (comprising Madurai, Anna, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Districts). .. .. .	14,893

**Service voters revision :**

According to the instructions issued by the Election Commission of India, the supplements to service voters part, 1984 was finally published on 15th September 1984.

Statements for inclusion to the Last Part of Electoral Rolls, received after this date were included in the rolls as per the directions of Election Commission of India and published as "Second Supplements to Service Voter Part of Electoral Rolls, 1984" and published on 31st January 1985 in respect of 41, Tiruppattur Assembly Constituency and on 25th February 1985 for other Assembly Constituencies along with the General Voters Part and on 28th February 1985 in respect of the Constituencies where polling during General Elections were countermanded.

2. In order to include the pending applications received after 28th February 1985, the Election Commission of India directed Summary Revision of the Last Part of Electoral Rolls of all Assembly Constituencies with 1st January 1985 as qualifying date and to include all applications received till 31st August 1985. According to the instructions of the Election Commission of India, the statement received upto 31st August 1985 for inclusion in the Last Part of Electoral Rolls were included and finally published as Integrated Supplements to service voters 1985" on 16th September 1985.

(iii) *Conduct of Elections :*

(i) Bye-elections to Lok Sabha from 38. Tiruchendur Parliamentary Constituency.

The Bye-elections to Lok Sabha to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru K. T. Kosalram from Tiruchendur Parliamentary Constituency was held on 24th April 1985. Thiru Dhanushkodi Abithan belonging to INC was declared elected in this bye-election on 25th April 1985.

(ii) *Nomination of a member of Anglo-Indian Community to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly*—

The Governor of Tamil Nadu nominated Thiru G. K. Francis, (belonging to Anglo-Indian Community) as member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as per the provisions contained in, Articles 333 of the Constitution of India. The Governor's notification was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 18th May 1985.

(iii) *Bye-elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 50 Cheyyar Assembly Constituency :*

Thiru K. Murugan Member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly representing 50. Cheyyar Assembly Constituency passed away on 9th September 1985, and consequently a vacancy arose in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Elections Commission's notification calling bye-election to fill up this vacancy was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 15th November 1985. The following was the poll programme:—

- |   |                                      |                          |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Date for opening nominations         | 15-11-1985<br>(Friday)   |
| 2 | Last date for receipt of nominations | 22-11-1985<br>(Friday)   |
| 3 | Date for the scrutiny of nominations | 23-11-1986<br>(Saturday) |

- |   |   |                        |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 4 | Last date for the withdrawal of candidature         | 25-11-1985<br>(Monday) |
| 5 | Date of poll  | 16-12-1985<br>(Monday) |
| 6 | Date before which the elections was to be completed | 20-12-1985<br>(Friday) |

The hours of poll were from 8 00 a m to 4-00 p m. The poll was held on 16th December 1985 and the counting of votes was done on 17th December 1985. Thiru V. Kuppuswamy, belonging to AIADMK who secured the largest number of votes was declared elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The declaration of result was published to the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 19th December 1985.

(iv) *Vacancy in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.*

Thiru P. R. Thomas, a member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Council representing Madurai-Anna-Ramanathapuram—Kamarajar—Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Teachers' Constituency resigned his seat on 24th November 1985. Consequently a vacancy arose in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council from the Teachers' Constituencies.

(v) *Biennial Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council from the Graduates' and Teachers Constituencies.—*

The Election Commission of India fixed the following poll programme for holding the biennial elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council to fill up the vacancies which were to arise on 21st April 1986 from Madras Chengalpattu Teachers', Madurai-Anna-Ramanathapuram—Kamarajar—Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Teacher's Tamil Nadu West Central Graduates' and Tamil Nadu East Central Graduate's Constituencies:—

- |     |   |                                   |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|
| (1) | Date for receipt of nominations                     | 20th February 1986<br>(Thursday)  |
| (2) | Last date for receipt of nominations.               | 27th February 1986<br>(Thursday). |
| (3) | Date for the scrutiny of nominations.               | 28th February 1986<br>(Friday).   |
| (4) | Last date for withdrawal of candidature.            | 3rd March 1986<br>(Monday).       |
| (5) | Date of poll  | 23rd March 1986<br>(Sunday).      |
| (6) | Date before which the election was to be completed. | 31st March 1986<br>(Monday)       |

The hours of poll were 8-00 a.m. to 4-00 pm. The Governor's notification and Election Commissioner's notifications calling for elections were published in the State

Gazette on 20th February 1986. The poll was held on 23rd March 1986 and the counting of votes was taken up on 24th March 1986. The following persons were declared elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

*Name of the Constituency.*                      *Members elected.*

1 Madras-Chengalpattu Teachers' Thiru A. Mayavan.

2 Madurai-Anna-Ramanathapuram Thiru B. Partha-  
Kamarajar-Pasumpon Muthu- sarathy.  
ramalingam Teacher's.

3 Tamil Nadu West Central Thiru K. M.  
Graduate's                                      Dhandapani.

4 Tamil Nadu East Central Thiru L. Ganesan.  
Graduates'

The declarations of results were published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 27th March 1986. The term of office of these four members commenced with effect from 21st April 1986.

#### IV. Election Petitions :

Of the seven Election Petitions referred to in the Report for 1984-85, the following three Election Petitions were dismissed by the High Court, Madras during 1984-85.

1. Election Petition No. 2 to 11 of 1984 relating to Anna Nagar Assembly Constituency.

2. Election petition No. 1/85 relating to Tiruchendur Assembly Constituency.

3. Election petition No. 2/85 relating to Nagercoil Assembly Constituency.

The following four Elections petitions are pending in the High Court, Madras :

(1) Election Petition No. 1/82 relating to Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency.

(2) Election Petition No. 3/85 relating to Andipatty Assembly Constituency.

(3) Election Petition No. 4/85 relating to Andipatty Assembly Constituency.

(4) Election petition No. 5/85 relating to Saidapet Assembly Constituency.

The Special Leave Petition (Civil) Nos. 3003-3005 in Election Petition No. 19/80 relating to Thiruvonam Assembly Constituency was dismissed by the Supreme Court of India on 17th November 1983.

4. The Civil Appeal No. 290 (NCE) of 1984 in Election Petition No. 7/80 relating to No. 140 Sholavandan Assembly Constituency is pending in the Supreme Court of India

#### V. Publication of Election Books :

This department has published the following booklets during 1985 :-

(1) Results of General Elections to Lok Sabha from 1977-84.

(2) Result on General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 1977-84.

(3) Reports on the Eighth General Elections to Lok Sabha and Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1984.

In addition to these reports this department has undertaken research and statistical work on the following items.—

(1) Preparation of Statistical Abstract on General Elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly from 1952-1984 and printing of statistical abstracts from 1952-84.

(2) Compilation of Election Manifestoes of Political Parties from the year 1952-84.

(3) Computerisation of election results from 1937-84

#### VI. Inspection of District Election Offices :

The District Election Offices in South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari and Madras Districts were inspected and the polling materials were checked. Inspection reports in respect of the above District Election Offices were sent to Election Commission of India.

#### VII. Resource Cell :

A resource cell had been formed in this office with small fleet of Electronic equipments like Electronic Stencil Cutter, Electronic Typewriter, Photo-Copier. The object of the Resource Cell was to offer the facilities of these electro equipments to the various departments in the Secretariat and also to create awareness among the various departments on the use of electro-equipment as modern tools in office management.

## TERRITORIAL ARMY

*Infantry Battalion (TA) Tiruchirappalli—*

## INTRODUCTION :

1. The year 1985-86 commenced amidst enthusiasm amongst the Officers, JCOs. and OR. Emphasis during the year was on further improving the standard of individual and collective training. The training was aimed at developing highly efficient and cohesive sub-units. Due attention was paid to celebrate TA Day and Sports activities planned for the year.

2. *Recruitment and Recruit Training.*—Seventy Recruits were recruited by this unit during the month of November 1985. The recruits were given 30 days recruit training from 2nd December to 31 December 1985.

3. *Annual Training :*

Annual Training camp for the year 1985-86 was carried out from 1st January to 28th February 1987. 6 Officers, 23 JCOs. and 625 other Ranks attended the training camp.

4. *TA Day Celebrations :*

Territorial Army Day Celebrations were given wide publicity through newspapers, AIR and Television. The highlights of the function were :

- (a) Special Pooja at Unit Maudir.
- (b) Ceremonial Sainik Sammelan.
- (c) Cinema Show.
- (d) Barakhana.
- (e) Ceremonial parade/Flag March.
- (f) Entertainment programme by Song and Drama Division.
- (g) Pagal Gymkhana.
- (h) Variety Entertainment by Schools/Colleges.
- (i) Dinner Officers Mess.
- (j) Advertisement and publicity.
- (k) Reception.

5. *Recruitment into Defence Service Corps :*

Seven personnel 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.

6. *Conclusion :*

Close liaison existed with the Civil Administration at the district level. Wide publicity was being given to

the role of the Territorial Army. A number of local firms/factories had been approached to popularise the Territorial Army among its employees. The response had not been positive. To sum up, the state of morale of the Unit was very high.

110. *Infantry Battalion (TA) Coimbatore :*

## General :

1. Training for the year 1985-86 was based on the Training Directive issued by TA Group Headquarters Southern Comman, with special emphasis being laid on Collective/Operations oriented training. The aim of training was to—

(a) Develop fully motivated and competent "Terriers"

(b) develop highly efficient and combatready sub-units capable of moving out at short notice to successfully carry out the assigned operational tasks.

2. *Recruitment and Recruit Training—*

A total of 136 recruits were enrolled during the year. It was a matter of concern that practically No. Government employees turned up for recruitment.

The newly enrolled personnel were imparted 12 weeks continuous Recruit Training in accordance with Training Syllabi laid down by the TA. Directorate. A good standard in training was achieved by all recruits.

3. *Annual Training camp :*

Annual Training for the year 1985-86 was carried out from 25th October 1985 to 24th December 1985. 8 Officers 23 JCOs. and 632 other Ranks attended the training camp.

4. *Territorial Army Day 9th October 1985 :*

The 36th Anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated at Coimbatore in the most be fitting manner from 8th October 1985 to 11th October 1985. Wide publicity were given to the Territorial Army by means of Cinema slides, the press and All India Radio. The publicity media gave enthusiastic coverage to the celebrations. Functions on 8th October 1985 commenced with a special pooja at the Unit temple at 0800 hrs., which was attended by all ranks.

On TA Day on 9th October 1985 Lt. Col.VN. Madan, Vr-C., the Commanding Officer addressed all ranks of the Battalion. After the Sainik Sammelan, a Flag March was conducted through main streets of Coimbatore City with Regimental Brass Band and Unit 'Pipes and Drums' leading. The Flag March culminated at Jail Auditorium where the Territorials were given a Warm reception by the Citizens' Committee of Coimbatore under the Chair-

manship of Thiru S. N. R. Chinnaswamy, Thiru H. Abul Hassan, I.A.S., District Collector was personally present to greet the Territorials.

*Sports Activities :*

The performance of the unit in various inter battalion competitions had been satisfactory. The Battalion shooting team participated in the Inter Infantry Battalion (TA) Skill-at-Arms competition. The shooting team also participated in the Indian Navy Annual Musketry Course Open Event shooting competition and won the first position. The unit bagged Runners-Up Trophy during

the Southern Command Inter TA Units Volley Ball Competition 1985-86.

*Publicity :*

The activities and achievements of the unit were given due publicity in the radio and press. Adventure activities undertaken by the Unit personnel, visit of VIPs., recruitment and TA Day Celebrations received extensive coverage.

*Conclusion :*

The overall performance in administration and training and the standards achieved during the year had been highly satisfactory.

# Chapter XXIX

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### BOILER.

As in the past, the administration of the Indian Boilers Act 1923 in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1985-86 has been carried out by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Tamil Nadu duly assisted by the three Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers and eight Inspectors of Boilers.

Number of Boilers and Economisers in the active list in the year 1985-86 was 1930. Out of these 1840 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 due to the boilers placed under repairs. The boilers which were put to repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspector of Steam Boilers and when necessary by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Madras and after completion of repairs.

#### *Material Test of the Boilers.*

As per the latest amendment to regulation 391-A of the Indian Boiler Regulation 1950, all the fifty years old boilers have to be materially tested in the manner of physical test, chemical test and metallographic test, by the Chief Inspector of Boilers in order to satisfy himself about the suitability of such boilers for further use.

Accordingly, the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Tamil Nadu had marked 35 boilers for material test as per regulation 391A of the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950. Twenty boilers were tested at the BHEL Scientific Laboratory Trichy in the presence of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers, Trichy in the light of the instructions issued in the said amendment. These twenty boilers were declared to have been passed in the material test.

Stress has been made for proper boiler quality materials to be used on boiler repairs followed by the test certificate in Form III-A III-B, IIC and Steel Maker's certificate in Form IV for plates as stipulated in the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 in order to ensure safety and quality of work.

The performance of welders engaged in repairing the boilers, manufacture of boilers, erection of steam pipelines and manufacture of valves were theoretically and practically tested to ensure quality and standard in the performance of welding.

Particulars of boiler registered under section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 number of boilers transferred into the State and Outside the States are as follows.

	1985-86
Total number of Boilers and Economisers at the end of last year .. .. .	1,892
Add. Number of boilers registered during the year .. .. .	37
Add. number of Boilers transferred into the State from other States .. .. .	12
Less number of boilers transferred to other States from this State .. .. .	11
Number of active boilers and economisers at this close of the year 1985-86.	1,930

#### *Accident :*

At Ambattur, Madras on 20th January 1986 boiler PY 36 Scotchmotive type had been exploded due to collapse of flue. The explosion of the boiler had been occurred due to shortage of water which resulted in overheating of the plates. It was due to negligence of the owner who had failed to put a qualified boiler operator as per rules for operating the boiler. Therefore the boiler had been condemned in this State due to its unserviceable condition.

Particulars of new manufacturing items inspected and certified by this Inspectorate.

	1985-86
<i>Number of boilers manufactured at—</i>	
(A) Bharat Heavy Electricials, Trichy ..	8
(B) K.C.P. Ltd., Madras-19 .. .. .	Nil.

#### *Number of Small Boilers H.M.T., and V.C.T.—*

Manufactured by Messers Jaya & Co., Coimbatore.	15
Manufactured by Messers Chemee Boilers, Madras-58.	19
Manufactured by Messers Kaveri Engineering enterprises	5
Manufactured by Messers V. K. N. Boilers	12
Manufactured by Messers I.A.E.C. Boilers	36
Manufactured by Messers Veasone, Trichy	1
Manufactured by Messers Cethar Vessels, Mathur	4
Economisers, Messers G.B. Enterprises, Trichy	5

Number of valves, dished ends, bends, headers, drums, bowling hoops, flanges etc., BHEL and Misc.

1985-86

(NUMBER)

Drum .. .. .	16
Dished Ends .. .. .	32
Valves .. .. .	73,375
Headers .. .. .	526
Bowling Hoops .. .. .	126
Flanges .. .. .	13,211
Plate Formed Pipes .. .. .	653
Units of Pipelines (DVS) .. .. .	6,959
Number of Destructive and Non-Destructive Tests carried out including radiographic tests	14,502
New Tubes SSTP and Tube Products .. .. .	16,254 (ton.)
Tube Bends (No.)	15,226
Safety valve capacity testing (No.)	1,200

#### Inspection of Safety Valves :

First time in India, Capacity testing of safety valve, manufactured by BHEL was conducted by the inspecting Officers of this Boiler Inspectorate at Tuticorin Thermal Power Station. The 500 MW Boiler pressure parts of France and Japan, Japanese Toa Valves, were tested, by this Inspectorate and helped the Industry for commissioning the plant within the target period. Combined cycle Demonstration Plant as prototype for the testing of high

pressure boilers had been installed at BHEL under supervision and inspection by this department Inspectors of Boilers during the year 1985-86.

#### Welders Test :

As usual this Inspectorate had conducted both theoretical and practical tests for welders this year also and the certificates were awarded to 685 welders.

#### Boiler Attendants Examination and Boiler operation Engineers Examinations.

Boilers attendant Examination was conducted during the year under report as follows :

Number of proficiency certificates issued under :

I Class .. .. .	101
II Class .. .. .	229
III Class .. .. .	176

Boiler operation Engineers Examination was also conducted during the year under report. Thirty Three Certificates of proficiency have been issued for successful candidates as per Tamil Nadu Boiler Operation Engineers Rules.

#### Receipts and Expenditure

Total receipts of this Inspectorate for year 1985-86 was Rs. 34 lakhs which came through the following sources viz. Annual Inspection fees of Boilers, Fee for registration of boilers, fees for stage inspection of boilers during manufacture of valves, drums, headers and the chemical tests, fees for boiler attendant examination, Boiler Operation Engineers, Welders Test and Fees for pre-scrutiny of documents and pipeline drawings.

The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate for the year 1985-86 was Rs. 15 lakhs.

### ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Electrical Inspectorate is one of the Department like Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers. This independent body is functioning under the direct control of the Public Works Department Secretariat since 1961.

Besides being the head of the Department the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government had been appointed in the statutory Electrical Inspector under section 36 of the Indian Electrical Act 1910 for the entire State including the areas of supply of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and the installation of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in such areas.

As per the authorisation of the Government, the electrical installation of Consumers availing supply under HT had come under the inspection purview of this Department

(about 2,400 consumers). The H.V. and L.V. installation had come under the purview of the Electricity Board and (five) 5 Municipal Electrical Undertakings licensed under section 3 of the Indian Electricity Act 1910 and three (3) Co-operative Electrical Undertakings under section 1 of this Act.

Enforcement of the Indian Electrical Act and Indian Electrical Rules made thereunder for checking the electrical hazards in all stages of usages of Electricity was the main function of this Department.

#### Administration of Acts and Rules.

The following Acts and Rules were administered by the State through this Department.

(1) The Indian Electrical Act 1910 and the Indian Electrical Rules 1956 framed thereunder (Central Act and Rules).

(2) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939 and the Rules thereunder.

(3) The Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act, 1955 and the Rules 1957.

(4) The Tamil Nadu Electricity (T. N. C.) Act 1962 and the Rules thereunder.

(5) The T. N. P. E. S. U. (A) Act, 1975 and the Rules thereunder.

The activities of the Inspectorate during 1985-86 were as follows :—

**Revenue.**

(a) Revenue under the Tamil Nadu (TON C) Act, 1962 :	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) On energy sold by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	455.41
(ii) On energy sold by the licensees	199.33
(iii) Tamil Nadu C (R) Rules 1957	2.42
(iv) Indian Electricity Rules, 1956	63.99
(v) Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act 1939	66.22
(vi) Others	1.64
	<hr/> 789.01

**Expenditure:**

Under 245A ACAA	18.64
Under 245B ACAB	0.70
Under the Head Collection Charges 245A ACAA 2.31	

(a) Number of Inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (T. N. C.) Act, 1962	
I. Revenue Units in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	12
II. Circle Offices in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	..
III. Licensees Undertakings	3
Number of Inspections conducted under Duty Act 1939.	4
T. N. C. (R) Rules, 1957—	

(1) Total Number of Cinemas as on 31st March 1986:	
(a) Permanent A.C. Theatres	99
(b) Permanent Non A.C. Theatres	1,186
(c) Semi Permanent Theatres	175
(d) Touring Talkies	1,007
(e) Open Air	4

(2) Number of Electrical Certificates :	
(a) Issued	268
(b) Renewed	1,137
(3) Cinema Operator Licence :	
(a) Fresh Issue	645
(b) Renewal	711
(c) Duplicate	27

(i) Number of Inspections Conducted under the I. E. Act, 1910 and the rules framed thereunder :—

(1) Sub-stations	118
(2) Distribution Transformers/Board	19,295
(3) Rule 63 Inspections	973
(4) Rule 46 Inspections	2,076
(5) H.T. Routes	4
(6) Generators	261
(7) Neon signs	34
(8) X-Rays	11
(9) Section 30 Inspections	128
(10) Rule 5 Inspections	10
(11) Others	80
(12) Accidents Investigation	150
(13) License granted for Co-operative Electrical Undertakings.	3

(ii) Inspections of Cinemas:

(1) Permanent A.C. Cinemas	1,276
(2) Permanent Non-A.C. Cinemas.	..
(3) Semi Permanent Theatres	192
(4) Touring Talkies	892
(5) 16.35 mm. Theatre	8
(6) Open Theatres	3

Total Number of H. V. Consumers as on 31st March 1986.

1. Number of methods of constructions approved.	1,230
2. Number of H. V. Routes approved	5
3. Number of Permits issued and revalidated	48
4. Number of safety certificates issued	956
5. Number of Test Certificates issued	308
6. Number of sanctions under section 27 of I. E. Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertakings.	12
7. Number of Generators permitted for Commissioning.	296
8. Number of Technical Sanctions accorded.	92

Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standard Laboratory.

(1) Number of R. S. Meters tested	871
(2) Number of Fire extinguisher tested	810
(3) Number of H. V. /L. V. Tests	1,811
(4) Others	..
Electrical Accidents during the year 1985-86.	358

Details of licenses/competency certificates during 1985-86.

	Issue.	Renewal.
Electrical Contractors:		
Licence Grade A.	47	201
Licence Grade B	449	2,591
S.C.C.	591	1,153
W.C.C.	1,250	5,566

## GROUND WATER

**(i) Water Level Monitoring :**

In Tamil Nadu about 2,078 existing wells are selected as observation wells. Water level monitoring is being continued in all the observation wells every month. In addition to the above, the study of water level fluctuation is continued in the bore wells by automatic water level recorders. Observation of ground water fluctuation is helpful to evaluate the ground water potential of a particular terrain. Hydrograph drawn for these control wells are useful to know about the ground water recharge and discharge in the area, position of ground water levels etc. Ground Water bulletin is prepared every month and sent to user agencies like Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Agricultural Engineering Irrigation, Water Technical Centre, Anna University, etc.

**(ii) Watershed Study :**

To study the inter relationship between rainfall, run-off evapotranspiration and soil moisture accumulation which are helpful to estimate ground water potential, this department have identified 13 elementary watersheds spread over to the entire Tamil Nadu in different soil terrain. Data on rainfall, temperature, sunshine, wind velocity, evaporation etc., are collected from the specially installed instruments, compiled, documented and interpreted.

**(iii) Photogeological Study :**

Aerial photographs and satellite imageries are interpreted to study geology, geomorphology, land use of particular terrain. Based on the above, probable ground water potential areas are demarcated in the map with scale of 1 : 60,000. The above study is useful to locate well points in the linements. During the year 1985-86 landuse and geomorphological maps were prepared taluk wise for 33,079 sq. km. area.

**(iv) Geophysical Survey :**

Geophysical survey is being carried out mainly to ascertain the subsurface hydrogeological conditions such as depth of aquifer, different formations and quality of water in the ground water study. They are mainly classified as surface prospecting and subsurface prospecting.

Geophysical surface resistivity survey is being carried in sub basin under micro level ground water study. Besides, the same survey is used for locating well points under consultancy services for farmers and other Government Departments. During the year 1,583 locations were studied by carrying out geophysical survey.

**(v) Collection of Village-wise Data and Groundwater Extraction :**

This department is undertaking the ground water survey in sub-basin wise in the entire State. For the

computation of ground water potential, particulars on and use, water spread area of irrigation sources, well census details and extraction particulars are being collected. The above data are being collected for 17,000 villages in Tamil Nadu under micro level ground water survey. The ground water units arrived for future development are allocated to the individual villages located within the sub basin area for minor irrigation schemes. During the year about 4,000 villages were surveyed.

**(vi) Percolation pond recharge Study :**

Percolation pond recharge study is being under taken to know the effect of recharge and quantum of recharge from the percolation pond. About 36 percolation pond are selected in the State for the above study ; water level fluctuations are being observed in the selected wells fortnightly in the area of influence and outside for recharge correlation study. Pump tests are conducted both within the area of influence and outside the area of influence to know the difference.

**(vii) Drilling :**

Drilling of bore holes are undertaken by this Department as part of ground water investigation. The drillings reveal the nature of aquifer in different depths—Pumping tests are being conducted to ascertain the aquifer characteristics. The borewells drilled for investigation purposes are later handed over to the other departments like Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Tube well Corporation for drinking water purposes and irrigation purposes. During the year 165 bore holes were drilled certain production wells were constructed by the Tamil Nadu State Tube Wells Corporation and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

The achievement of this department during 1985-86 are as follows:—

Serial number.	Name of works.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>I Ground Water Survey—</i>			
(a)	Water shed study .. ..	13	1
(b)	Photogeological study (sq. km) Geomorphological study Land use classification.	33,000	33,079
(c)	Geological mapping (Number of villages).	1,500	1,578
(d)	Geophysical survey (Number of villages).	1,500	1,583

Serial number.	Name of works.	Target	Achievement.	Serial number.	Name of works.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(e)	Collection of village-wise data and updating (Number of villages).	3,000	4,423	(j)	Water quality study ..	3,500	6,343
(f)	Ground water extraction and updating.	3,000	3,929	(k)	Consultancy services (Nos.)	500	559
(g)	Drilling of bore holes (Nos.)	100	165	(l)	Salt water interface study (sq. km.)	1,000	1,110
(h)	Pump test in bore holes (Nos.)	50	91	II.	Conjunctive use of surface and Ground Water (Pilot Project Study) (acres).	7,000	7,160
(i)	Water level data (Nos.) ..	1,803	2,599	III.	Artificial recharge study (Pilot project pond study).	30	30
				IV.	Pollution studies (River basin)	3	3

## IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of various reservoirs in the State for Irrigation during the year 1985-86 are given below :

Serial number.	Name of the systems/reservoirs.	Actual date of opening.	Date of closing.	Serial number.	Name of the system/reservoir.	Actual date of opening.	Date of closing.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Mettur reservoir ..	8-7-1985	3-2-1986	11	Manimuthiar ..	22-12-1985	31-3-1986
2	Mettur canal ..	Not opened.		12	Kodayar ..	1-7-1985	28-2-1986
3	Pallambadi canal ..	Not opened.		13	Pattanamkal system ..	1-7-1985	28-2-1986
4	New Kattalai High Level canal	Not opened.		14	Radhapuram canal ..	Not opened.	
5	Bhavaniagar Main canal—			15	Kanyakumari Branch canal	1-6-1985	28-2-1986
	I turn ..	Not opened.					
	II Turn ..	20-12-1985	3-3-1986				
6	Amaravathy Main canal ..	1-9-1985	28-2-1986				
7	Krishnagiri reservoir—						
	I Crop ..	7-11-1985	6-4-1986				
	II Crop ..	..	..				
8	Sathanur reservoir—						
	(a) Sathanur Left Bank canal	1-1-1986	15-4-1986				
	(b) Sathanur Right Bank canal.	Not opened.					
9	Periyar System—						
	(a) Single crop area ..	15-4-1985	11-2-1986				
	(b) Double crop area ..	15-6-1985	28-1-1986				
10	Vaigai Reservoir—						
	(a) Thirumangalam reservoir	15-11-1985	11-2-1986				
	(b) Periyar New extension area.	Not opened.					

Serial number.	Name of the system/reservoir.	Actual date of opening.	Date of closing.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11	Manimuthiar ..	22-12-1985	31-3-1986
12	Kodayar ..	1-7-1985	28-2-1986
13	Pattanamkal system ..	1-7-1985	28-2-1986
14	Radhapuram canal ..	Not opened.	
15	Kanyakumari Branch canal	1-6-1985	28-2-1986

## Modernising Thanjavur Channels :

The number of works completed upto 1984-85 and that in progress during 1985-86 of the VIIIth Plan are as under :

Serial number and Category of work.	Number of works completed upto 1984-85	works in progress in 1985-86
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Improvements to Channel ..	472	14
2 Lining of Channels ..	53	94
Regulators ..	46	5
4 Improvements to rivers (in miles).	161	16
5 Improvements to Lower Anicut.	Works Physically completed.	..

## Kodaganur Reservoir Scheme :

The original scheme consists of formation of a reservoir of 434 Mcft. capacity across Kodaganur in Alagapur village of Vadamandur taluk of Anna District and excavation of two canals viz., Lift side canal (9.39 Km.) and right

canal (48 Km.) to benefit a new extent of 902 hectares in Anna district and 1,178 hectares of new ayacut besides bridging gap of 144 hectares and stabilising 331 hectares in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district.

The earth dam and regulator works were almost completed. But due to the Cyclonic storm in November 1977 there was a heavy breach in the earth dam.

Government have decided to construct the dam and ordered this Department to prepare a detailed project report considering the following aspects, *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 1125, Public Works Department dated 7th June 1982. Accordingly the reconstruction project report or estimate for Rs. 920 lakhs have been sent to Government in Letter No. LNo. 11312/71, dated 29th March 1983. The Government accorded approval to the estimate in 12/84 and the works are in progress.

#### *Drainage schemes in Cauvery Delta :*

It is proposed to improve the existing drainage rivers by providing straight cut wherever possible and by remodelling the existing course with a view to dispose of the drainage quickly and providing submersion relief to the affected lands. This is covered by the scheme/estimate for Modernisation of the Cauvery Delta System.

696 major and minor drainages have been identified and are proposed to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 crores.

Upto 1984-85, 315 drainage schemes were taken up of which 239 schemes were completed upto 1984-85.

During 1985-86, besides 76 spill over schemes, 52 new schemes have been taken up bringing the total number of drainage schemes in progress during 1985-86 to 128. The financial outlay proposed for the scheme is Rs. 75.35 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

#### *Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme*

The proposal for the extension of ayacut by 46,540 hectares was approved by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 518, P.W.D., dated 13th April 1978. The estimate for this work was approved for Rs. 1,430 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 1559, P.W.D., dated 1st August 1984. The approved for Rs. 1,430 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 1559, P.W.D. dated 1st August 1984. The revised estimated cost for the scheme is about Rs. 1,885 lakhs. Based on further representations the Government have approved in G.O. Ms. No. 175, P.W.D., dated 28th January 1982 inclusion of an additional 10,120 hectares. The scheme estimate for this work was approved by the Government for Rs. 394 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 487, P.W.D., dated 3rd March 1984. This work is now in progress.

Subsequently, the Government have now approved in G.O. Ms. No. 1903, P.W.D., dated 14th September

1984 for inclusion of an additional extent of 14,165 hectare at an approximate cost of Rs. 600 lakhs.

#### *Strengthening of Periyar Dam.*

The Periyar Dam across the west flowing Periyar river in Mudumalai sanctuary, Kerala State was constructed in the year 1896 to divert the flows towards east through a tunnel. This is considered to be the first attempt of a trans basin diversion and was done to benefit the dry areas in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts.

This dam is a masonry structure built in Surki and lime mortar.

During the joint meeting of the officials of Tamil Nadu State and Kerala State held at Trivandrum on 25th November 1979, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. C. Thomas, Chairman, Central Water Commission, it was decided to strengthen the dam to conform to the present standards and norms of the dam designs.

As an emergency measure, the work was taken up in March 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 131 lakhs and the works were physically completed in March 1982. The work of cable anchoring was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 43 lakhs in 3/81 and this work was also completed in 2/82. The work of strengthening of Periyar Dam by providing concrete backing as a permanent strengthening measure has since been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 720.50 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and targetted to be completed in 1987-88.

The Government in June 1983 has accorded approval for the provision of three additional vents adjacent to the existing regular to increase the capacity as a measure of strengthening the Dam at a cost of Rs. 320 lakhs. This work has been taken up in the current year and targetted to be completed by 1986-87.

In the meanwhile the Forest Department of Kerala State has objected to convey the material to the State dam site through the forest, which is the only access to the site. Therefore the work is now stopped. There had been some serious labour troubles in this area besides various inferences of Kerala Forest Department causing to stop the work abruptly. The three vents extension could not even be started with the recent interference of Forest Department of Kerala. Government is making arrangements to persuade early start of work.

#### *Ichambadi Anicut Scheme.—*

This scheme contemplates construction of a diversion anicut across Ponnai near Ichambadi village, Harur taluk of Dharmapuri district. The irrigation is proposed through two canals (i.e.) L.M.C. and R.M.C. for length of 23.15 Km. and 28.67 Km. respectively. The scheme will benefit to a new extent of 2,530 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 360.00 lakhs.

The work was commenced in 1980-81 and it is targetted to be completed in 1985-86.

**Thoppiar Reservoir Scheme :**

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir in Thoppiar village, Dharmapuri taluk and district with a capacity of 298 M.C.ft. and also excavation of LMC and RMC for lengths of 24.20 Km. and 16.47 Km. respectively. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 596.00 lakhs. The scheme will benefit new extent of 2,157 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The work was commenced in 1980-81 and is targetted to be completed 1985-86.

**Noyyal Reservoir Scheme.**

The scheme contemplates construction of barrage across Noyyal river in Dharapuram taluk of Peiyar district to divert the monsoon flash flows in Noyyal as well as return flows from Lower Bhavani project, through a feeder canal of 10.50 Km. long to a proposed Reservoir near Athupalayam in Karur taluk in Tiruchirappalli district. The capacity of this reservoir will be 235 M.Cft. A lined main canal for a length of 30.78 Km. is proposed from this reservoir. This scheme will benefit an extent of 3,895 hectares of irrigated dry crops in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. The latest cost of the scheme is 1,295 lakhs. The scheme work which was commenced in 1980-81 is in full swing.

**Anaimaduvu Reservoir Scheme :**

The scheme contemplates formation of reservoir of capacity 262 M.Cft. across Anaimaduvu river near Kurich village in Salem taluk of Salem district. The left main canal and right main canal for lengths of 5.50 Km. and 15.05 Km. are proposed to be excavated. The scheme will benefit to 2,820 hectares (2,118 hectares in I crop and 702 hectares in II crop) of irrigated dry crops.

The latest cost of this scheme is Rs. 829.00 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1982-83. The work is progressing as per schedule.

**Kudhiraiyar Reservoir Scheme :**

The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir capacity 25 M.Cft. across Kudhiraiyar river, a tributary of Amaravathi river in Pappanpatti village in Palani taluk of Anna district. A lined main canal for a length of 8.58 K.M. is proposed to be excavated to the benefit an extent of 1,315 hectares (Irrigated dry crops) besides bridging a gap of 82 hectares of wet ayacut and stabilising the wet ayacut of 891 hectares under the five anicuts situated lower down. The latest estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 722.00 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is in progress.

**Nagavathi Reservoir Scheme :**

This scheme consists of the formation of a reservoir across Nagavathi river with a capacity of 164 M.Cft. in Errapatti village, Dharmapuri taluk and district and

excavation of left Main Canal for a length of 17.17 Km. and of Right Main Canal for a length of 18.98 Km. This scheme benefits 807 hectares of dry double crop. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 359 lakhs. The execution of this scheme was commenced in 1980-81 and it is targetted to be completed in 1985-87.

**Kesarigulihalls Scheme :**

The scheme envisages for the formation of a reservoir of capacity 134.09 M.Cft. across Kesarigulihalla river near Bellahalli in Thirumavodai village in Palacode taluk of Dharmapuri district. The left Main Canal and Right Main Canal for lengths of 9.35 Km. and 5.20 Km. respectively are also proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit to 1,620 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 399 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1981-82 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87.

**Golwarpatti Reservoir Scheme :**

This scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of capacity 178 M.Cft. across Arjunanadhi river near Golwarpatti village in Sattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district. A Main canal for a length of 8.80 Km. is proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit a new extent of 2,630 hectares (809 hectares of first crops and 1,821 ha. of second crop) for the irrigated dry crops, besides bridging a gap of 35 hectares and stabilising 99 hectares of wet crops. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 940.00 lakhs.

**Anaikuttam Reservoir Scheme :**

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Arjunanadhi with a capacity of 127 M.Cft. near Anaikuttam village of Virudhunagar taluk of Ramanathapuram district. Main canal will be excavated for a length of 5.10 Km. The Scheme will benefit an extent of 1,821 hectares irrigated dry crops (607 hectares of I crop and 1,214 hectares of II crops).

The latest cost of the scheme is 560.00 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-82 and it is targetted to be completed in 1985-87.

**Kariakoil Reservoir Scheme :**

The scheme comprises of formation of a reservoir of capacity 190 M.Cft. across Kariakoil river near Pappannaickenpatti village in Attur taluk of Salem district and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for length of 1.10 Km. and 10.84 Km. The scheme will benefit to an extent of 2,671 hectares (1,214 ha. of I Crop 1457 ha.—II Crop of irrigated dry crops.

The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 866.00 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is in progress.

**Solimpur Reservoir Scheme :—**

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 100 Mcft' capacity across the Varadanachi River tributary of Vaigai river near Thengarai village in Periyakulam Taluk of Madurai District. A Main canal, for a length of 7.02 Km. is proposed to be excavated.

The scheme will benefit to an extent of 405 hectares of new dry land besides bridging a gap of 27 hectares and stabilising 739 hectares of wet ayacut. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 870.10 lakhs. The main work has just commenced.

**Perampallam Reservoir scheme :**

The scheme contemplates formation of reservoir with a capacity of 115.80 Mcft. across Perumpallam river a tributary of river Bhavani which in turn is a tributary to river Cauvery near Kombanayakepalayam village in Sathyamangalam Taluk of Periyar District. Irrigation will be carried on by two canals viz., Left Main Canal of 7.55 Km. and Right Main canal of 6.05 Km. The scheme aims to provide new irrigation facilities to an extent of 2,595 acres of dry ayacut in 1st crop and 865 acres in 2nd crop. Construction of earth dam is in progress and the scheme is targetted to be completed in 1987-88.

**Diversion of flood flow from Vaigai Basin to Gridhama Basin and Gundar Basin in Ramanathapuram District,**

The scheme contemplates excavation of two link canals one above Virahamur Regulator and the other above Parthibanur Regulator linking Vaigai to Gridhama and Paralayar Basins respectively for diverting flood flows of Vaigai River to Gridhamal and Gundar Basin. The link canal to Gridhamal will have a carrying capacity of 1000 c/s to supplement one filling of 55 tanks benefiting an ayacut of 4220 hectares under Gridhamal basin. The link canal to Paralayar will have a carrying capacity of 1500 c/s. to supplement one filling of 64 tanks benefiting an ayacut of 6030 hectares in Gundar Basin.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 205.00 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1979-80 and it is targetted to be completed by the end of 1985-86.

**Providing flood banks to Vaigai River and Restoration of Vaigai Channels in Madurai and Ramanathapuram District (Flood Control Works only).**

A proposal for forming flood banks restore the canals below Parthibanur Regulator for Rs. 6.85 crores was sent to Government in Lr. No. L3 22723 80-49, dated 9th August 1983. The Government have since accorded sanction in G.O. Ms. No. 1906, P.W.D., dated 15th September 1984 for Rs. 6.85 crores. Work has been taken up and is under progress.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDINGS)**

The Public Works Department is a Service Department with various branches attached to it. The Buildings Branch of P.W.D. is in charge of Planning, Designing and execution of all Government buildings of various departments viz., Medical Education, Agriculture, Public Work etc. Maintenance works of all the Public buildings are also being attended to by the Buildings Branch of P.W.D. This branch is also under taking the construction of buildings for Quasi-Government organisations, Local Bodies and other statutory Organisations such as E.S.I. I.U.D.P., Regulated Market Commisste etc., on an agency basis by collecting centage charges.

Apart from this, the buildings branch of P.W.D. has adequate infra-structure facilities to undertake consultancy service in planning and designing of buildings structures by adopting latest techniques, even for agencies other than Government and Quasi-Government Organisations. The Buildings Centre laboratory is engaged in the development of new materials in the construction practice for special applications. This branch has also recently acquired a mini-computer for faster design applications.

**Financial outlay :—**

An amount of Rs. 703.65 lakhs has been allotted in the Budget Estimate for 1985-86 for buildings branch of P.W. for the construction and maintenance of Govern

ment buildings of various departments. Out of this an amount of Rs. 414.11 Lakhs has been allotted under 37 Demand for the improvements, maintenance and repairs of buildings of various Government departments. A sum of Rs. 289.54 lakhs has also been allotted in the Budget Estimate under various demand for which the P.W.D. is the Controlling Authority for expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 2731.98 lakhs has been allotted in the Budget Estimate under 53 Demand towards the Construction of buildings for various departments as detailed below:—

Serial number and name of department.	(RUPRES IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)
1. Public Works .. .. .	843.00
2. Education .. .. .	233.29
3. Medical .. .. .	954.18
4. Family Welfare .. .. .	55.19
5. Public Health .. .. .	14.80
6. Housing .. .. .	363.29
7. Information and Publicity .. .. .	21.45
8. Social Security and Welfare .. .. .	11.97
9. Agriculture .. .. .	211.24
10. Animal Husbandry .. .. .	7.57
11. Community Development .. .. .	16.00
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,731.98</b>

## 1. PUBLIC WORKS :

(a) *Revenue*.—In order to provide accommodation for Revenue Offices which are functioning either in rented buildings or inadequate and old buildings, the Government have accorded sanction during 1985-86 for the construction of taluk office buildings, R. D. O.'s Office, R. D. O.'s Quarters, Tahsildar's Quarters and D. D. O.'s Office at various places like Uthukottai, Mambalam, Coonoor Raghapuram, Usilmappati, etc., Taluk Office buildings at Perambur, Gummigipoondi, Metupalayam and Peravoorani, R. D. O.'s Office at Coonoor and Pattukkottai and 30 numbers of Revenue Inspector Quarters have been completed during this year. Taluk Office Buildings at Thiruvavur, Kodavasal, R. D. O.'s Office building at Thiruppur, quarters for Collector and Superintendent of Police at Sivaganga, Community Hall and Primary Health Centre at Sivaganga, Guest Houses at Virchunagar, and Sivaganga and 80 numbers of Revenue Inspector Quarters at various places are in progress. A sum of Rs. 120 lakhs has been spent during the year 1985-86.

(b) *Public Works*.—To provide better amenities in more number of places of P. W. D. Officers and V.I.P.s in the State Government have sanctioned various schemes like construction of Division Officer, Sub-Division Offices Quarters for Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer, Executive Engineer and Inspection Bungalows and Circuit Houses. Construction of Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer quarters in 45 places, Assistant Executive Engineer Quarters in 12 places, Executive Engineer quarters in 9 places, Division offices in 5 places, Sub-Division offices in 2 places, Inspection Bungalows in two places have been completed during this year. Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer quarters in 14 places, Assistant Executive Engineer quarters in 7 places, Executive Engineer quarters in 4 places, and Inspection Bungalows at Tuticorin and Coimbatore are under progress. An amount of Rs. 210 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

(c) *Treasuries and Accounts*.—In order to provide office accommodation for Treasuries Department, Government have sanctioned buildings works in various places of the State. Among them, Sub-Treasury building at Pennagaram, Tiruppur, Devakkottai, Gingee, Kallakurichi and Sripertumbudur have been completed during 1985-86. Sub-Treasury buildings at Theri, Netlam Omalur, Ooty, District Treasury works at Madurai South and Dinigul are under progress. A sum of Rs. 87 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

(d) *Administration of Justice*.—The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of various court buildings in different places of the State. Out of which court buildings at Kancheepuram, Dinigul and Gobihettipalayam have been completed. Construction of

District Munsif Court Law Chambers, Quarters for Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Civil and Criminal courts at places like Palani, Madras, Valliyur, Palayamkottai and Chengalpattu are under progress. A sum of Rs. 173 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

(e) *Commercial Taxes*.—Most of the Commercial Tax Offices are functioning in rented buildings and huge amount has been spent by way of paying rent. To avoid this, Government have sanctioned various schemes. Among the various buildings schemes sanctioned in the previous years, construction of buildings at Manathittai, Katpadi, Chinnasalem, Pattukkottai, Salem, Tiruchi and Poonamallee have been completed and construction of buildings at Mylapore, Egmore Coimbatore, Ooty and Kumbakonam are under progress. A sum of Rs. 192 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

## 2. EDUCATION:

To provide for better educational facilities in more number of places, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of additional class rooms in colleges and schools and in some cases laboratories and F. O. Ls

A sum of Rs. 452 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

## 3. MEDICAL:

As in the past, the Government have taken keen and active interest in expanding medical facilities in the State and have sanctioned a number of works during the year 1985-86 relating to Medical Education, Public Health, Indian System of Medicine etc.

A sum of Rs. 311 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

## 4. FAMILY WELFARE:

With the assistance of Denmark, the Tamil Nadu Government have implemented Health and Family Welfare Schemes—DANIDA. (Denmark International Development Authority) Construction of buildings for Health Care Programme have been sanctioned for a total value Rs. 193.09 lakhs. Buildings at 78 places have been completed during the year 1985-86 and 3 works are in progress. A sum of Rs. 34.55 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

## 5. PUBLIC HEALTH:

For the benefit of the people living in rural area, the Government have sanctioned building works for the Public Health Centres at various places in the State. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

## 6. HOUSING:

For providing residential accommodation to the Officers of P.W.D., the Government have sanctioned construction of Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer and Executive Engineer quarters at various places of Tamil Nadu. They are under execution.

## 7. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY :

The Government have sanctioned some development schemes for the improvement of Tamil Culture and building up of memorials and erection of statues. Construction of a library-cum-book stall at Anna Square, Madras has been completed during 1985-86. Construction of a memorial at Nagercoil and works in connection with the installation of Nehru statue at Madras are in progress.

## 8. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE :

The Government have sanctioned for the construction of additional floors for the expansion of Microbiology laboratory in Madras. The work has been completed. Construction of additional rooms in the Auxiliary Nurses Midwife school at Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram and Palayamcottai are in progress.

## 9. 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 schemes mainly consist of construction of Seed processing units, seed Godown, Generator room, staff quarter and office building for Agriculture Department staff.

*Training and Visit System.*—This is World Bank Aided Project. The Government have sanctioned for the construction of 1,450 quarters for village Extension Workers and 300 quarters for Deputy Agriculture Officers. These have been spread all over the district of Tamil Nadu State. 436 quarters for Village Extension workers and 66 quarters for Deputy Agriculture Officers have been completed and handed over during 1985-86. The other works are under various stages of construction.

## 10. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

The Government have sanctioned various building works for the Animal Husbandry Department to develop the live stock in the State and to provide more facilities to the staff employed.

A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

## 11. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :

This has been executed by the Highways and Rural Works Department.

## DEPOSIT WORKS :

The building Branches of P.W.D. undertake the execution of a number of works on behalf of Municipalities and Town Panchayat under Integrated Urban Development Programme.

Construction of bus stands, shopping complexes Weekly shandy etc., at Tiruchengode, Arcot, Namakkal Athur, Nagoor, Peravaoorani, Dindigul and Palani valued for Rs. 81.66 lakhs have been completed during 1985-86.

Construction of a multistoreyed building for Tamil Nadu Text Books Society, Madras for a value of Rs. 114.81 lakhs, Construction of quarters for sub-Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's office staff at Madurai for a value of Rs. 52.65 lakhs, construction of building for Ex-service men at Madras for a value of Rs. 39.50 lakhs have also been completed during 1985-86.

## EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE WORKS :

In order to have a close supervision over the construction and for better maintenance of E.S.I., buildings, a separate E.S.I., Engineering cell under the control of a Superintending Engineer is functioning since 1st April 1985.

Construction of local offices and a staff quarters at Koilpatty, Vikramasingapuram, Paravai and Thiruvottiyur and Ex-ray room at Ayanavaram have been completed during 1985-86. Construction of E.S.I., Hospital and staff quarters at Salem for Rs. 149.40 lakhs at Sivakasi for Rs. 125.06 lakhs and construction of local office at Tuticorin and O.P. Block for ladies at Ayanavaram are in progress.

## JAILS :

The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of buildings for additional accommodation to prisoners in various Central Prison and sub jails and also to provide for better amenities like water supply and sanitary arrangements.

A sum of Rs. 186 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

*Maintenance and Repairs.*—The maintenance and repairs of the State Government building are vested with the Buildings Branch of P.W.D., Maintenance of parks, lawns, memorials and swimming pools are also being carried out by this department. Amount allotted during 1985-86 for this item of work was Rs. 128 lakhs.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

**Constitution :**

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was carved out of the Electricity Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu on 1st July 1957 in accordance with Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. On its formation, the business of generation, transmission and distribution of power were transferred to it. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is in its 29th year of functioning.

**Installed Capacity :**

The total installed capacity of Tamil Nadu including Central Sector share is 3,658 M.W. viz, Board's Hydro Generation 1389 M.W. Board's Thermal Generation 1140 M.W. Neyveli Thermal Station I 600 M.W. Neyveli Thermal Station-II 47 M.W. M.A. P.P 350 M.W. and Ramagundam Station 132 M.W. under Central Sector.

The effective capacity of the Hydro Stations in summer is, however, only about 600 M.W. due to half the capacity being tied to irrigation.

**Power Demand :**

The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 2,076.4 M.W. recorded on 27th December 1985.

The demand was met partly by generation from the Hydel and Thermal Power Houses in the Board and partly by power purchased from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station, share from Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station and from Neighbouring States.

The Maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 2,157 M.W. recorded on 8th February 1986.

**Generation and Purchase of Power :**

The total power generation and purchase of power during 1985-86 was 13,321 M.U. The details are given below :—

Details of Power Generation and Purchase of Power.	M.U.
Board's Hydro Generation ..	2,987
Board's Thermal Generation ..	5,695
Power purchased from Neyveli Lignite Corporation.	2,888
Power Purchased from Kalpakkam ..	1,430
Power purchased from Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station.	350
Power purchased from Kerala ..	21
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13,371</b>

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**Sale of Energy :**

During the year energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 10,337 Million Units, of which 5,068 M.U. was consumed by the High Tension loads and 5,269 M.U. by low Tension Loads. The category wise consumption was 4,693 M.U. by Industrial, 2,894 M.U. by Agricultural, 1,086 M.U. by domestic consumers, 332 M.U. by licensees, 187 M.U. by other States including Pondicherry, 1,057 M.U. by Departmental works, buildings, water works, Public Lighting, Miscellaneous, etc. and 88 M.U. by Inter State Exchange of Power.

**Per Capita Consumption (Provisional):**

The Per Capita consumption was 214 for the year 1985-86 as against 206 Units during 1984-85.

**Consumers :**

About 4.38 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1985-86 to 61.43 lakhs which includes 6.61 lakhs of hut services. The total connected load by the Board as on 1st March 1986 was about 9,847 M.W.

**Lines Energised :**

323 Km. of extra high tension lines, 1,324 km of high Tension lines and 4,981 Km. of low tension lines were energised in 1985-86 taking the total 88,460 of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 2,92,158 Km. of L.T. lines at the end of the year.

**Sub-Stations Energised:**

16 New Sub-Stations were commissioned during the year. There were 462 Extra high tension and high tension Sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1986.

**Distribution Transformers Energised :**

2,715 Distribution Transformers with a capacity of 2,74,669 KVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1986 to 64,931 with a capacity of 66,19,617 K.V.A.

**Rural Electrification :**

Electric supply was extended to 15 villages and 6 hamlets in 1985-86 by extending street lights and other facilities. There were 63,669 towns Villages and hamlets having the benefits of electricity at the end of the year. 74 Adi Davida colonies were electrified during the year, taking the total to 26,211 as on 31st March 1986. 40,628 agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and the progressive total pumpsets was 10,74,184 as on 31st March 1986.

**Finance :**

The financial particulars, viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expense and capital expenditure for the year 1985-86 are furnished below :—

	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Gross Revenue (Excluding Government subsidy).	617.82
Revenue Expenses (before providing for Reserve and Interest charges).	637.64
Capital Expenditure .. .. .	333.10
Total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1986.	2,209.72

**Rural Electrification Programmes :**

The Board on directions from the Government of Tamil Nadu, launched a programme for electrification of huts in village Panchayats in July 1979. By the end of March 1986, about 6.61 lakhs huts were given power supply.

**Power Position :**

At the beginning of April 1985, there was a power cut of 50 per cent on both demand and energy on H.T. Power intensive industries and 40 per cent on both demand and energy on other H.T. industries. In order to utilise the free flows into the reservoirs due to the onset of south-west monsoon on 22nd June 1985 the power cut was reduced to 30 per cent on both demand and energy on all H.T. industries with effect from 2nd July 1985. The three Group restriction on rural power loads which was in force from 1st March 1985 was also changed over to two Group restriction with effect from 2nd July 1985.

The Storage as on 1st April 1985 excluding Mettur was 435.52 M.U. as against 918.25 M.U. as on 1st April 1984. The storage of Mettur as on 1st April 1985 was 3.96 m.u. as against 63.42 m.u. as on 1st April 1984.

Both South-west and North-East monsoon have been a failure this year. The inflows realised during the period April to December 1985 was only 2,738 M.U. as against 3243 M.U. during the corresponding period last year 3,320 M.U. being the ten years average inflows. In view of the unsatisfactory storage conditions in our reservoirs, the power cut was enhanced to 40 per cent on both demand and energy on all H.T. Industries with effect from 1st January 1986.

The inflows realised during the year 1985-86 excluding Mettur, was 2,880 M.U. as against 3,442 M.U. during 1984-85, 3,523 m.u. being the 10 years average inflows. Hence, there was shortfall of 652 M.U. during the year compared to the inflows of an average year.

The storage as on 1st April 1986, excluding Mettur, was 476.47 M.U. as against 435.52 M.U. on the same day last year.

The inflows into Mettur was also very disappointing this year. The generation at Mettur during this year was 216 M.U. as against 680 M.U. during 1984-85. The storage of Mettur as on 1st April 1986 was Nil as against 3.96 m.u. on the same day last year.

**Performance of T.N.E.B. Thermal Stations :**

Both the Tuticorin and Ennore Thermal Stations have done well during this year.

The Tuticorin Thermal Station has generated 3,617 m.u. in 1985-86 as against 3422 m.u. in 1984-85 accounting for an increase of 5.7 per cent. The plant load factor of the station during 1985-86 was 65.5 per cent as against 62.9 per cent in 1984-85.

The Ennore Thermal Station has generated 2,057 M.U. during 1985-86, as against 1,427 M.U. during 1984-85 accounting for an increase of 44.1 per cent. The plant load factor of the Station during 1985-86 was 52.2 per cent as against 36.2 per cent in 1984-86.

**TAMIL NADU STATE TUBE WELLS CORPORATION.**

The Tamil Nadu State Tube-Wells Corporation was incorporated on 19th March 1982 under Companies Act, 1956 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 3 crores.

There are three Regional Offices headed by Regional Managers in the cadre of Executive Engineer of P.W.D. at Villupuram, Tiru-hirapalli and Madurai in addition to Head Office at Madras.

**Objectives :**

The main objectives of the Corporation are to construct operate and maintain wells for providing irrigation facilities to the lands of farmers in Tamil Nadu who cannot

afford to construct tube wells individually, due to lack of financial resources of their own. The small and marginal farmers expect Government's help to get irrigation facilities to their lands.

**Activities :**

At present this Corporation had taken up Adi Dravidar Tube-wells Irrigation Schemes by availing the funds from Special Central Assistance, Government of India and Institutional Finance. A proposal had been approved in principle by the Government, which envisaged construction of 1,187 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000.16 lakhs during 1982-84. The above scheme was being

implemented in the five coastal sedimentary districts, of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram (composite) where ground water is available in abundance and this scheme was being implemented as phase I programme.

The Special Central Assistance fund was being routed through TAHDCO. If the per acre cost of the scheme was Rs. 6,000, 50 per cent of the scheme cost was given as subsidy and 25 per cent of the scheme cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per acre, was given as marginal loan by Government. Altogether, 75 per cent of the scheme money was provided by TAHDCO. The balance 25 per cent of the scheme cost, restricted to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per acre was given by nationalised banks. If the scheme cost exceeds Rs. 6,000 per acre, the difference between the scheme cost and margin money and bank loan amounting to Rs. 3,000 per acre was met from the subsidy component on behalf of TAHDCO. All the beneficiaries formed a society among themselves to undertake the responsibility of operation and maintenance of the wells. After completion of the scheme works, the tubewell, the pumpset, pump houses, distribution lines and other assets, were handed over to the Irrigation Service Societies for operation and maintenance.

#### Achievements:

During the year 1985-86 this Corporation had formulated 65 tubewell schemes. Further 19 Irrigation Service Societies, covering 27 tubewell schemes had been formed and registered. The documentation work in respect of 22 schemes, consisting 41 tubewells had been completed. During this year altogether 66 tubewells had been constructed. In addition 62 pump houses and 50 distribution line had been completed. The civil works in respect of all the pending works of 1984-85 had been completed. During this year, 15 tubewells schemes had been energised and on the whole 12 tubewells had been commissioned and were operated to provide water for irrigation. Since the inception of the Corporation till the end of March 1986, 191 tubewells had been constructed by this Corporation.

The targets and achievements of scheme works are given below :—

#### I. Pending Old Scheme 1984-85:

Serial number.	Name of work.	Old Scheme.	
		Target.	Achievements.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Construction of pump houses ..	40	40
2	Construction of distribution lines	41	41
3	Energisation ..	69	12

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#### II. Programme of works for 1985-86 :

Serial number.	Name of work.	New Schemes	
		Target.	Achievements.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Formulation of schemes .. ..	100	65
2	Number of wells drilled .. ..	100	66
3	Number of pump houses constructed	88	21
4	Number of distribution lines completed.	88	10
5	Energisation .. ..	78	3

#### Financial Position :

Though the authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 3 crores, the paid up share capital as on 31st March 1986 was Rs. 31,50,000 only. During this year no share capital was made available to this Corporation. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs sanctioned by Government as Ways and Means advance to meet out the administrative expenditure, which was later converted into share capital. The loan amount of Rs. 1,48,500 was also converted into share capital.

During this year an amount of Rs. 33.58 lakhs had been received from TAHDCO towards a part of scheme cost in the form of subsidy, margin money and advance. Further, a sum of Rs. 12.25 lakhs had been received from the Commercial Banks for the scheme works.

The only income for the corporation was 12½ per centage amount carried on works executed. Since the volume of work done was low, the net income was also very meagre and the Corporation had to depend on the Government for funds in the form of ways and means advance to meet out its administrative expenses. The financial results of this Corporation are furnished below.

Serial number.	Particulars.	1984-85.	1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Share capital ..	31,50,000	31,50,000
2	Ways and Means Advance Sanctioned.	15,00,000	25,00,000
3	Net Loss (in lakhs) ..	23.03	Accts. yet to be audited.
4	Accumulated Loss (in lakhs)	64.57	..

#### Future programme proposed:

The Corporation has to construct 100 tubewells during 1986-87 so that it can earn sufficient cenvage to sustain this organisation. Further all the pending works of 1985-86 have to be completed.

#### Conclusion:

The tubewells scheme which was being implemented by this Corporation had a significant impact in boosting the living standards of Adi-dravida farmers. These schemes were to increase the food production of the State and employment opportunities throughout the year for the poor Adi-dravidar farmers.

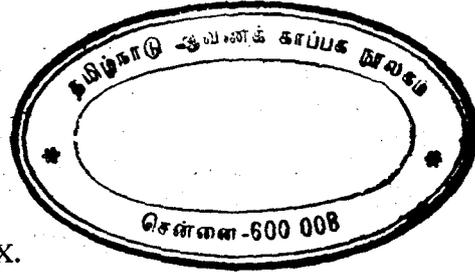


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## CHAPTER XXX

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

#### AGRICULTURAL INCOMETAX.



1. 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 report.

2. Thiru N. Hari BasRar, I.A.S., was functioning as the Commissioner of Land Reforms incharge of Agricultural Income-tax upto 3rd August 1985. Thiru M.Raghupathy, I.A.S., then continued to be the Commissioner of Land Reforms in-charge of Agricultural Income-Tax and Thiru S.P. Elangovan, I.A.S., functioning as the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax under the administrative in-charge of the Commissioner of Land Reforms.

#### Administrative Set up :

The following officers, were administrating the above Act:—

(i) Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax. A cadre Officer in the Senior Scale of I.A.S.

(ii) One Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Agricultural Income tax in the cadre of Deputy Collector/ Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income tax in the Tamil Nadu General Service and one State Representative cum Additional Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Agricultural Inometax in the cadre of Deputy Collector/ Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income tax in the Tamil Nadu General Service.

(iii) One Assistant Director (Statistics) in the cadre of Assistant Director of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu Statistical Service was functioning upto 28th February 1985 and this post was disbanded with effect from 1st March 1985 and the Additional Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax is incharge from 1st March 1984 onwards.

(iv) One Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax (Intelligence Wing) in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax in the Tamil-Nadu General Service throughout the year and another Deputy Commissioner (Intelligence) in the cadre of District Revenue Officer, functioning from 28th October 1985.

(v) Six Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income tax in the State of which one is in the cadre I.A.S. at Nilgiris, other one in the cadre of District Revenue Office at Nagercoil and the other four in the cadre of Deputy Collectors at Villupuram, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem.

(vi) Twenty-eight Agricultural Income tax officers in the State, of which six are in the cadre of Deputy Collector in plantation areas and twenty-two in the cadre of Tahsildar in non-plantation areas upto 31st December 1985. With effect from 1st January 1986 three non-Plantation Agricultural Incometax Officer's offices vize. Tenkasi, Salem, and Pudukkottai were merged with those of Tirunelveli, Yercaud and Thanjavur respectively.

#### Progress of assesment work :

Total number of assessments both composition and return cases (current) made during the year was 33,112 out of which 32,897 cases (both composition and return) were disposed of during the year under review, leaving a balance of 215 cases. Besides, out of 870 arrear cases both composition and return 543 cases were also disposed of during the period leaving a balance of 327 cases.

#### Demand, collection and balance :

Out of total demand of Rs. 2348.84 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 1953.62 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

#### Cost of Admintstration :

Cost of administration for the year 1985-86 was Rs. 93.09 lakhs as against Rs. 80.58 lakhs during the year 1984-85.

### ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR.

#### I. Assignment of Cultivable Waste Lands :

Under Revenue Standing Orders 15, cultivable waste lands are assigned to landless and poor persons. The maximum extent that may be assigned to landless poor persons free of cost except in Kanniyakumari districts shall be that which together with all the land, if any, owned by assignee takes up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry land or 1½ acres of wet land assuming 1 acre of

wet land to be equivalent to 2 acres of dry land. The maximum extent that can be assigned to landless poor in Kanniyakumari district is 1 acre of dry land or 0.50 acre of wet land.

2. The cultivable lands are being assigned to eligible persons according to the order of priority approved by the Government from time to time.

3. Assignment of cultivable waste lands is subject to certain conditions. The assigned land should be brought under cultivation within a period of 3 years from the date of assignment. It should not be sold or alienated for a period of 10 years but may be hypothecated with banks for the purpose of raising a loan for cultivation. It should be cultivated by the assignee himself or by members of his family or by hired labour and not otherwise.

The particulars showing the total extent of lands assigned and the number of persons benefited from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 in the Tamil Nadu State are as follows:—

Number of pattas		Total.	Total extent.	
S.C. and S.T.	Others.		Acres.	H.A.
1,715	3,351	5,066	5,896.87	2,386.46

II. Regularisation of Encroachments by way of dwelling houses in Natham Site and Other unobjectionable porambokes:

House-sites on Government lands are assigned to houseless poor persons free of land value upto 750 sq.ft. in Madurai, Madras and Coimbatore Cities and Tiruchirappalli Town and upto 3 cents, in other areas in the State under Revenue Standing Order No. 21. Assignment of house-sites is made in the order of priority fixed by the Government from time to time.

The assignment of house-sites is largely done by way of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachment by dwelling houses in Natham (village site) and other porambokes.

In 1971, Government imposed a ban on the assignment of Government lands in the City of Madras and within a periphery of 20 miles from the limits of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore Cities and within the limits of Tiruchirappalli Town. The ban was imposed so as to make all Government lands available for the housing programmes of the Slum Clearance Board. Subsequently in 1973, this ban was relaxed in respect of unobjectionable encroachments that existed on 30th June 1972, subject to the concurrence of the slum Clearance Board. However the concurrence of the M.M.D.A. is also to be obtained in such cases.

The Government later ordered that encroachments by hutments by houseless poor persons exist as on 30th June 1977 in the Cities of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and in the major Municipal areas of Tiruchirappalli and in the other areas whether in Revenue or Public Works Department lands including State Highways and National Highways lands should not be evicted and may be regularised according to the rules. The Government have examined the question of regularisation of encroachment hutments in the various slums in Madras City which have not been notified under the Slum Improvement Act and ordered that all such slums (excepting the scattered unobjectionable encroachments) in Madras City be notified for improvement under the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board free of cost. The Slum Clearance Board will take up improvement works in these areas and issue lease-cum-sale deeds to the occupiers, on collection of Rs. 7,700 per ground along with cost of improvements done. It is proposed to collect the land cost in instalments spread over a period of five years. The assignment will be on "as is where is" basis subject to a maximum limit of ground, if the encroached extent exceeds more than 750 sq. ft. In respect of scattered unobjectionable encroachments by way of slums not notified for improvement under the Tamil Nadu Slum Improvement Act, the assignment will be on collection of Rs. 7,700 per ground ceiling limit will be 750 sq. ft.

On 15th August 1984, the Honourable Chief Minister announced that all families below the poverty line be assigned house sites. Accordingly the families whose annual income is below Rs. 3,500 considered as the upper limit of poverty who are holders of unobjectionable encroachments that existed prior to 30th June 1984 were ordered to have their occupation regularised according to rules except in the major cities of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Town. The scheme of regularisation of encroachments by dwelling houses have been progressing satisfactorily. In Madras City, 59,995 cases have so far been enumerated and eligible list furnished to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Details showing the number of house site pattas issued from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 in the districts are as follows:—

S.C.	S.T.	Others.	Total.
83,414	4,032	91,954	1,79,400

#### FLOOD AND CYCLONE.

Consequent on the inadequate rainfall during the year 1984 drinking water scarcity was felt in parts of several districts in the year 1985-86. Based on the Collector's report and in the light of the decisions taken at the High level Committee Meeting headed by the Chief Secretary to Government, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 574, Revenue Department, dated 12-4-1985 for deepening

of the existing public drinking water wells in Panchayat Unions, Villages and Town Panchayat areas where the open wells had dried up during 1984-85. The allotment of Rs. 100 lakhs was distributed to 16 districts except Madras, Thanjavur and Nilgiris by Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration and the overall expenditure had exceeded the allotment.

In G.O. Ms. No. 403, Revenue, dated 27th March 1986, the Government had sanctioned additional amount of Rs. 25 lakhs from which a sum of Rs. 20.41 lakhs had been allotted to various districts (spent by the Collectors over and above the allotment of Rs. 100 lakhs sanctioned by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 574, dated 12th April 1985).

The total expenditure is as follows :-

(1)	Allotment. Expenditure.	
	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Deepening of open wells .. ..	1,03.64	1,03.64
Ring Wells .. .. .	16.77	16.77
Total .. .. .	1,20.41	1,20.41

According to Collector's reports 3,007 open wells had been deepened in 16 districts and 504 new ring wells had been constructed in Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar districts.

In addition to the deepening of wells, Government had also sanctioned sinking of 635 new bore wells in Panchayat Union areas in six districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Dharmapuri and Periyar and 99 bore wells in 4 Municipalities v.z., Virudhunagar Dindigul, Rasipuram and Tiruchengode. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (T.W.A.D.) 733 bore wells of which 669 were successful.

Apart from the deepening of open wells and sinking of bore wells, Government had also allotted funds to a tune of Rs. 50.36 lakhs for transport of water through lorries in Dindigul, Rasipuram etc. Municipalities.

#### Floods :

The North East monsoon during the year started late and commence only on 1st November 1985. Madras City had the first showers on 3rd November 1985. A low pressure formed in the South-West Bay of Bengal, intensified into a depression and crossed the coast of Tamil Nadu near Mahabalipuram at 8.30 p.m. on 13th November 1985. This caused very heavy rains in Madras City and in the coastal districts of Thanjavur, Chengal pattu, South Arcot and portions of North Arcot district although the wind speed itself was only 55 to 65 Km. per hour particularly on the 10th, 11th and 12th November 1985. The special feature of this year's season was that in a short span of ten days, the total quantum of rainfall was double the normal rainfall for this season. The severity of the impact of the rains could be gauged from the magnitude of the damages caused by extensive

flooding of areas in Chengal pattu parts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Thanjavur districts and Madras City.

#### Madras City :

In Madras City 1,106 slums were affected. 20 human lives were lost. 11,470 huts were fully damaged and 1,30,259 huts were partly damaged.

#### Chengal pattu District :

Due to breach in Madurantakam tank in Chengal pattu, district, about 20 villages were marooned. About 7.86 lakhs people were evacuated to safer places and fed. 57 human lives and 8,693 numbers of cattle were reported lost. 24,846 huts were fully damaged and 1,22,126 huts were damaged, partly.

#### Thanjavur District :

In Thanjavur district incessant, continuous and heavy rain starting from 1st to 11th November 1985 lashed throughout this district and the rain was very heavy in coastal area. The number of human lives lost was 17. The number of huts fully damaged and partly damaged were 8,706 and 63,680 respectively. 132 numbers of cattle were lost. 66,658 hectares of paddy were also affected in this district.

#### North Arcot District :

In North Arcot district the highways and rural roads suffered damages like pot holes, over washing and breaches due to erosion of water and resulting in dislocation of communication in several places. The number of human lives lost was 20. There was a total death of 568 number of cattle. 15,494 huts were damaged fully and 16,592 huts were partly damaged.

#### South Arcot District :

There was continuous rain from 3rd November 1985 to 13th November 1985. People living in the low lying areas were evacuated temporarily to schools and other public places. One bus belonging to Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation while attempting to cross the road bridge between Tindivanam and Gingee, across Thendiar river with passengers, capsized in the river and the passengers were drowned. The total number of death was 135 in this district and the number of cattle death was 6,094. 1,02,278 huts were damaged partly and 14,142 huts were damaged fully.

#### Relief and Rehabilitation :

Cyclone and floods bring sudden and untold misery to the people, particularly those belonging to the weaker sections. The Government of Tamil Nadu have an elaborate Anti-Disaster Plan which lays much stress on pre-disaster planning and on post-disaster rehabilitation. Consequent on the meeting convened by the Chief Secretary

to Government on 12th November 1985 the Collectors were instructed to stock all the essential commodities in vulnerable areas and to keep the administrative machinery in a state of alertness, in order to undertake relief measures on a war footing wherever required. Air Force and Naval helicopters were pressed into service to air drop bread and food packets, to the marooned people. People residing in low lying areas were evacuated to safer places like Schools Noon Meal Centres, etc., Feeding arrangements were also made. Mobile Medical Teams with adequate medicines were sent to the affected areas. Free supply of rice and kerosene was extended immediately to all the affected families. Besides, one saree and one Dhoti were supplied to each affected family.

*Relief Measures sanctioned by Government :*

The Government of Tamil Nadu initially sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14.65 crores. on 21st November 1985 out of which a sum of Rs. 5 crores was set apart towards the

gratuitous relief viz., feeding centres, free supply of food packets, rice, kerosene, dhoti and saree and cash assistance for repairs and re-constructions of damaged huts. The balance of Rs. 9.65 crores was distributed to other Department and Quasi Government Departments.

On 13th December 1985, a further sum of Rs. 10 crores was sanctioned out of which a sum of Rs. 4 crores was earmarked towards gratuitous relief and a sum of Rs. 4 crores for other Departments of Government and quasi Government Department for carrying out repairs and restoration works pertaining to their departments.

On receipt of financial assistance from the Central Government as a result of the survey of damages done by the Central Team, the Government released a total sum of Rs. 6,681.40 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 32, 34 and 35, Revenue Department, dated 8th January 1986 to various heads of Departments and to Collectors of flood affected districts to carry out the relief and restoration works.

**LAND REFORMS.**

**1. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 68/61) as amended.**

The scope of the Act is to impose ceiling on agricultural land holdings and to acquire surplus lands on payment of amount payable for those lands.

2. Under the Principal Act (Act 58/61), the ceiling area for a 'Person' was 30 std. acres, subject to an overall ceiling area of 60 std. acres, inclusive of the additional acres allowed for the members in excess of five in a family and stridhana. The ceiling limits were reduced from time to time through Amendment Acts. The Ceiling area now in force is 15 std. acres for a 'person', subject to an overall ceiling area of 30 std. acres.

*The progress made upto 31st March 1986 under the Act is as given below.—*

	ACRES.
1. Notified as surplus .. .. .	1,64,737
2. Covered by stay before initiating proceedings for assignment.	[ 26,807
3. Available for assignment .. .. .	1,37,930
4. Disposed of upto 31st March 1986 ..	1,36,173
(a) Assigned to eligible persons ..	1,22,156
(b) Handed over to TNSCFC Ltd. ..	4,041
(c) Reserved under Rule 13 of the T.N.L.R. (DSL) Rules, 1965.	9,976
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,36,173</b>
<b>Balance to be assigned .. .. .</b>	<b>1,757</b>

*Details of Beneficiaries—*

Category.	Number of persons benefited.	Extent.
(1)	(2)	(3) (ACRES.)
(i) Scheduled Castes .. .. .	42,342	46,913
(ii) Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	77	114
(iii) Others .. .. .	53,368	75,129
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>95,787</b>	<b>1,22,156</b>

*The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1980 (Legislative Assembly Bill No. 26/80).*

In order to tackle benami transfers of land owners, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on land) Second Amendment Bill, 1980 was passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature and it was awaiting the assent of the President of India. The Bill was returned by the President without giving assent. The matter is under consideration.

*The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 10/69).*

This Act provides for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safe-guard the interest of tenants. The records of tenancy rights had been prepared and printed after elaborate publications enquiry, inspection and hearings. 4,39,545 tenancies had been registered covering an extent of 6,36,708 acres upto 31st March 1986.

*The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 40/71) and the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans Conferment of Ownership or Kudiyiruppu Act, 1976.*

These Acts provide for the conferment of ownership rights on agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans over the kudiyiruppus they were occupying on the dates prescribed in the Acts. The homesteads (Kudiyiruppus) were assigned to the Kudiyirupputars free from all encumbrances. Compensation was paid by the Government for such Kudiyiruppus. Alienation of the site for 10 years is prohibited. 1,80,083 persons had been granted pattas for the kudiyiruppus under the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 upto 31st March 1983 comprising of 98,868 Scheduled Castes 244 Scheduled Tribes, 48,910 backward classes and 31,961 others. Similar action was being taken under the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976. Under this Act, 398 persons had been granted pattas upto 31st March 1986. Of the above mentioned persons, 37 persons belong to Scheduled Castes, 15 persons belong to Scheduled Tribes, 230 persons belong to Backward Classes and 116 persons belong to others.

*The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 19 of 1969).*

It is applicable for paddy cultivation only in the (11) eleven eastern taluks of Mannargudi, Thiruthurai, Mayiladuthurai, Sirkali, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Nidamangalam, Nannilam, Kodaivasal, Tarangampadi and Vedaranyam in Thanjavur District. The Act provides for the payment of fair wage and for review and revision thereof within a period of five years from the date of the previous revision.

Government had revised the rates of wages to be paid to the Agricultural Labourers from time to time. The rates noted below are in force now :—

For the persons engaged in ploughing, sowing, plucking of seedlings, farming, trimming and maintenance of bunds and channels, preparation of land for sowing and transplantation, transport by manual labour of inputs or produce :

7 litres of paddy plus Rs. 2.80 per day or Rs. 11.00 per day.

For persons engaged in transplantation, weeding or other agricultural operations not specified :

6 litres of paddy plus Rs. 1.80 per day or Rs. 8.00 per day.

*Non-Adults :*

All Agricultural operations —

4 litres of paddy and Rs. 1.50 per day or Rs. 6.00 per day.

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*Explanation.*—(1) Ploughing would not include provision of bullocks and ploughs by labourer.

(2) Hours of work for all operations other than ploughing would be seven hours per day ; for ploughing five hours per day.

(3) Persons required to work at night should be paid fifty per cent additional wages.

*The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :*

This Act was being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except in east Thanjavur District where the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 is in force.

The rates of wages for employment in agriculture and ancillary works were fixed initially under in 1959 the above Act and there after they are being revised periodically.

The regular revenue staff was attending to the implementation of this Act in the Agricultural Sector. Disputes or claims under the Act were enquired into and settled by the regular Revenue staff authorised in this regard.

The minimum rates of Wages for employment in agricultural sector were last revised by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 866, Labour and Employment, dated 2nd April 1983 and they are as given below :—

1. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and plough supplied by him.—Rs. 18.00 per day.

2. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and plough not supplied by him.—Rs. 11.00 per day.

3. Employee engaged in harvests in respect of paddy crop.—Rs. 11.00 per day or (Cash value of the workers' share in 1/8th of the gross yield of produce, whichever is higher.

4. Employee engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy.—Rs. 11.00 per day.

5. Employee engaged in transplantation or weeding.—Rs. 8.00 per day.

6. Employee engaged in other agricultural operations (including trimming bunds and fields, climbing trees, etc.), 10.00 per day.

7. Attached labourer/Resident labourer Rs. 210 per month.

The above rates are in force from 5th April 1983.

## LAND REVENUE.

Land Revenue represents the basic assessment on land fixed with reference to sort, soil and taram of the land. Local cess and Local Cess Surcharge additional assessment and additional water cess that are levied on the bare land Revenue from an integral part of the Land Revenue assessment. Local Cess levied at the rate of 45 paise on every rupee of Land Revenue and Local Cess Surcharge levied upto 250 paise on every rupee of Land Revenue are Panchayat taxes, collected with Land Revenue. On collection, they are diverted to the respective Panchayats and Panchayat Unions for their development programme. It is pertinent to note in this connection that by their Order, G.O. Press 1122 Revenue, dated 22nd June 1967, the Government have directed that with

effect from 1st July 1967, the basic assessment on all dry lands should be waived. Likewise in their order Ms. No. 2622, Revenue, dated 13th September 1972 the Government have also directed that from 1st July 1971 the land revenue component of the consolidated wet assessment should be waived in respect of individuals holding wet lands of 5 acres and less.

2. During Fasli year 1395 (i.e.) from 1st July 1985 to 30th June 1986 a collection of Rs.30,26,14,434 was made by the Collectors under this head. This is the second highest gross Land Revenue collection, in the past 15 years (i.e. from F. 1380 onwards). Demand, Collection and balance particulars are furnished below :

DEMAND COLLECTION AND BALANCE FOR THE FASLI YEAR ENDED ON  
30TH JUNE 1986.

Serial number. (1)	District. (2)	AKREARS.		
		Demand. (3) RS,	Collection. (4) RS,	Balance. (5) RS,
1	Madras .. .. .	73,991	73,991	..
2	Chengalpattu .. .. .	1,25,70,998	1,04,82,889	2,88,109
3	North Arcot .. .. .	15,80,659	15,42,361	38,298
4	South Arcot .. .. .	3,22,26,518	2,11,22,001	1,11,04,517
5	Thanjavur .. .. .	13,34,37,924	2,49,96,179	10,84,41,745
6	Tiruchappalli .. .. .	89,61,748	24,55,592	1,56,26,156
7	Pudukkottai .. .. .	45,54,889	16,98,596	28,56,293
8	Madurai .. .. .	11,43,298	6,82,166	4,61,132
9	Ramanathapuram .. .. .	99,17,939	15,08,557	84,09,382
10	Tirunelveli .. .. .	1,87,05,456	83,95,257	1,05,10,199
11	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	4,17,716	36,57,081	3,66,715
12	Salem .. .. .	1,31,20,075	69,42,912	61,77,163
13	Dharmapuri .. .. .	4,79,576	4,32,470	47,106
14	Coimbatore .. .. .	8,66,50,345	2,02,77,624	6,63,72,721
15	Periyar .. .. .	5,07,71,676	1,83,39,623	3,24,32,053
16	The Nilgiris .. .. .	8,24,596	7,24,149	1,04,447
17	Kamarajar .. .. .	26,94,516	8,01,391	18,93,125
18	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	1,46,94,442	37,73,146	1,09,21,296
19	Anna .. .. .	10,91,894	8,74,817	2,17,077
	Total ..	40,66,18,256	12,87,60,722	27,78,57,534

DEMAND COLLECTION AND BALANCE FOR THE FASLI YEAR ENDED ON  
30TH JUNE 1986—cont.

CURRENT.

Serial num- ber.	District.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.
1	Madras .. .. .	71,63	71,633	..
2	Changalpattu .. .. .	1,27,43,755	1,25,35,479	2,08,276
3	North Arcot .. .. .	1,41,84,009	1,41,84,009	..
4	South Arcot .. .. .	2,21,57,997	2,17,19,739	4,38,258
5	Thanjavur .. .. .	5,23,79,563	3,39,88,701	1,83,90,862
6	Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	1,82,07,710	1,75,42,915	6,64,795
7	Pudukkottai .. .. .	73,67,943	73,67,943	..
8	Madurai .. .. .	1,17,50,976	1,02,19,611	15,31,365
9	Ramanathapuram .. .. .	57,15,231	5,26,180	51,89,051
10	Tirunelveli .. .. .	1,71,49,497	1,36,73,885	34,75,612
11	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	74,56,032	62,19,380	12,36,652
12	Salem .. .. .	1,19,68,902	1,04,47,448	15,21,454
13	Dharmapuri .. .. .	73,21,180	73,21,180	..
14	Coimbatore .. .. .	51,47,000	47,99,938	3,47,062
15	Periyar .. .. .	1,26,01,736	42,30,899	83,70,837
16	The Nilgiris .. .. .	19,50,055	18,64,734	85,321
17	Kamarajar .. .. .	49,36,536	18,53,716	30,82,820
18	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	71,28,937	10,27,053	61,01,884
19	Anna .. .. .	56,55,568	42,59,269	13,96,299
Total ..		22,58,94,250	17,38,53,712	5,10,40,548

3. The particulars of Land Revenue, etc. for which the Collectors submitted proposals for the grant of remission due to adverse Seasonal conditions for fasli 1395 are as follows :—

Serial Number.	District.	Proposals for grant of Remission. (3)
(1)	(2)	RS. P.
1. Kamarajar	.. .. .	43,52,466.45
2. Madurai	.. .. .	22,16,066.41
3. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	.. .. .	34,32,573.34
4. Anna	.. .. .	7,57,553.00

Serial Number.	District.	Proposals for grant of Remission. (3)
(1)	(2)	RS. P.
5 Ramanathapuram	.. .. .	48,84,335.00
6 Periyar	.. .. .	71,13,609.60
7 Thanjavur	.. .. .	81,45,722.00
		3,09,02,325.80

4. The Collectors were instructed not to resort to coercive action in collecting the dues. So, the collection was made only by normal course by using persuasive method.

**MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.**

The Mass Contact Programme Manu Neethi Thittam affords opportunity for redressal of grievances of the villagers by team of officials who are requested to visit village periodically.

The 'Manu Neethi Thittam' is being implemented continuously in all districts of Tamil Nadu from 1969 onwards. As per the recently issued G.O. Ms. No. 315 Revenue dated 28th February 1984, the Manu Neethi Thittam is conducted by the Collectors, Districts Revenue Officers Revenue Divisional Officers.

In order to conduct the 'Manu Neethi Thittam' Revenue Divisional Officers select a village in each Taluk under their jurisdiction or each month and implemented the scheme. The Collectors District Revenue Officer conduct the scheme in each division by rotation system.

According to this scheme an officer goes to the concerned village in Advance of 6 weeks prior to the fixed day of Manu Neethi Naal collects the petitions from the aggrieved public, sends to the concerned department officials for redressal and visits the village with connected departmental officials in fixed Manu Neethi Naal and issue final orders.

The number of petitions received disposed of and pending under this schemes from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 are furnished below:—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of petitions received.</i>	<i>Number of petitions disposed.</i>	<i>Number of petitions pending</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Chengalpattu	922	893	29
2	North Arcot	3,834	3,834	..
3	South Arcot	11,125	6,716	4,409
4	Thanjavur	722	371	351
5	Tiruchirappalli	3,968	3,324	644
6	Pudukottai	2,415	2,407	8
7	Madurai	1,321	867	454
8	Anna	669	329	340
9	Ramanathapuram	1,565	1,303	262
10	Kamarajar	3,827	2,674	1,153
11	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	3,434	3,299	135
12	Tirunelveli	10,559	10,197	362
13	Kanniyakumari	1,510	1,409	101
14	Dharmapuri	2,410	2,109	301
15	Salem	505	451	54
16	Coimbatore	2,009	1,994	15
17	Periyar	2,725	2,695	30
18	The Nilgiris	279	279	..
<b>Total</b>		<b>53,799</b>	<b>45,151</b>	<b>8,648</b>

## REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA, SRI LANKA AND VIETNAM.

The Department of Rehabilitation deals with the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka and providing relief assistance to the refugees. The repatriation of Indian origin from Burma started on 1st June 1963. Upto March 1986 a total of 1,44,283 repatriates have arrived from Burma. The repatriation of Indian origin from Sri Lanka started on 1st November 1964. Upto 31st March 1986, 1,15,447 families consisting of 4,59,429 repatriates have arrived from Sri Lanka. The repatriation of Indian origin from Vietnam started in July 1975. So far 501 families consisting of 2,055 persons have 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 has temporarily been stopped due to the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka during the last two years.

During the current year the department has been mainly engaging itself with the problems of Sri Lanka refugees. There has been outbreak of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka from 24th July 1983 in an unprecedented scale. Persons affected by the violence started arriving in India by boat and by air. A total number of 1,25,835 refugees have arrived in India from 5th July 1983 to 31st March 1986 and the destitutes among the refugees are admitted in refugee camps and provided relief assistance. These refugees relief centres have been opened in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except Madras, the Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari Districts. In addition, the existing Transit Camps at Mandapam Kottapattu are also fully utilised for accommodating these refugees. In all there are 174 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu wherein about 27,000 refugees from Sri Lanka are accommodated. Since the arrival of refugees is still continuing the State Government have sanctioned construction of 1,000 huts in Thanjavur District. A New transit camp is also being set up at Vilangudi in Madurai District wherein the State Government with financial assistance from the Government of India have purchased 792 houses from the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Government have also sanctioned construction of 1,400 additional houses at Mandapam and 100 temporary houses in Kottapattu and 100 houses in Tuticorin, besides repairs to houses. These refugees, immediately on arrival in India are given free meals at the reception centre at Rameswaram and sent to the camps. In the camps, they are supplied with clothes, utensils and blankets at an average cost Rs. 540 per family free of cost. They are also paid cash doles at the rate of Rs. 110. per adult and Rs. 55 per child and subsidised price at 57 paise per kilogram at the rate of 400 grams per adult and 200 grams per child. The cash doles and subsidised rations are supplied once a

fortnight at the refugee camps. These refugees will continue to reside in the refugee camps till they are sent back to Sri Lanka after normalcy is restored in Sri Lanka.

The repatriates who have already arrived in India are sanctioned various rehabilitation assistance such as Business Loan, Employment in Co-operative Spinning Mills, Plantation Schemes, Dairy Schemes, Self-employment schemes Repatriates Bank Schemes, etc., drawn up for settlement of those repatriates. These repatriates are sponsored for various assistance by the First Secretary, Assistant High Commission of India Kandy on the basis of the schedule of Intake furnished to him by the Director of Rehabilitation in advance. They are supplied with family cards showing the details of the members of the family and the scheme to which they are sponsored. The repatriates come to India by Ship from Thalainannar in Sri Lanka to Rameswaram. Immediately on arrival at Rameswaram they are provided with free meals and after the normal customs check, etc. are sent to Transit Camps. In the Transit Camp they are given cash doles ranging from Rs. 110 to Rs. 357.50 per month according to the size of the family and subsidised ration at 57 paise per kilogram at the rate of 400 grams per adult and 200 grams per child. The cash doles and subsidised ration is normally paid for a period of one month and in special needy cases upto 3 months. Within these periods, the repatriates are sanctioned the rehabilitation assistance to which they are sponsored and sent out of the camp.

After receiving the relief assistance the repatriates proceed to the place of settlement. In order to enable the repatriates to put up temporary shelter immediately on arrival at the rehabilitation site, these repatriates are provided 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 area. Wherever Government Poramboke lands available house sites are assigned free of cost to repatriates. The Housing Loan is sanctioned in four instalments and disbursed after verifying the proper utilisation of the earlier instalment of loans.

Free education is available for the children of repatriates. Those who are studying in hostels attached to schools are eligible for monthly 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 payable to them. Two seats are reserved for the repatriates

in the degree course in each of the Government Arts Colleges in the State. For professional courses following number of seats are reserved for them.

During the year under report the following new scheme have been sanctioned by Government for the repatriates:—

Serial number	Name of the course.	Number of seats reserved for Burma repatriates.	Number of seats reserved for Sri Lanka repatriates.		Families.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
1	Medical Course .. ..	4	2	1. Employment in Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills .. ..	50
2	Engineering Course .. ..	1	1	2. Employment in Missorior Co-operative Spinning Mills .. ..	50
3	Veterinary Course .. ..	2	1	3. Employment in Powerloom Complex under Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation, Coimbatore .. ..	40
4	Law Degree Course .. ..	2	2	4. Employment in Periyar Cashewnut Co-operative Processing Unit .. ..	30
5	Polytechnic .. ..	2	3	5. Powered Cycle Rickshaw Scheme, Madurai .. ..	400
5 per cent of the seats in the Industrial Training Institutes in this State have also been reserved for the repatriates.					
The schemes in which the repatriates are settled are broadly classified as follows:—					
1. Plantation Schemes.					
2. Agricultural Schemes.					
3. Industrial Schemes.					
4. Business Loan self Employment Schemes.					
				Total .. ..	570

### URBAN LAND TAX AND URBAN LAND CEILING URBAN LAND TAX.

#### Administrative Set Up :

The Urban Land Tax Department is functioning under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Land Reforms. The Director of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax, assists the Commissioner in the capacity as Deputy Commissioner (Land Reforms) (Urban Land Tax). The Assistant Commissioners, who are the assessing authorities are working under the direct supervision of Director. During the year under report, the number of Assistant Commissioners, who functioned are as set out below:—

1	Madras City .. ..	4
2	Madurai City .. ..	1
3	Coimbatore City .. ..	1
4	Tirichirappalli .. ..	1
5	Salem .. ..	1
6	Madras City Belt Area .. ..	5
7	Tirunelveli .. ..	1

#### Progress of Assessment Work :

Serial number	Details.	Principal Act, 1966.	Amendment Act, 1971.	Amendment Act 1972.	Amendment Act 1975.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Number of assessment pending as on 31st March 1985	..	..	..	4,531
2	Re-arrangement of tax applied for during 1985-86 (by the assesseees to change the ownership). :	..	..	..	877
3	Number of orders passed during 1985-86	..	..	..	5,408
4	Balance as on 31st March 1986	..	..	..	175
					<b>5,233</b>

The High Court of Madras in its judgement, dated 11th January 1985 in W.P. Nos. 4439 and 4497/78 has struck down the Section 6 (B) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. Therefore assessment orders could not be issued by the Assistant Commissioners.

#### Appeals :

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals.

#### The particulars of appeals are given below :—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year	381
Number of appeals received during the year ..	107
Total ..	487
Number of appeals disposed of during the year	Nil.
Number of appeals pending at the close of the year ..	488

#### Revision :

Revision petitions were entertained by the Commissioner of Land Reforms under section 30 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. But these are confined to those orders in respect of which appeals do not lie to the Urban Land Tax Tribunal under section 20 of the Act. Out of the total number of 414 petitions including 183 petitions received during the year, 300 petitions had been disposed of and 114 were pending on 31st March 1986.

#### Demand, Collection and Balance :

Out of total demand of Rs. 5,695.45 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 3,643.42 Lakhs was Collected upto the end of the year under report.

The cost of administration of 1985-86 was Rs. 83.16 lakhs.

### URBAN LAND CEILING.

#### Administrative Set Up :

The Commissioner (Land Reforms) is in charge of the implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. The Director of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax, is assisting the Commissioner (Land Reforms) in all matters as Ex-officio Deputy Commissioner (Land Reforms). The Director of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax is assisted by a Personal Assistant in the cadre of Deputy Collector in the implementation of the Act. The Competent Authorities who were in position during the year are shown below :—

1. Madras City	..	4
2. Madurai City	..	1
3. Coimbatore City	..	1
4. Tiruchirappalli	..	1
5. Salem	..	1
6. Madras City Belt Area	..	6
7. Tirunelveli	..	1

The Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax have been appointed as competent authorities under the Act in the Urban agglomerations. The competent authorities are assisted by the field staff.

#### Progress of implementation:

Under section 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and under section 7 (1) of the Act, 1978, 18,171 returns were filed before different competent authorities. Out of this 15,94 returns have been disposed of, granting exemption in 1,019 cases both for individuals and industries and 2,225

cases having been found to be within the ceiling limit. The extent of excess vacant land covered by the statements attracted by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 is 280.09 lakhs sq. metres, in respect of 1908 returns draft statements under section 9(1) have been issued covering an area of 1,854 hectares. Under section 11 (1) of the Act, Notifications have been issued in 554 cases covering an area 557 hectares. Under Section 11 (3) of the Act, Notification has been issued in 457 cases covering an area of 426 hectares for taking possession of the land. Out of 457 cases possession has been taken in 345 cases covering an area of 361 hectares. A sum of Rs. 4.96 lakhs has been paid during the year towards the amount payable under section 12 of the Act.

#### Appeals :

The Commissioner of Land Reforms is the Appellate Authority under the Act. Out of a total number of 154 appeals filed during the period including 65 cases pending at the end of the last year, 73 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 81 cases.

#### Exemption :

Exemption in 494 cases in respect of individuals on grounds of under hardship, in 502 in respect of industries for Industrial purposes and in 23 in respect of institution etc., on grounds of Public interest has been granted so far.

#### Cost of Administration :

The annual expenditure of the Staff for implementing the act was Rs. 41.88 lakhs during 1985-86.



# Chapter XXXI

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

### BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN

#### *Introduction :*

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Board is a statutory body constituted under the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act to facilitate the donation of lands under Bhoodan and to administer those lands and also to promote Gramdhan ideology.

#### *Bhoodan :*

During the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986, an extent of 8.45 acres had been obtained as fresh donation and hitherto a total extent of 24,394 acres had come within the Movement in Tamil Nadu. All lands except 1,676 acres of lands had been distributed to the landless poor.

#### *Gramdhan :*

During this period 51 villages had opted for Gramdhan. So far 2,087 villages had come under the Gramdhan fold. Out of this, so far 630 villages had been declared by Government as Gramdhan villages. The remaining cases are in various stages of statutory process.

#### *Development Activities :*

The Bhoodan Board is taking steps to develop the Bhoodan lands. The lands donated as such are not fit for cultivation immediately. They are pasture land and the poor allottees, cannot develop those lands from their own resources. The Bhoodan Board is taking up the development of these lands through the sarvodaya voluntary agencies like ASSEFA, MEYER TRUST, SARVODAYA MANDAL, etc., The development consists of digging community wells in the lands, reclamation, improvement of cultivation operations etc. Besides subsidiary occupation for the allottees is also encouraged through Dairy Development, Poultry keeping, sheep rearing, small scale industries etc. To start with compact blocks of 20 acres and above of Bhoodan lands have been identified for taking up such development. There are 86 such blocks. Of them the development work is going on in 40 blocks. Simultaneously similar development work is taken up in Gramdhan villages also to ameliorate the economic condition of the gramdhanes. Such projects are going on in 4 Gramdhan areas. The total investment so far made in these development works is Rs. 2.01 crores benefiting 4220 families.

The assistance from TAHDCO wherever the beneficiaries are Adi Dravidas and from IRDP for others is

obtained under usual pattern. The total subsidy so far obtained for these projects is Rs. 25.39 lakhs. During the period in question a sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs had been given as subsidy under I.R.D.P. and TAHDCO programme.

Hitherto the development work had been carried on isolated villages and pockets and of Bhoodan lands. It has now been thought out that the development strategy can be followed in more spread area, say for a Panchayat Union area. To start with two Panchayat Union blocks of Natham and Shanarpatti in Anna District, where all the villages are considered to have opted for gramdhan and part of Kottampatti block. Contiguous to these blocks where a major part of the villages have come under Gramdhan have been taken up. The Agricultural Finance Corporation of India which was entrusted with the Plan preparation for these blocks has, after making a detailed survey of the area, furnished a comprehensive plan. The plan envisages the total development of economic condition of the Gramdhanes and Agricultural labourers and the estimated outlay of investment Rs. 11.07 crores to benefit 10,000 families.

#### *Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies and Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies :*

There are 31 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. They have 3,565 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 46,418 as on 31st March 1986. There are 13 Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies functioning exclusively for the benefit of the allottees of the Bhoodan lands. They have 716 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,525.

The loan outstanding in the beginning against short and medium terms received from the Central Co-operative Bank was Rs. 1,97,542. A sum of Rs. 12,500 had been disbursed as short term loans to the members of the Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies during the year and a sum of Rs. 48,720 was collected under principal portion and a sum of Rs. 16,420 was collected under interest portion from the members leaving a balance of Rs. 1,61,322 in principal as on 31st March 1986. Loans to the extent of Rs. 30,000 had also been issued for Dairy Development to 12 members of one society through the Bank for which subsidy of Rs. 15,000 had also been availed under I.R.D.P. during the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,07,738 was outstanding under Government loan on 31st March 1985 in these Societies. During the year a sum of Rs. 229 had been collected leaving balance of Rs. 2,07,509 as on 31st March 1986.

## FOREST PANCHAYAT.

As per Section 72 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1958, all unreserved forest in the village at the commencement of the Act shall vest in the Panchayat and be administered by it, for the benefit of such Panchayat. According to section 72-A of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958, if in the opinion of the Government any unreserved forests vested in a Panchayat under section 72 is required for any public purpose, they may by notification, resume the possession and administer.

According to Forest Conservation Act, 1980 the areas classified as forest in the Revenue Accounts cannot be diverted for non-forestry purpose. Therefore the areas

classified as forest in the Revenue Accounts which are the vested properties of Panchayat, which are fit for constituting as Reserved Forest are being withdrawn from the control of Panchayats under section 72-A of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1958 by the Collector concerned and such areas are being constituted as Reserved Forest under the provision of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1882 with a view to increase the forest area in the State.

During the year 1985-86 an extent of 5,775 ha. had been withdrawn from the control of the Panchayats and notified under section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act and the forest Settlement in these areas is in progress.

## PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.

### *Administration :*

The Director of Rural Development is responsible for overall control and supervision of the programmes under both Community Development and the Panchayat Raj Institutions at the State level. The administrative heads at the State, District Block and the Village level are as follows :—

- (i) Director of Rural Development at the State Level.
- (ii) Collector at the District Level.
- (iii) Divisional Development Officer at the Division Level.
- (iv) Block Development Officer (Panchayat Union Commissioner) at the Block Level.
- (v) Panchayat President at the Village Level. There are 385 blocks. Barring Kalrayan Hills Block 384 Panchayat Unions comprising 12,610 village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu are in existence.

### *Tax Collection :*

There are 12,610 Village Panchayats in the State. Under section 115 (1) of Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958 every Village Panchayat shall levy in every village house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax. The collection of taxes by the village panchayats during 1985-86 is as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) House Tax .. .. .	115.97
(ii) Professional Tax .. .. .	14.22
(iii) Vehicle Tax .. .. .	11.18

### *Programme :*

Various development and poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented through Rural Development Department. The progress achieved in each programme is furnished below :—

#### *Integrated Rural Development Programme :*

Integrated Rural Development Programme was initiated in selected blocks during 1979-80 and extended to all the blocks in 1980-81 to contribute significantly to the realisation of the following two goals.

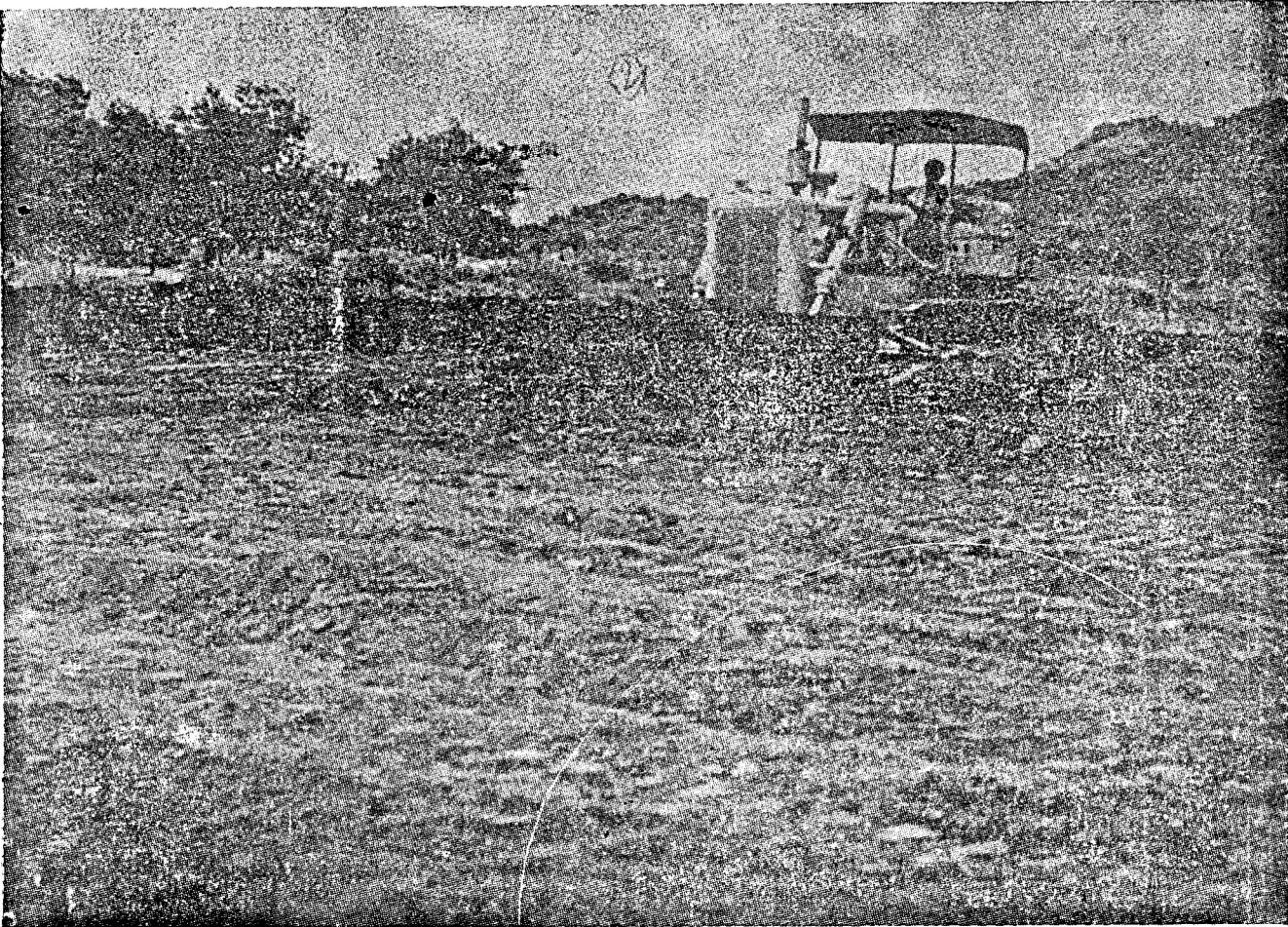
(a) Removal of unemployment and significant under-employment in rural areas through promotion of self-employment ventures.

(b) An appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population in the rural areas.

As the I. R. D. P. has its main focus the objective of raising the poorest of the poor families above the poverty line, the basic criterion for the identification and selection of the families is the family income. During the Sixth Plan period, poverty line was defined as an annual income of Rs. 3,500 and below for a family of 5 members. Same criterion was followed during the first year of the Seventh Plan (i.e.) 1985-86.

The financial allocation fixed by Government of India under I.R.D.P. during 1985-86 was Rs. 3,024.16 lakhs, shared equally between the centre and the State. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 2,986 lakhs was spent as against the target of Rs. 3,024.16 lakhs under this programme. Total credit mobilised during the year amounted to Rs. 5,224.00 lakhs. 2,09,696 families were assisted exceeding the annual target of 1,96,239 families. Out of 2,09,696 families benefitted 93,713 families and 3,283 families.

## BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN



### Details of Bhoodan Land Development Project.

Name of the Project : Valayapatti Bhoodam Land Development.  
Block : Modakurinchi Block.  
District : Periyar District, Erode Taluk.  
Estimated Cost : Rs. 9,96,600.  
Number of beneficiaries : 83.



belonged to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes respectively. 62,284 women were also assisted under this programme.

**Trysem :**

This is complementary to I.R.D.P. Training is provided so as to enable unskilled and landless rural youth to acquire skills for setting up self employment ventures after the training. The full cost of such training is met from the allocation made for I.R.D.P. As against the target of 13,670 persons to be trained in 1985-86, 12,537 persons were trained under TRYSEM.

**Massive Programme :**

The Massive Programme of assistance to Small and Marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84 in each block. The scheme aims at assisting Small and Marginal farmers to get improved seeds, minor irrigation facilities and to improve their land holdings. The financial assistance to the farmers as subsidy is Rs. 5,00 lakhs per block. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 854.28 lakhs under Massive Programme during 1985-86. Under this programme 52,936 beneficiaries were assisted.

**National Rural Employment Programme :**

The following works were taken up under this programme during 1985-86:—

- (i) Social Forestry.
- (ii) Improvement to drinking Water wells and deepening them.
- (iii) Improvement of rural roads and converting them into motorable roads.
- (iv) Construction of Culverts.
- (v) Construction of C.M.N.M.P. buildings.
- (vi) Construction of Group Houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
- (vii) Construction of latrines in Adi Dravida colonies.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 4,405.29 lakhs was spent under this programme exceeding the target of Rs. 3,869.90 lakhs. 298.07 lakhs of mandays were generated as against the target of 287.00 lakhs under this scheme. 23,905 new works were taken up for execution, out of which 19,613 works were completed at the cost of Rs. 3,869.90 lakhs.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

State	..	..	..	..	1,934.95
Centre	..	..	..	..	1,934.95
			Total	..	3,869.90

The target fixed for the construction of Group Houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under this programme was 9,899 houses, Out of this 10,229 houses were completed at the cost of Rs. 904.83 lakhs during the current year.

Food grains such as rice and wheat were utilised for the execution of works under this programme. 28,964 Metric Tonnes of rice and 25,069 M.Tonnes of wheat were utilised as against the target of 24,500 M.Tonnes and 44,800 M.Tonnes respectively.

**Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme :**

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 4,137.135 lakhs was spent as against the target of 4,444.00 lakhs. The target of mandays to be generated during 1985-86 was 262.90 lakhs. Out of the target fixed, 288.448 lakhs mandays were generated. 23,005.996 M.Tonnes of rice and 21,529.129 M.Tonnes of wheat were utilised in the implementation of the programme during 1985-86. Under the scheme of construction of Group Houses to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 9,291 Group Houses were constructed as against the target of 11,000 houses. Under Social Forestry Scheme 1,220.57 lakhs seedlings were raised and 85.71 lakhs seedlings were planted in 6,854.75 hectares.

**Bio-Gas :**

The subsidy amount released by Government of India during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 457.09 lakhs. The amount was spent towards payment of subsidy to the beneficiaries installing Bio-gas plants, payment of turn-key fee and payment of incentive amount of Rs. 30 to Rural Welfare Officers for motivation and supervision of construction of Bio-gas plants.

18,059 Bio-gas plants were installed exceeding the annual target of 13,000 plants. during 1985-86. 50 Training courses to masons for construction and maintenance of Bio-gas plants were conducted during 1985-86. 500 one day users camp were also conducted to women.

**Animal Husbandry :**

For the year 1985-86 under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Programme, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for the construction of 24 second veterinary dispensaries in the State. Out of Rs. 12.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 5,000 only was utilised and the balance amount was surrendered to Government as they did not sanction the grant of 1985-86 as advance grant.

**Fisheries :**

A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was sanctioned by Government for implementation of intensive fish culture in the panchayat and panchayat union tanks in the district of Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot, Pudukottai and Tirunelveli. Out of the amount sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs was utilised during 1985-86.

**Hand pumps and Power pumps :**

The maintenance of hand pumps and power pumps higher to maintained by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has been transferred to Panchayat Unons since December 1982.

**Chulha Programme :**

Government of India have started a Project on demonstration of improved chulhas with a view to solve the cooking energy crisis. Under the project several models of improved chulhas both fixed and portable type having an efficiency of 25 per cent and above will be demonstrated all over Tamil Nadu. During 1985-86, 1,00,705 improved chulhas, were installed as against the target of Rs. 85,000 chulhas. 532 smokeless villages were also created and 40 training courses were also conducted during the year 1985-86.

**Rural Sanitation :**

A special massive scheme has been implemented for the construction of public conveniences for Women and men at the rate of one in each of the 16,000 revenue villages in a three year phased programme since 1982-83.

Out of 3,663 latrines sanctioned in Phase I, 3,661 latrines were completed. 7,395 latrines were completed out of 7,703 latrines targetted in Phase II. The cost of construction of the above latrines amounted to Rs. 16.00 crores.

**Social Education Grant :**

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned under Social Education Grant for 1985-86. Financial assistance was given to 2,895 Social Education Centres and 385 information centres. Important and useful magazines were purchased in the above centres.

**Funeral Rites :**

A sum of Rs. 39.94 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 for the implementation of the scheme. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 50/- is being provided to assist the family of the deceased SC/ST and converted christian whose annual income does not exceed to Rs. 3,000.

**Installation of Community T.V. Sets :**

As on 31st March 1986, 5,212 black and White Television sets have been installed in panchayats under the Madras H.P.T. and 7 L.P.I. Telecast areas.

Maintenance charges of Rs. 100/- per television set per year is collected from the panchayats. Apart from that cost of components the centage of 15 per cent is collected as and when the defective T.V. sets are restored to working order. For the purpose of maintaining the community T.V. sets one T.V. Maintenance Cell has been created.

**Installation of Community Radio Sets :**

As on 31st March 1986, there were 44,620 community radio sets under the maintenance of this organisation.

The Community Radio sets are maintained by Tamil Nadu Local Administration Radio and Television Maintenance Organisation. There are 99 Radio sub-stations available throughout the State. The Radio Supervisors attached to the sub-station will install and maintain the community radio sets.

**Training Programme :**

During 1985-86, One thousand one hundred and ten Rural Youths have been imparted training under different trades in the State Institute of Rural Development and Rural Extension Training Centres.

Government have proposed to establish a new training centre at Manimuthar in Tirunelveli District to develop the TRYSEM training.

**Panchayat Election :**

The ordinary elections to all Panchayats, Town Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils were held. All elections i.e., those for members of panchayats, presidents of panchayats and chairman of panchayat union councils were held simultaneously, in one batch through out the state. The elections of chairman, panchayat union councils and the presidents of town panchayats were held on party basis, while election of members of Panchayats and Presidents of Village Panchayats were held on without party affiliation. Excepting for a few cases where elections could not be proceeded due to Court stay orders, deaths of contesting candidates, etc., poll in all the contested elections was conducted on 23rd February 1986. The votes polled were counted on 25th February 1986 and results declared. The elected representatives assumed office from 3rd March 1986 and took over the administration of Panchayat Raj body from the Special Officers.

**Financial Position :**

The total receipts and expenditure of all 384 Panchayat Unions in their General Account are in the order of Rs. 7,277.52 lakhs and Rs. 6,699.85 lakhs respectively. The average income and expenditure per Panchayat Union in their General Account works out to Rs. 18.95 lakhs and Rs. 17.45 lakhs respectively. Apart from raising their own funds, Panchayat Unions are provided with grants in aid for the execution of various developmental works.

**Income from Remunerative Enterprises :**

The net income derived by Panchayat Unions in the State under Remunerative Enterprises is Rs. 151.60 lakhs.

## TOWN PANCHAYATS.

A separate Directorate of Town Panchayats was formed with effect from 7th May 1981. The Directorate of Town Panchayats at the State Level is assisted by 18 District Town Panchayats Officers-cum-Personal Assistants to the Collector (Town Panchayats) at the District level to oversee the Town Panchayats Administration.

*Reclassification of Town Panchayats :*

During 1985-86 the following new Panchayat Townships were formed.—

1. Thiruthani in Chengalpattu district.
2. Maraimalai Nagar, Chengalpattu district.
3. Velanganni, Thanjavur District.
4. Pugalur Tamil Nadu Paper Mills Town Ship, Tiruchirappalli district.

During February 1986, elections were held to all Town Panchayats in the State and elected representatives have assumed office on 5th March 1986. During the elections, 9 town panchayats were downgraded as village panchayats.

*Reconstitution of Town Panchayats :*

There are at present 645 town panchayats and panchayat Townships and their gradation is as follows :—

Grade II	..	..	..	..	86
Grade I	..	..	..	..	274
Special Grade	..	..	..	..	268
Townships	..	..	..	..	17
					645
				Total	..

*Schemes :*

The details of schemes implemented in town panchayats are as follows :—

*Water Supply :*

At present streamlined water supply has been provided in 189 town panchayats. 51 schemes are under execution.

*Maintenance grant for Hand pumps/Power pumps :*

Government sanctioned a maintenance grant of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1985-86 for the maintenance of handpumps and power pumps in town Panchayats. Town Panchayats maintain 12,565 hand pumps and 2,563 power pumps.

*Self Sufficiency Scheme :*

During the year 1985-86 Government had extended the scheme to the newly created 28 Town Panchayats at an outlay of Rs. 84.68 at Rs. 2.92 lakhs per town panchayat.

*Integrated Urban Development Programme :*

During the 6th Five-Year Plan period, integrated development of small and medium towns, Central Sector had been implemented in 2 Town Panchayats. viz., Hosur and Kallakurichi at an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs each.

Under the State Sector, Integrated Urban Development Programme had been implemented in 35 town panchayat with a total outlay of Rs. 216.46 lakhs for the provision of bus Stand, market, shopping complex, pay and use of toilets and other remunerative enterprises. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, 4 projects under Central Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns with Central assistance of Rs. 480 lakhs and 32 Projects at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs each under State Integrated Urban Development Programme have been selected for implementation.

*Temple Towns :*

Government had sanctioned the scheme for the provision of basic amenities in temple towns and have provided Rs. 5.00 lakhs under this. The following 2 Town Panchayats had been taken up for development during 1985-86.

1. Kunrathur .. .. . Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
2. Srimushnam .. .. . Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

*Financial assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes towards performance of funeral rites :*

A sum of Rs. 4.22 lakhs had been provided for extending financial assistance at Rs. 50 each to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families for the performance of funeral rites.

*Black Topping of Roads :*

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs had been utilised during 1985-86 for black topping of roads in town panchayat areas.

*Drains :*

A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh had been utilised for the provision of masonry drains in town panchayat areas.

*Integrated Development of Adi-Dravidar Habitations :*

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs had been provided as grant for providing basic amenities to the Adi-Dravidar habitations in the following 5 Town Panchayats during the year 1985-86:—

1. Gingee.
2. Pernampattu.
3. Singampuneri.
4. Andipatti.
5. Dhenkanikottai.

*National Rural Employment Programme :*

Government of India have agreed to the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in the 432 Rural town panchayats. A sum of Rs. 585.00 lakhs had been allotted under this scheme for 1985-86. out of this, a sum of Rs. 381.54 lakhs had been released to town panchayats and a sum of Rs. 348.20 had been spent by the town panchayats.

**Low Cost Sanitation Scheme :**

Under Central Sector Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Low cost Sanitation Scheme is being implemented in Hosur and Kallakurichi at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.40 lakhs.

Government of India have sanctioned low cost sanitation Scheme for the conversion of dry latrines and the rehabilitation of scavengers in Thirukalukundram, Tiru-

chendur and Veerappanchatram Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 53 lakhs.

**Maintenance of Street Lights :**

Government have permitted town panchayats to clear electricity dues by adopting 1+1 (1 month arrear+1 month current dues) formula. Government have also sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 28.04 lakhs to Town panchayats which were facing the threat of disconnection of street lights.

## Chapter XXXII

### SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

#### ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE.

#### *Education Scholarship:*

The details of the scholarship sanctioned and the amount spent under Government of India and State scholarship schemes for the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 are furnished below:—

Post-matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts:—

<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Number of students benefitted.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
505.42	68,408	578.88

State Pre-matric scholarship (non-residential scholarship and residential scholarships) including reimbursements of special fees to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts.

<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Number of students.</i>	<i>Amount spent.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
193.99	7,080	302.90

*Reimbursement of Examination Fees:—*

<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Number of students benefitted.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
5.29	51,375	6.33

*Gandhi Memorial Awards to Scheduled Caste Hindu Students and merit-means Award for Scheduled Caste Christians:*

A sum of Rs. 3,64,000 was allotted for the year 1985-86 for the grant of Gandhi Memorial Awards to Scheduled Caste Hindu students and Merit-cum-Means Award to

Scheduled Caste Christian students. A sum of Rs. 1,27,500 was sanctioned to 113 Scheduled Caste Hindu students as Gandhi Memorial Award and a sum of Rs. 83,500 was sanctioned to 70 Scheduled Castes Christians as Merit-cum-Means Award during 1985-86.

*Merit-cum-Means Award to Scheduled Tribes:*

A sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted for 1985-86 towards grant of Merit-cum-Means Award to Scheduled Tribe Students. A sum of Rs. 39,000 was sanctioned to 31 Scheduled Tribe students.

*Bright Students Award:*

- (i) A sum of Rs. 2,07,680 was sanctioned to 235 students belonging to Scheduled Caste (Hindu).
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 1,28,160 was sanctioned to 140 students belonging to Scheduled Caste converts.
- (iii) A sum of Rs. 16,960 was sanctioned to 18 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

*Loan Scholarship to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity Students:*

Out of Rs. 59,10,000 provided for the year 1985-86 under the above scheme a sum of Rs. 39,13,740 was spent during the period under report for sanction of loan scholarships. Totally 5,641 students were benefitted under this scheme.

*Financial Assistance to Law Graduates:*

The practice of providing financial assistance of Rs. 750 as subsidy and Rs. 750 by way of loans to 15 suitable law graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes to enable them to commence practice in the legal profession was continued during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 22,500 was spent and 15 Law graduates benefited under this scheme.

*Educational Institutions:*

*Schools.*—During the period under report 961 Adi-Draavidar Welfare Schools were run by the department including 13 Higher Secondary Schools, 46 High Schools, 53 Middle Schools, and 849 Primary Schools, The Total

strength of students who studied in these Schools is 2,28,521 as shown below ;—

Boys .. .. .	1,24,503
Girls .. .. .	1,04,018
Grand Total ..	<u>2,28,521</u>

**Free Supply of Dress to School Girls:**

Every year two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all girl students studying in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools or residing as Boarders in Government hostels run by the department irrespective of these community at the beginning of the academic year.

**Free Supply of Dresses to School Boys.**

Two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all boy students studying in Standard I to VIII in Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools or residing as boarders in Government hostels run by the Department at the beginning of the academic year.

**Adhoc Merit Grant :**

The scheme of cash grant of Rs. 300 as adhoc merit grant to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe including Adi Dravidar converts to Christianity who have secured 60 per cent and above marks in S.S.L.C. Public Examination was continued this year also. The Scheme was extended to students who have at secured 60 per cent marks and above in the final year of Higher Secondary Examination also. The scheme was implemented through the Directors of School Education, and Collegiate Education, Madras.

**Free Supply of Text Books, note books and slates to students.**

Students studying in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools are supplied with text books, note books, and slates free of cost irrespective of their community. All students studying from Standard I to V are supplied with text books and note books excepting the students studying in Standards I, II and III for whom slates are supplied as writing material instead of note books. During 1985-86 about 2.23 lakhs school students benefited under this scheme.

**Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidars:**

There are 728 Government Hostels for Adi Dravidar Students in the State, with a sanctioned strength of 50,919 boarders.

Part-time tutors have been sanctioned for the hostel boarders in order to improve their standard of education and performance in their examinations by way of coaching and teaching. Besides, part time tutors have been

appointed exclusively for Namanar Institutions for Boy and Girls at Chidambaram and 3 posts of part-time tutors each one for Government College Boys Hostel at Madras, Tirunelveli and Salem.

The Government have fixed the rate of boarding charge as detailed below :—

- ✓ 1. High School hostels—Rs 60 p.m. in Madras and moffusil.
2. College and Industrial Hostels in Madras City Rs. 95 p.m.
3. College and Industrial hostels in Moffusil 80 p.m.

**Free supply of tools and appliance to technically trainee S.Cs./S.Ts./S.C. converts to Christianity.**

The scheme of supplying tools and appliances free of cost to S.Cs., S.Ts. and S.C. Converts to Christianity who have technical qualification, was formulated to enable them to settle down in their respective trades and out their livelihood from the same. During 1985-86 sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided in Budget and out of this a sum of Rs. 8.18 lakhs was spent and 1,519 beneficiaries benefitted under this scheme.

**Provision of drinking water facilities in Adi-Dravidar Colonies.**

With a view to supply potable water for drinking purposes to S.Cs., S.Ts. and S.C. Converted to Christianity drinking water wells are provided in their colonies.

✓ During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 16.51 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs made in the budget for providing drinking water wells in Adi-Dravidar Colonies and a sum of Rs. 1.10 lakhs was spent against Rs. 1.43 lakhs provided in the budget for providing drinking water wells in scheduled caste converted Christian Colonies.

**Provision of free house sites to Adi-Dravidars, Scheduled Tribes by acquisition of private lands.**

✓ The schemes of acquisition of private lands for the provision of house sites to the members of Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes was continued during 1985-86 also. During the year under report 751.78 acres of land was acquired and 13,106 house sites were made available and 17,949 pattas were distributed. A sum of Rs. 111.15 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

From the inception of the scheme upto the end of 31st March 1986 a total extent of 28,611.12 acres was acquired for provision of 4,60,490 house sites to Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes incurring a sum of Rs. 1,536.0 lakhs had been spent so far.)

**Rewards to intercaste married couples:**

The scheme of awarding incentives to intercaste married couples was continued during 1985-86. Gold Medals weighing 8 grams of 14 carat in addition to appreciation certificate are awarded. If the combined annual income of the couples is Rs. 6,000 and below, they are eligible for the cash grant of Rs. 300 and a sum of Rs. 4,000 in the form of 6 years National Savings Certificates jointly in the name of the couples. During the year 1985-86, 35 intercaste married couples benefited under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 14.40 lakhs was spent.

**Scheduled Tribes :**

**Education.**—183 Government Tribal Residential Schools and one non Residential School are maintained by the department. The details of the schools are furnished below:—

Serial number.	Category of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of residential boarders.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Primary Schools in Non-I. T. D. P. areas.	97	3,186
2	Primary Schools in I.T.D.P. areas.	60	4,835
3	Middle Schools .. ..	18	2,105
4	High Schools .. ..	3	725
5	Higher Secondary Schools ..	4	515
6	Non-Residential School ..	1	84
Total .. ..		183	11,450

Besides the above 183 G. T. R. Schools, 14 Government Tribal Boys Hostels with 665 boarders and 8 Government Tribal Girls Hostels with 240 Boarders are functioning. The total number of boarders in the hostels is 1,005. The admission of boarders in the Government hostels for Scheduled Tribes is done as indicated below:—

Scheduled Tribes—60 per cent.

Adi-Dravidars—30 per cent.

Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes—10 per cent.

The boarding charges fixed for the G. T. R. Schools and Tribal Hostels is Rs. 60 p.m. per boarder. The rate of food charges in the Tribal Subsidised hostels is Rs. 46 p.m. per boarder. The following 4 subsidised hostels for Scheduled Tribes are functioning.

110E-1-41

Serial number.	Name of school.	Number of grants.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Sri Sarguru Serva Samarasa Sangam G. T. R. School for Boys, Coonoor.	200
2	Sri Sarguru Serva Samarasa Sangam T. R. High School for Girls, Coonoor.	100
3	Takkar Baba Vidyalaya, Nerganimund ..	68
4	Sarguru Samarasa Elementary School, Kallar.	50
Total .. ..		418

Dresses, text books note books and slates are supplied to the boarders in Government Tribal Residential Hostels and Schools as in the case of Adj Dravidar Welfare Schools and hostels.

**Drinking Water Facilities to the Tribals:**

To provide protected drinking water in the areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, necessary provision is made in the budget every year. The scheme is implemented from the first five year plan period onwards. During the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been spent for sinking new drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 each and Ground Level Reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 15,000 each.

**Health :**

To cater to the medical needs of the scheduled tribes who live scattered in hilly and forest areas, 4 mobile medical units are functioning at Dindigul, Tuticorin (for Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts) Dharmapuri District and Ootacamund.

In the Budget for the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 3.461 lakhs was provided for the maintenance of mobile medical units.

**Communications :**

Formation of roads, link roads, culverts etc. in tribal areas are being attended to so as to provide easy access and communication to the near by towns, villages and markets from their abodes.

## APPROVED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE SERVICE

*Institutions under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920:*

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is entrusted with the custodial care, reformatory training and rehabilitation of the destitute uncontrollable young persons and youthful offenders placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 while the Police Department is in charge of the enforcement of the Act.

### I. Number of Institutions :

(1) *Approved Schools.*—There are nine Government Approved Schools, eight for boys and one for girls. Of the eight for boys, three are Senior Approved Schools intended for reception of young persons and youthful offenders while the others are junior Approved Schools intended for destitute and neglected children. The Government Approved Schools for girls at Madras receives both seniors and juniors.

Apart from the above nine Government Approved Schools there are 11 Private Approved Schools in the State run by voluntary agencies with Government grant. These private Junior Approved Schools receive only destitute, orphans and neglected children centres under the provisions of Section 29 of the Tamil Nadu Children Act 1920.

(2) *Reception Homes.*—The Reception Homes for boys and girls are for temporary custody of boys and girls during the period of trial and investigation of the cases by the competent Courts. These institutions are feeder institutions for the Approved Schools. There are 11 Government Reception Homes situated in Madras, Villupuram, Karaikudi, Tirunelveli Salem, Dharmapuri, Erode, Vellore and Tirchireppalli. There are two Reception Homes attached to the Approved Schools at Chengalpattu and Thanjavur. Besides, there are three Private Reception Homes at Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai.

(3) *After Care Homes.*—There are three long stay After Care institutions one for girls and women at Vellore and the two others for boys at Chengalpattu and Madurai,

(a) The Government After Care Home for Women, Vellore is purely intended to give shelter and further training to girls and women discharged from Approved Schools, Vigilance Institutions and State Jail for Women Vellore. There is an Industrial Training Unit (Garments and Holdall Making Training Unit) attached to it to impart training to these inmates in garments and holdall making.

(b) The After Care Home for Boys at Athur (Chengalpattu) and Madurai receive boys discharged from the Approved Schools. In the After Care Home at Chengalpattu boys are given training in Blacksmithy and book-binding.

(4) *Juvenile Guidance Bureau.*—There are three Juvenile Guidance Bureaux in Madras, Madurai and Vellore which held the Courts during trial of the Juveniles in these places by giving their suggestions and recommendations on the problem cases.

### II. Strength :

(1) *Approved Schools.*—There were 2, 278 boys and 664 girls in all Approved Schools at the beginning of the period on 1st April 1985. As many 2,149 boys and 77 girls were admitted and 2,406 boys and 126 girls were discharged leaving 2,021 boys and 615 girls at the close of the period i.e. on 31st March 1985.

(2) *Reception Homes.*—There were 637 boys and 121 girls in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the period i.e. on 1st April 1985 and as many as 7,413 boys and 316 girls were admitted and 7,427 boys and 415 girls were discharged leaving 623 boys and 21 girls in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1986.

(3) (a) *After Care Home for Girls, Vellore.*—On 1st April 1985 there were 78 girls in the Home. 55 girls were admitted 104 girls were discharged during the period. The strength of the home at the end of the financial year was 29 girls.

(b) *After Care Home for Boys, Madurai.*—On 1st April 1985, there were 16 boys in the Home. 32 boys were admitted and 32 boys were discharged during the period. There were 16 boys in the home on 31st March.

(c) *Government After Care Home for boys, Chengalpattu.*—On 1st April 1985 there were 25 boys in the Home, 69 boys were admitted and 57 boys were discharged during the year under report. There were 37 boys in the home on 31st March 1986.

### III. Conduct of the pupils:—

The conduct and behaviour of the pupils in all the institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year.

*Vocational Training.*—Besides general education, Vocational Training is also imparted to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trade are taught in the Government Approved Schools:—

Carpentry	.. ..	Book binding
Mechanised Carpentry	.. ..	Mat weaving
Handloom weaving	.. ..	Agriculture
Powerloom weaving	.. ..	Music (Vocal).
Tailoring	.. ..	Brass Band
Metal work	.. ..	Masonry
Blacksmithy	.. ..	Soap-making

*finance.*—The expenditure including the cost of new materials purchased for the Government and private Approved Schools, Reception Homes, After-Care Homes Juvenile Guidance Bureaux was Rs. 158.11 lakhs. The receipts through the industrial section, garden produce dairy farm, Band troupes and miscellaneous items were Rs. 7,52,430.

*General Remarks.*—As usual, the Reception Homes and Approved Schools established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 continued to run satisfactorily during the year under report. Much stress was laid on the rehabilitation of the Ex-pupils trained in the Approved Schools and a sizeable number of them have secured jobs in public and private sectors.

### SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS ACT, 1956.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service consists of mainly two branches—one relating to Approved Schools established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act 1920 and the other pertaining to Vigilance institutions established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1958.

I. The Homes are classified into the following three types in Tamil Nadu :—

- (1) Vigilance Homes/Correctional institutions.
- (2) Stri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Homes.
- (3) Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.
- (4) Unmarried Mother's Home.

(1) *Vigilance Home/Correctional Institutions.*—Is a long-stay institutions intended for reception, reconditioning or reformation and rehabilitation of convicted girls and women under the Provisions of the Act.

(2) *Stri Sadana Home/Protective Homes.*—is a long-stay institution intended for reception reconditioning or reformation and rehabilitation of girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothel homes and kidnapped cases those who had moral lapses or exposed to moral danger requiring protection under the provision of the Act.

(3) *Vigilance rescue shelters or vigilance reception Centres.*—Is a short-stay institutions intended for receiving girls and women who are under-trials in pursuance of the provisions of the suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls' Act for providing them intermediate custody. The short-stay institutions which were already in existence in the state have been styled as Vigilance Rescue Shelters while those sanctioned under the Social and Moral Hygienic programme as known as Vigilance Reception Centre. But, both mean the same.

All these are termed as Protective Home and correctional institution in general in the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act 1956 as amended in 1978.

(4) *Unmarried Mother's Home.*—Unmarried mother's home is intended for unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies. The institution is housed in the campus of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Mylapore, Madras separately. There is another

home of this kind run under the private organisation with Government aid known as St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adikajapuram, Tirunelveli District.

#### II. Details of the Institutions:

1. *Vigilance Homes/Correctional Institutions.*—There are two Vigilance one in Madras City and other in Madurai.

2. *Stri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Homes.*—There are four Rescue Homes/Protective Homes in the State at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore.

3. *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.*—There are five Vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the Government Vigilance Homes and Protective Homes at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and one Vigilance Reception Centre is housed in the premises of the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore North Arcot District).

Apart from the above, there is one non-statutory institution, Abhaya Nilayam functioning under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras which is intended for stranded women and girls who are in need of shelter.

#### III. Admissions and Disposals:

(1) *Vigilance Homes/Corrective Institutions.*—There were 223 adults and 6 children at the commencement of the year i.e. on 1st April 1985 in the Home. 70 adults and 3 children were admitted. 133 adults and 6 children discharged leaving 160 adults and 3 children at the end of the year.

(2) *Stri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Homes.* There were 64 adults at the commencement of the year i.e. on 1st April 1985, 133 adults were admitted 112 adults were discharged during the year under report. At the end of the year there were 85 adults.

(3) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.*—During the year under report 4488+103 children were admitted in all the Vigilance Rescue Shelters and Vigilance Reception centres attached to the long-stay institution.

(4) *Unmarried Mother's Home*.—There were 23 adults at the beginning of the year i.e., on 1st April 1985. 28 adults were admitted and 32 were discharged leaving 19 adults at the end of the year.

#### IV. Health of the Inmates.

The general health of the inmates continued to be satisfactory during the period under report.

#### Vocational Training :

1. *Government Vigilance Home, Sri Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mother's Home, Madras*.—Besides the general education, Vocational training in weaving, tailoring, embroidery and dress making, needle work, music, mat-weaving is imparted to the inmates. Job orders such as embroidery on ready-made garments (banians, sarees) are undertaken. The inmates working in the Unit are given 50 per cent of the wages earned by them and 50 per cent remitted into Government account. Thus the inmates are made to earn while they learn.

The inmates are trained and presented for various Government technical examinations such as tailoring, dress-making, embroidery, needle work, weaving and music.

The scheme for opening of power laundry sanctioned during the year 1984-85 will be implemented in 1986-87.

2. *Government Vigilance Home, Madurai*.—The inmates are given vocational training in embroidery, needle work and tailoring. They are also given training in domestic service and in gardening. Mat-weaving section has been started.

3. *Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli*.—Vocational training is imparted to the inmates in tailoring, needle work, embroidery and gardening.

4. *Government Protective Home, Salem and Coimbatore*.—The inmates are given training in Tailoring in these institutions.

5. *St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram*.—The inmates are trained in tailoring lace work, embroidery basket and garland making with palm leaves and toy-making with waste paper.

*Rehabilitation Programme*.—During the year under report inmates were rehabilitated as shown below,—

(1) Restored to parents, husbands, etc. ..	157
(2) Admitted into the Government After Care Home, Vellore.	31
(3) Sent to outside job .. .. .	65
	253

*Finance*.—The total expenditure of the institutions for the period from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986 was Rs. 24.67 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 41,425 was derived from the industrial section and other miscellaneous receipts.

*Visitors*.—The institutions were visited by the officials and non-officials from different walks of life connected with the social welfare field and all of them have commented the noble work done by these institutions.

In addition to the above as usual several students of the social work institutions in the State and post-graduate students of the Madras School of Social work and other colleges also visited the institutions under this Department which served as field work training centres for such students.

*Conclusion*.—The vigilance institutions continue to run satisfactorily during the period under report. In spite of all reformation and training given to these women and girls in these institutions, the question of their securing employment after their successful completion of training is causing great concern. It is very difficult to procure suitable jobs for the trained girls due to the stigma allached to them.

#### OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME.

The following categories under the Old Age Pension Scheme are implemented in this State for the grant of pension and other concessions 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) Scheme (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 Labourers) Scheme (with effect from 21st August 1981).

#### *Pension and other concession :*

The pension amount of Rs. 35 per month is sent to the Old Age Pensioners to their addresses through postal money order without deducting the money order commission of Rs. 1.30 which is borne by the Government.

As usual, during the year 1985-86, handloom Janatha Dhooties/Sarees were distributed to the Old Age Pensioners on the eve of Independence Day 1985 and Pongal Festival 1986. A total number of 99,053 dhooties, 3,56,303 colour sarees and 37,241 white sarees were distributed to them during 1985-86. Total value of these clothes were Rs. 1,07,15,547.25.

Free Nutritious Noon Meal is provided to the Old Age Pensioners daily, at the nearest Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme Centre. The cost of the noon meal per day per head is 93 paise (excluding the incidental charge). Besides, the Old Age Pensioners who are taking noon meal are supplied with 1/2 kg. of fine variety of rice per head per week. Those who are not taking noon meal are supplied with one K.G. of fine variety of rice per week.

#### Number of beneficiaries :

The number of beneficiaries under this scheme are as follows :—

Category.	Number.
(1)	(2)
(i) Old Age Pension (Normal) Scheme	1,42,729
(ii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Physically Handicapped) Scheme.	17,406

(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Widow) Scheme	79,826
(iv) Old age pension (Destitute Agricultural Labourers) Scheme	40,527
Total	2,80,488

#### Expenditure incurred :

The expenditure incurred under this scheme during the year 1985-86 are as follows :—

	RS.
(i) Old Age Pension (Normal)	5,75,77,000
(ii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Physically Handicapped and Destitute Widow).	3,94,80,000
(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Agricultural Labourers).	1,56,31,000
(iv) Money Order Commission	39,44,000
(v) Free supply of rice	1,01,11,000
(vi) Free supply of clothes	1,07,15,000

#### I. CHILD WELFARE:

##### Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme:

**Rural.**—At present 23,040 Child Welfare Centres in rural areas are implementing the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. An approximate number of 20.30 lakhs of children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ and 1.97 lakhs of Old Age Pensioners were covered under this scheme during 1985-86. 69,120 women are employed as Child Welfare Organisers and Child Welfare Assistants under this scheme.

**Urban.**—Out of the 5,500 CMNMP Centres sanctioned for urban in areas in the State-5,064 centres have been started in the 3 Corporations, 90 Municipalities and 8 Townships in the State upto 1985-88. An approximate number of 4 lakhs of children in the age group of 2+ to 4—and 34,415 Old Age Pensioners were covered under this Scheme during 1985-86. 5,064 women were employed as Child Welfare Organisers and 10,128 Child Welfare Assistants under this scheme.

ACHIEVEMENT DURING 1985-86.			
Physical.		Financial.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
5,500	5,064	38.16	37.61
	centres Rural and Urban.		

##### 2. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme :

Totally 39 ICDS projects sanctioned upto 1984-85 3 projects sanctioned during 1975-76, 27 projects sanctioned during 1982-83 and 9 projects sanctioned during 1983-84 are continued to function.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE.

In all the 39 projects, the following package of services is provided through the Anganwadi as usual :—

- (1) Supplementary nutrition ;
- (2) Immunisation ;
- (3) Health Check-up ;
- (4) Referral services ;
- (5) Nutrition and Health Education ; and
- (6) Non-formal Education.

In all the 39 projects the CMNMP feeding of children upto the age group of 2+ to 4+ and CARE Feeding for children below two years and pregnant and lactating women have been carried out. Thus benefiting totally 1,32,878 children in the CMNMP feeding and 70,785 children, 68,788 pregnant and lactating mothers under CARE feeding. Besides as usual the regular health check-up anti-natal and post-natal care and referrals are attended to. Further administering D.P.T., Vitamin 'A' capsules are also carried in this on going programme. The mass immunisation programme for D.P.V. and D.P.T. was conducted in 3 phases for all 39 projects during 1985-86 also.

1985 being the tenth year from the launching of I.C.D.S programme, the I.C.D.S. Decade was celebrated child are a warness campaign from October 1985 to December 1986 as per the guidelines of Government of India. Besides Inter State competition for the I.C.D.S. field personnel, baby shows community participation and evaluation test were conducted from State to Centre level and the best Child Development Project officers, Medical officers, Supervisors, ANMs and Anganwadi

workers will be sent to New Delhi for participation at the National level competition on hearing the date from Government of India.

*Expansion.*— Government of India have allotted 13 I.C.D.S. projects for 1985-86 under VII Five year Plan and Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned 13 rural projects in Pudukkottai District by amalgamating T.I.N. P. and O.M.N.M.P. centres. All the 13 projects started functioning from 1st May 1986.

The physical and financial target and achievement for 1985-86 are furnished below:—

Physical.		Financial.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Continuance of 39 projects (3900 centres).	39 projects continued with 3348 centres.	A.E.S.A. I.C.D.S. (Government of India Grant) 270.24	259.75
		A.E.J.F. I.C.D.S. (State Fund) 124.81	85.81

#### *Scheme for the Welfare of Destitute Children :*

The Government of India have started a scheme for the care and maintenance of Destitute Children by registered voluntary institutions. The scheme is based on cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children. The grant payable to the destitute homes started prior to 31st March 1979 has become the committed liability of the State Government. From 1st April 1979 the expenditure is met jointly by the State Government, Central Government and the Institute at the ratio of 45 : 45 : 10. Building grant of Rs. 1,50,000 is also provided for each cottage to accommodate the children.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 119.92 lakhs has been incurred towards this grant to 149 institutions. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 123 lakhs has been allotted to 149 institutions.

#### *Orphanage run by Government :*

This department runs 20 orphanages for orphan children in the age group of 5-10 years for 20 orphanages with a strength of 250 children each and 2 orphanages

with the Strength of 100 children each. The location of the orphanages are furnished below:—

1. Madras-3
2. Madras-10.
3. Kancheepuram.
4. Tiruvannamalai
5. Cuddalore.
6. Thanjavur.
7. Tiruchirappalli.
8. Pudukkottai.
9. Madurai.
10. Dindigul.
11. Manamadurai.
12. Sattur.
13. Ramanathapuram.
14. Sivaikuntam.
15. Nagercoil.
16. Dharmapuri.
17. Salem.
18. Erode.
19. Avinashi.
20. Udhagamandalam.
21. Gangavalli (Salem).
22. Thikkanamcode (Kanniyakumari).

The children in the orphanages are provided with free food, accommodation, clothing books and notebooks medical attention and developmental services of education They are also given coaching upto V Standard in the orphanage itself by the two Secondary Grade Teacher appointed in the orphanages and then sent them to the Government or Corporation or Municipal schools for higher Studies beyond V Standard.

Physical.		Financial.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
5,000	3,816	51,77,000	48,72,000

#### II. WOMENS WELFARE.

1. *Service Homes.*—Six Service homes each at Tambaram Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Tiruppathur in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District are functioning under the control of this Department The aims is to cater to poor widows, deserted wives, destitute women and physically handicapped women in the age group of 18 to 40 years and train them upto Higher Secondary Course, Typewriting and Shorthand. The inmates are allowed to stay with two or three children for a maximum period of 3 years in Service

home. The inmates and children are provided with free food, accomodation, clothing, text books and note books and medical care at the expens of State Government.

The physical and financial target and achievement for 1985-86 are as follows :—

Physical.		Financial.	
Target.	Achivement.	Target.	Achievement.
		RS.	RS.
765 adults.	491 adults.	27,34,000	21,21,000
265 children.	122 children.		

2. *Teacher Training Institute.*—Teacher Training Institute which was started during 1966-67 at Tambaram, is now functioning at Pallavaram with Junior and Senior sections with a strength of 40 in each section to impart training for 2 years Diploma in Teacher Training The Women in the age group of 18 to 30 years who have passed X Standard through departmental Services Homes and Voluntary Institutions aided by State Government through this department are being admitted in this Institute. During the training period of 2 years the trainees are provided with a stipend of Rs. 75 per head.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
RS.	RS.		
2,21,000	1,72,000	80 Trainees.	78 Trainees.

3. *Hostels for Working Women.*—In order to recognise the need for security and safety of working women, 6 hostels exclusively for working women at Guindy, Egmore (Madras), Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Hoşur (Dharmapuri district and Tuticorin (Chidambaranar district) each with a strength of 50 except Egmore which has a strength of 35 are functioning under the control of this department. The expenditure towards payment of pay towards staff and rent of the hostel building are met initially from Government funds. The mess and electricity charges are borne by the inmates of the hostel on the basis of dividing system. Similarly rent is also borne by the inmates on the lines of same principles.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	3,39,000	285 Working Women.	190 Working Women.

4. *Mahalir Mantrams.*—There are 11,360 Mahalir Mantrams with an Upper Ceiling limit of 30 Mantrams per panchayat Union to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mantrams cutting across the various social and economic barriers. The convenors who are incharge of the Mahalir Mantrams are being paid an honorarium of Rs. 15 per quarter. An expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per annum is being allowed in each block under Social Welfare funds towards the honorarium of convenors and various activities i.e. conducting of training camp for women on nutritious food demonstration baby shows, educational tour and distribution of books for social education.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	RS.	
15,07,000	15,05,000	11,360	11,360

*Free Supply of text books and Note books to the Children of Widows.*

The scheme for the free supply of text books and note books was started from 1978-79 to benefits children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000—per annum at the rate of Rs. 15 per child studying in elementary schools, Rs. 40 per child in middle School and Rs. 60 per child in High School. This scheme has been extended to cover children studying in Higher Secondary School from 1981-82. A provision of one lakh at the rate of Rs. 100 per child has been made to benefit 1,000 children studying in Higher Secondary Schools every year.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
2,12,000	2,12,000	4,070 Children	4,623 Children

*Financial assistance for Marriage of the daughter of poor Widows.*—In order to render help to destitute widows

in arranging the marriage of their daughters between the age groups of 18 and 30 years Government launched a Welfare Scheme in 1981-82 to provide financial assistance of their family income is less Rs. 3,000 per annum. Only one daughter of the widows is eligible for this financial assistance. The beneficiaries are selected by the concerned District Collectors in rural district and by the Director of Social Welfare Department in respect of Madras City.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
1,15,000	11,15,000	1,115 widows	1,115 widows

**7. Marriage assistance to Orphan Girls.**—In order to assist girls who are themselves poor orphans a separate scheme has been sanctioned by the Government to grant marriage assistance for 1,000 orphan girls at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary from the year 1985-86. This benefit will be extended to orphan girls between 18 and 30 years of age, whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 33 per year and to only one girl in the household.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
3,43,000	3,23,000	1,000	323

#### Welfare of the Handicapped.—

The handicapped constitute a significant percentage of the total population. Government's efforts and support are needed to get them rehabilitated and make them lead a normal and useful life.

Several schemes are implemented for the Welfare of the handicapped in the fields of education, training employment including self-employment, free supply of aids etc. A budget provision of Rs. 187 lakhs was made for the year 1985-86.

The list of achievement is as follows for the year 1985-86.

#### Education.—

Keeping in view the Special requirements, Government are running 51 Special schools for the handicapped, out of which 25 are Government schools and the remaining are Government aided schools. The break-up details of the Special schools functioning in the State are as follows:—

Serial number.	category. (2)	Government. (3)	Aided. (4)
1	School for the Blind .. ..	11	9
2	School for the Deaf .. ..	9	11
3	Schools for the Leprosy affected.	..	1
4	Schools for the Mentally Retarded children.	1	2
5	Teacher Training School .. ..	1	2
6	School for the Orthopaedically handicapped	1	1
7	Municipal School for Deaf at Coimbatore and Karaikal.	2	..
		25	26

**Home for the aged.**—Government in their orders No. 2576 Social Welfare Department, dated 4th November 1984 has issued orders for revival of the Home for the aged at Tiruchirapalli which was closed during October 1982 with a strength of 25 beneficiaries. Accordingly this Home has been started on 17th January 1985.

Both men and women who are above the age of 60 years and have a monthly income upto Rs. 350 will be eligible to join this Home. Each inmate should pay a sum of Rs. 140 per month towards mess and rent.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
38,000	30,000	25	4

About 4,500 handicapped children are studying in these schools with free boarding and lodging facilities.

**Scholarship.**—8,400 handicapped children studying from Standard to VIII received State Government Scholarship ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90 for purchase of books and Notebooks to the tune of Rs. 3.87 lakhs during 1985-86.

1,763 handicapped students studying from Standard IX received Government of India Scholarship to the tune of Rs. 15.48 lakhs, the Scholarship amount ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 170 per mensem.

2. **Training.**—(i) 30 blind persons were trained in the trades of fitter, book-binding and Welder at the Government Industrial Training centre for the Blind, Guindy.

(ii) 10 Deaf students were trained in the trade of Fitter in the Special Section in I.T.I., Guindy.

(b) **Training of Teachers to teach Handicapped Children.**—27 teachers were given training to teach the blind at the Regional Training Centre Special Section in the Government Higher Secondary School for the blind at Poonamallee.

(2) 10 teachers were trained to teach the Deaf at the Little Flower Convent School for the Deaf, Madras.

(3) 20 teachers were trained to teach the mentally retarded at Bala Vihar, Madras.

3. **Employment Self Employment.**—Handicapped were assisted to set up bunk-stalls with a Government subsidy ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 in various places in the city and in mofussal. The amount of subsidy released during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 94,000.

(ii) The Rehabilitation Home with Sheltered Workshop for the blind continued to function with 26 blind Women and they were given training and employment in the weaving chalk making unit. The scheme of extension of un-employment allowance to the un-employed blind was continued to be implemented by the Department of Employment and Training with the funds of the Department of Social Welfare during 1985-86. 70 un-employed blinds were assisted under this scheme. 3,603 handicapped were assisted through the 5 Regional Rehabilitation Centres at Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur, Madurai and Coimbatore. The Modern Training-cum-production workshop, Muttukkadu continued to function with 6

handicapped workers. Efforts are made to find place ment for these workers. Whenever bulk orders are received the work is carried out with outside labourers.

4. *Aids and appliances.*—(1) 133 Tri-cycles were supplied free of cost at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Orthopaedically handicapped persons.

(2) 100 wheel chairs were supplied free of cost to paralytic patients at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

(3) 10,419 hearing aids were supplied free of cost to all patially deaf in the State including the School going children at a cost of Rs. 41.68 lakhs.

#### TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Social Welfare Board provides financial aid and technical guidance to Voluntary Organisations to improve, expand to strengthen their existing services to start and experiment new services, etc. The grant-in-aid programme of the Board over a wide range of services for the welfare of women, children, old and handicapped.

The Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board, unlike other Boards, is working on a unique pattern of having been integrated with the Directorate of Social Welfare in 1961. It enabled proper co-ordination and understanding between the Government and the Board and the Voluntary Organisations.

The details of programme of the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board are given below :—

1. *Annual Grant and Plan period Grant.*—Grants to the registered Voluntary Welfare Institutions are given on a year to year 50 per cent matching grant basis for running Balwadi, Homes, for children and handicapped, Old Age Homes, Family Welfare Services, Craft Programme, Rehabilitation Programme, Children's Clinic, etc., Rs. 5,000 per annum is the ceiling amount under Annual Grant and Rs. 10,000 per annum under plan period grant. About 243 Institutions benefiting 7,316 beneficiaries are aided under Annual Grant with a grant of Rs. 4.52 lakhs and 33 Institutions with a grant of Rs. 2.78 lakhs to benefit 2,040 beneficiaries has been sanctioned under Plan period Grant during 1985-86.

#### Annual Grant :

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1985-86	243	243	4.52	4.52

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

#### Plan Period :

1985-86	33	33	2.78	2.78
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2. *Manila Mandal.*—It is a rural project continuation of welfare extension project by local Mahalir Mantrams. The Board meets 75 per cent of the expenditure. 16 Institutions are running 35 centres in villages. Balwadi, Nutrition, Social Education and Craft training are the main activities of the project. A sum of Rs. 1.29 lakhs for 1985-86 was sanctioned. 1,065 children are benefited.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1985-86	16.35 Centres.	16.35 Centres.	1.29	1.29

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

#### TAMIL NADU ADI-DRAVIDAR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

This Corporation came into existence with effect from 15th February 1974 with the main object to promote the standard of living in Adi-Dravidar families. Now this Corporation consists of two wings (1) Technical Wing ; (2) Economic development wing. The activities of this Corporation have been implemented by 8 Division Offices in Technical Wing and 19 District Development Offices, each one to district by Economic Development Wing.

The main objectives of the corporation are:

- (i) To provide housing facilities to Adi-Dravidars in the State of Tamil Nadu ;
- (ii) To undertake construction of hostels, schools Community halls, balwadies, etc., for Adi-Dravidars ;
- (iii) To implement Economic Development Scheme to benefit the Adi-Dravidars to lift them above to poverty line ;

(iv) To undertake any specific item of work relating to the upliftment of Adi-Dravidars entrusted to the Corporation by the Government from time to time.

(i) *Activities of Economic Development Wing of TAHDCO*—With the above object in view this Corporation in Collaboration with Nationalised, Scheduled and Co-operative Banks have formulated the following schemes :—

**I. Margin Money.**

- II. (a) Special Central Assistance Programme ;  
(b) Cluster Development Programme ;  
(c) Tubewells Scheme ; and  
(d) Urban Self Employment and Training Programme.

**III. Petty Trade Loan Schemes**

- IV. (a) Housing Programme for Adi Dravidas,  
(b) Tribal Housing.

**I. Margin money loan :**

This is a soft loan carrying 4 per cent interest lent to the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries through the Nationalised Banks matched with their loan for Economic Development of Scheduled Caste people on viable and workable Schemes by this Corporation so as to reduce the heavy interest burden on the scheduled caste beneficiaries. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 39.10 lakhs has been given as Margin money loan to 10,111 scheduled castes beneficiaries under Individual and Group Schemes, through Nationalised Bank.

**II. Special Central Assistant Scheme :**

(a) This is a grant from Government of India received by State Government and given as assistance for the Economic development programmes drawn for Scheduled caste families. This grant is released to various departments based on the project reports of the department concerned for improving the economic condition of the scheduled caste families.

During 1985-86, the following schemes were sanctioned to benefit about 6,600 scheduled caste families for a total outlay of Rs. 371.15 lakhs.

(b) *Cluster Development Programme* : A special poverty alleviation programme is drafted for a group of colonies on a Cluster approach to economically improve the conditions of Scheduled Caste families, with the technical assistance of the various departments.

(c) *Tubewells Scheme*—Wherever there is a contiguous block of lands, belonging to scheduled caste families, irrigation facilities have been made to these lands by sinking borewells with lift irrigation facilities, with the assistance of the Tube well Corporation.

So far 55 deep bore wells with pumpsets were completed at a cost of Rs. 73.06 lakhs to facilitate irrigation facilities to 1207.26 acres of land to benefit 1,196 families.

(d) *Urban Development Schemes*.—To ameliorate the economic condition of scheduled caste families living in Urban limits like Municipal and Corporation areas, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 70.00 lakhs for self employment programme to benefit 3,500 Scheduled Caste families living in urban area and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for giving occupational oriented Training for 1,500 beneficiaries living in urban areas.

Thus during the year 1985-86 a total of 3,771 beneficiaries were given assistance under self Employment Programme and 1,478 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries were given training.

**III. Petty Trade Loan Scheme :**

This was originally given as interest free loan to Schedule Caste families. Government have since revamped the Scheme and the revamped petty trade Subsidy-cum-loan has been transferred to the TAHDCO to be implemented with the Bank loan assistance (50 per cent) matched with Margin money loan assistance (25 per cent) of this Corporation and Subsidy loan from Government 25 per cent. During 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 11.11 lakhs have been spent as subsidy benefiting 1,177 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families.

**IV. Housing Programme :**

Under this Scheme 6,608 houses have been completed during the year 1985-86.

*Technical Wing*.—The Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation, consists of Eight Engineering Divisions.

These 8 Divisions are taking works of construction of hostels for scheduled castes girls and boys, school buildings, community halls, fishermen houses, teachers quarters under tribal area, Sanitary workers quarters, cluster development building works such as, rural textile centre, Nepali loom centre, hand made paper units, foot wear unit, chamber brick kiln, etc., special component plan building works such as rural textiles centre, nepali loom centre, hand made paper unit, foot wear units, etc, and other deposit works, given to TAHDCO by other department, which approaches TAHDCO for construction of building work.

During the year 1985-86 the technical wing of TAHDCO had completed 533 buildings under the various schemes.

The financial achievement under the above scheme is 631.36 lakhs during 1985-86.

## TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.



Madurai Cane and Bamboo Products Worker's Co-operative Society, Thafhaneri.

Members  
40

Project Cost  
Rs. 1.00 lakh.

20% Margin Money Assistance by TABCEDBO  
Rs. 0.2 lakh.



## TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Government ordered the formation of this Corporation in 1980 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores divided into 10 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 100 each. This Corporation was registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 16th November 1981.

The main object of this Corporation is to uplift the economic condition of the people belonging to down-trodden Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities by selecting suitable and economically viable schemes recommended by the district official of various departments. The beneficiaries are selected mostly from the IRDP list and they are brought under Co-operative fold by the department concerned. This Corporation is providing Margin money Assistance to Schemes not exceeding 20 per cent of the capital cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in the case of individuals and Rs. 25,000 in the case of Cooperative societies.

The main activities of this Corporation during the year 1985-86 are detailed below :—

### *Augmentation of Finance of this corporation :*

The major constraint facing the Corporation in the implementation of the scheme is "inadequate finance", when the Company was formed it was proposed to release the entire share capital of Rs. 10 crores in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. However after 3 years of working, the Company was given a share capital of Rs. 30 lakhs only. Schemes costing Rs. 10 crores requiring margin money assistance of Rs. 2 crores for the year 1984-85 and schemes costing Rs. 80 crores requiring margin money assistance of Rs. 16 crores of the year 1985-86 were formulated and sent to Government for approval. However the Government released a share capital of Rs. 10 lakh only in April 1985.

In G.O. Ms. No. 519, Social Welfare Department, dated 24th March 1987, the Government sanctioned an interest free loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation as detailed below :—

(a) For administrative expenses of the Corporation Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(b) For implementation of schemes pending with the Corporation—Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

The total number of families expected to be benefitted by the implementation of these schemes was 12,362 for the year 1984-85 and 1,11,200 for the year 1985-86. Discussions were held with the officials of NABARD and IDBI with a view to explore the possibilities of getting refinance assistance from these financial institutions. The Chairman held discussions with the Hon'ble Minister for Backward Classes on 11th October 1985 and the need for provision

of sufficient funds immediately at the disposal of the Corporation for implementation of the schemes was explained to him. A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores was sought to be released immediately for taking up Industrial Co-operative schemes and Milch Animal scheme during the current year.

The orders of Government are awaited.

### *Implementation of schemes :*

There are 27 Industrial Co-operative Schemes under active implementation by this Corporation during the year with a capital cost of Rs. 125 lakhs requiring margin money assistance Rs. 25 lakhs benefiting 1,231 families.

The Corporation has also formulated 431 schemes including milch animal schemes with a capital cost of 1,236 lakhs requiring margin money assistance of Rs. 238 lakhs benefiting 17,035 families for implementation during the year.

During this year, the Corporation could not release the entire 20 percent margin money assistance to these societies due to the constraint available in the Memorandum of Association limiting the sanction to Rs. 25,000 only per society.

With a view to achieve real impact in the rural areas, a scheme for provision of margin money assistance to purchase milch animals by poor people belonging to Backward Classes was formulated by this Corporation. The discussion the Chairman had with the District Collectors and other officials revealed encouraging response from them for the implementation of this popular scheme. Despite of the handicaps of the absence of field staff the Chairman and the Officers of the Corporation visited the districts frequently and held discussions with the District Collectors and other District Officers for reviewing the schemes and formulating new ones.

### *Amendment to the memorandum of Association :*

The areas of activity is also restricted in providing margin money assistance only. Hence, the Corporation could not take up major schemes of its own for providing required margin money assistance to schemes costing above Rs. 1.75 lakhs. The object clause of the Memorandum of Association was therefore sought to be amended suitably by removing the ceiling on margin money and to include necessary provision to enable the Corporation to take up construction work, manufacturing or marketing activities on more flexible and operating terms.

The Corporation faces a similar constraint in view of a clause in the Memorandum of Association limiting the margin money assistance to Rs. 25,000 only per Co-operative Society.

## TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN.

The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women came into being in December 1983, with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 1.00 Crore. (Incorporated as a Public Limited Company on the 9th December 1983). The paid-up share capital of this fully owned Government Corporation is Rs. 1,000 lakhs only. The main objectives of this Corporation are to generally plan, promote, undertake and assist programmes in all fields such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education, Village and Cottage Industries, which will enable women to earn a better living and also to help them to improve their standard of living.

2. The activities of this Corporation during the year 1985-86 are narrated below:—

1. In order to promote talent among women, this Corporation has conducted various Demonstration-cum-Training Programmes for women entrepreneurs in urban and rural areas.

II. This Corporation has taken up implementation of the scheme of distribution of milch animals to 100 women beneficiaries each in Ramanathapuram and Madurai Districts at a total cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. Out of this total cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided as subsid. Similarly, this Corporation has taken up implementation of another scheme for distribution of sheep units to 200 women beneficiaries each in Madurai and Pudukottai Districts at a total cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs, which includes a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs as subsidy.

III. This Corporation has set up the following four production units in the Service Home Complex, Tambaram Sanatorium. Training was imparted to women beneficiaries selected mostly from the weaker sections of the Society and absorbed in the units as workers after training:—

Name of the Production Unit.	Number of women beneficiaries	Total cost of the Project (Rs. in lakhs)	Source of Finance.	Amount. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Modern Offset Printing Press-cum-Binding Unit.	75	24.00	1 NORAD Aid	6.00
			2 S C A. Funds	11.25
			3 Special Programme funds	6.75
			Total	24.00
2. Educational Aids and Furniture Unit	50	13.24	1 NORAD Aid .. ..	3.00
			2 Special Programme Funds	4.24
			3 Institutional Finance ..	6.00
			Total	13.24
3. Screen Printing Unit	23	5.40	TNCDWS own Funds.	
4 Electronics Unit	15	5.94	TNCDW'S own Funds.	

IV. This Corporation has also successfully implemented the Government of India's Special programme for the development of women and children in the rural areas, popularly known as "DWCRA" in Periyar and Dharmapuri Districts, with the active association of Rural Development Department. The progress of achievement under this scheme during 1985-86 in both Periyar and Dharmapuri Districts is given below :

Name of the district.	Total number of groups formed upto 1985-86.	Actual number of women beneficiaries.	Total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1 Periyar .. .. .	100	1,935	15.600
2 Dharmapuri .. .. .	100	1,753	15.200
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>200</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>30.800</b>

The activities under the "DWCRA" programme includes Flori-culture, Mat-weaving, Poultry farming, Sheep rearing, Coir-making Appalam production, Polythene cover making Sericulture, Dairying, Clay-coll making Khadi Weaving, Carpet making, etc. among others

V. During the year 1985-86 this Corporation has implemented another important scheme for setting up of Small Village level units through Sixteen Sarvodaya Sangams, recognised and aided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to provide regular and continuous employment to about 1400 rural poor women beneficiaries of which nearly 19 per cent beneficiaries belong to the Adi-Dravida Community. The total cost of the above scheme is Rs. 162.805 lakhs, as detailed below :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
I. Building and Machineries ..	91.110
II. Merging Money Assistance from TNCDW Limited ..	17.923
III. Bank Loan .. .. .	63.772
<b>Grand total</b> ..	<b>162.805</b>

VI. This Corporation has also taken up another special project to bring out a Special publication as part of a research study about the women in Tamil Nadu to be titled as "Women in Tamil Nadu: A Profile", with the financial assistance from "UNICEF" and the Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikannal. Most of the works connected with this project have been completed during the year under report.

VII. During the year 1985-86, this Corporation has formulated a project proposal for setting up of a printing press-cum-binding Unit at Sivakasi to provide regular employment to 150 women beneficiaries of whom 75 will be physically handicapped and another category of 75 women selected from the families of the child labourers at a total cost of Rs. 52.90 lakhs.

VIII. During the year 1985-86, this Corporation has also undertaken the supply of Educational charts, maps, slates, books, etc. to 5,000 nursery schools situated in 78 panchayat unions in this State.

#### TAMIL NADU INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROJECT.

The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project was negotiated with the World Bank in February—March 1980 and a loan agreement for U.S. \$ 32 Million signed on 12th May 1980.

The total outlay on the Project is Rs. 55.78 crores. The component-wise break up for the total Project cost is as follows :—

##### Scope and Strategy of the Project.

The Project aims to increase the efficiency coverage and impact of the Government's nutrition and health efforts. This is to be accomplished principally by systematic concentration on the nutritionally most vulnerable population group viz., children aged 6—36 months. The project will also improve the focus, quality and reach of nutrition related services for other groups at high nutritional risk, pregnant and nursing women and older pre-school children.

Component.	(Rupees in Crores.)
1 Nutrition Delivery Services .. .. .	25.87
2 Rural Health Services .. .. .	24.40
3 Nutrition Communication .. .. .	3.29
4 Monitoring and Evaluation .. .. .	1.08
5 Project Co-ordination .. .. .	1.14
<b>Tot</b> ..	<b>55.78</b>

Out of the total project cost of Rs. 55.78 crores (U.S. \$ 66.401 Millions) the I.D.A. credit assistance will be Rs. 27 crores (U.S. \$ 32 Millions) representing roughly 50 per cent of total project cost.

**Functioning of the Project :**

The project is implemented on a block by block basis phased over 5 years in the 173 blocks of the 9 project districts namely Madurai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Anna, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chengalpattu.

The project started functioning from October 1980 onwards. The Project which is to terminate on 30th June 1986 has since been extended upto 31st March 1988.

The Community Nutrition Centre under Nutrition Delivery Services component is the focal point through which all the services are rendered at the village level. It is established at the rate of one centre for every 1,500 population and each centre is under the charge of a Community Nutrition Worker. At this rate, 9,000 centres have been opened. All the children in the age group of 6—36 months are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women.

Supplementary feeding is provided to support nutrition education to the mothers. The energy food is presently being obtained from Karnataka State Agro-Corporation Products Limited, Bangalore.

The beneficiaries under the project as on February 1986 (Pre-Bifurcation) were as follows :—

Serial number.	Details of beneficiaries.	Tirunelveli.	North Arcot.	Pudukkottai.	Ramanathapuram.	Madurai.	Chengalpattu.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						(IN LAKHS.)	
1	Number of children in 6—36 months.	1.20	1.53	0.46	1.07	1.30	0.73
2	Number of children in 6—36 months weighed.	1.06	1.38	0.40	0.98	1.33	0.62
3	Number of children eligible for nutrition intervention.	0.30	0.33	0.11	0.27	0.36	0.18
4	Number of children receiving supplement.	0.29	0.33	0.11	0.26	0.36	0.18
5	Number of children given vitamin A.	0.11	0.15	0.04	0.13	0.23	0.03
6	Number of children dewormed.	0.28	0.22	0.10	0.22	0.28	0.13
7	Number of pregnant and Nursing Women receiving supplement.	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.04

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.

**Health Services Component :**

The Health Component is operated through the Multi-purpose Health Workers positioned in the Health Sub-Centres established in the project areas as part of the system adopted state-wise. Every 5,000 population will have one Health Sub-Centre manned by one female and one male Multi-purpose Health Workers. Under Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project 1,600 Health Sub-Centres are

to be constructed in the project areas, over a period of 5 years. 1,118 buildings have been completed upto the year 1985-86. The work on the remaining 482 centres is in progress.

**Communication Component :**

The communication component of the project has continued to give communications support and guidance to field staff.

**Food Production Centres :**

Two hundred new food production centres were started out of which 100 centres produce 100 Kgs. supplementary food per month and 100 produce 800 Kgs. supplementary food per month.

**Mass Communication Activities :**

Conduct of multi media educational campaign on weighing.

A campaign on weighing was organised through out the Project area.

**Conduct of Multi Media Educational Campaign on Immunization.—**

A campaign on immunization was organised at Madurai and other non-project districts namely Coimbatore and Erode.

3. **Production of 35 mm motivational colour film on immunization.**—A motivational film on immunization 'Puthiyathor Ulagam Seivom' was produced and screened in all the theatres in Project areas.

4. **Participation in Exhibitions and Fairs.**—In Madurai, Tirunelveli and North Arcot District component participated in the exhibitions and had special pavilions.

**Conduct of Workshops/Orientation sessions, etc.**

1. Block level Co-ordination workshop for the health and nutrition staff were organised in all the Project Districts.

2. Orientation session for the Presidents of Women's Working Group were conducted at the Block level throughout the Project areas.

3. Village Leaders Information sessions were held in each C.N.C. village throughout the Project areas.

4. C.N.Is Review Sessions were conducted for the C.N.Is. of North Arcot, Chengalpattu and Tirunelveli Districts.

5. C.N.S. Review sessions were conducted for the C.N.S. of North Arcot, Chengalpattu and Tirunelveli districts.

6. C.N.S. and H.S. Co-ordination workshops were held at the HUD level in North Arcot district, Chengalpattu and Tirunelveli districts.

7. Problem solving sessions for the C.N.W.S, were held in Madurai district.

8. Workshops for the mothers involved in food production activity were conducted at Taluk level in all the 9 districts.

**Evaluation and Monitoring Evaluation :**

Evaluation component conducts Base Line sample survey in each of the project districts prior to implementation of the project. These surveys are conducted, 3 months before implementation in each district.

**Future of the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project:**

(i) The project which is scheduled to be completed by 30th June 1986 has since been extended to the World Bank upto 31st March 1988 as some of the activities like civil works (construction of Health Sub-Centres), etc. are still to be completed.

(ii) In order to make use of the past experience of this Project and also to utilise the vast infrastructure already created under Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project-I a proposal has been sent to Government of India for starting of Second Nutrition Project to cover the remaining districts of Tamil Nadu. The proposed Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project-II will also cover pre-school education, family welfare programme, etc.

**WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES****Introduction :**

The formation of a separate Directorate of Backward Classes in 1969 to look after the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities headed by an I.A.S. Officer, followed by the posting of Backward Classes Welfare Officers at the district level are the first step taken to promote the welfare of Backward Classes. Since then, the ambit of welfare measures undertaken by the State Government for the betterment of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities had enlarged manifold.

2. In Tamil Nadu various welfare measures, departmental schemes had been initiated by the Government with their focus on alleviating poverty and unemployment and for promoting the Welfare of Backward Classes.

These are broadly grouped under the following heads :—

- I. Education.
- II. Economic upliftment
- III. Health, Housing and other schemes.

The most important scheme for the advancements of the backward classes in education, educational programmes provide a package of incentives and concessions like scholarships, midday meals, hostels, running of schools, supply of clothing, boarding grants, award of prizes, and houses for teachers, etc. As many as 23 specific schemes had been undertaken in the State to promote the educational and economic condition of the backward classes.

Programmes on economic uplift includes supply of tools and implements, running cottage industries and providing training in various cottage industries etc.

Programmes of health, housing and other schemes includes provision of house-sites, housing facility to denotified communities, construction of dhobikana, giving training to young law graduates, in the administration of justice and providing training in job oriented courses and running hostels for them, etc. Brief details of important schemes implemented by this Department are below :-

#### 1. Scholarships and Stipends :

Recognizing that the educational upliftment of the Backward Classes holds the key for their over all advancement, the Government had been paying special attention to this aspect. The grant of scholarships to students is all embracing in the expenditure on tuition fees, special fees, cost of books, examination fees and boarding and lodging charges at prescribed rates.

The schemes consists of the following :-

(a) Prematric scholarships in the form of select text books from IV standard onwards to Denotified Communities and from IX standard to Backward Classes.

(b) Post-matric scholarships in the form of cash is given to the college students. The annual parental income for getting these scholarships is Rs. 5,000.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 364.57 lakhs was spent on these schemes benefiting 2,94,056 students.

#### 2. Midday Meals (C.M.N.M.P.)

Children in the age group of 5 + to 15 studying in Denotified Community schools run by this department were fed under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme Scheme. A sum of Rs. 26.88 lakhs were spent on this scheme benefiting 46,061 students.

#### 3. Hostels :

Denotified Communities and Backward Classes students whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000,- are admitted in the hostels for high school/College/I.T.Is. run by this department. Boys within a distance of 8 Km. are not admitted into these hostels, while the girls within this distance limit is admitted. The food charges are payable for 10 months in a year. This department runs 543 hostels. Rates of food charges allowed are as follows :-

	In City.	In Mofussil.
	RS.	RS.
College Hostels .. ..	95	80
High School Hostels ..	60	60
I.T.I. Hostels .. ..	95	80

Of these, 84 hostels are for denotified communities and 459 are for backward classes. Of these 48 are for college boys and 22 for college girls. These hostels were maintained at a total expenditure of Rs. 333.06 lakhs benefiting 31,803 students.

#### 4. Boarding Grants :

Students staying in hostels run by private managements were also awarded subsidy called boarding grants at Rs. 45 p.m. in Madras City, district headquarters and in taluk headquarters and at Rs. 40 in other places. A sum of Rs. 8.77 lakhs was spent on this scheme during 1985-86.

#### 5. Clothing :

Two sets of dresses are supplied in a year to all pupils studying upto VIII standard in the schools run for the benefit of Denotified Communities. Likewise two sets of dresses are supplied in a year to all inmates of high school hostels run by this department. A sum of Rs. 40.32 lakhs was spent for this scheme during 1985-86 benefiting 72,420 students.

#### 6. Schools :

The Government have been paying special attention to the educational advancement of the Backward Classes. Education is the main instrument for the over all advancement of the Backward Classes. Recognising this aspect, the Government are running schools, maintaining hostels and extending financial assistance even upto Post Graduate level through offer of scholarships.

This department ran 2 Higher Secondary Schools, 8 High Schools, 36 Higher Elementary Schools and 231 Elementary Schools in the districts of Madurai, Ramana-thapuram, Tirunelveli, Kamaraj, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Dharmapuri, North Arcot and South Arcot. 52,573 students were studying in these schools. A sum of Rs. 217.78 lakhs was spent during 1985-86 for running these schools.

#### 7. Construction of School Buildings :

Laboratory building for 2 schools were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.33 lakhs at Nattarmangalam and Checkanurani.

#### 8. Award of Prizes to Pupils :

Every year prizes are awarded to backward classes/denotified community students who secure the highest percentage of marks at the State level as follows :-

(i) +2 Examination and S.S.L.C. (State Level) first ranking boy and first ranking girl.

(ii) S.S.L.C. Examination I, II, III Prizes and VIII standard first and II prizes.

One first prize and one second prize for those who secure the first rank and the second rank in each district. This enables to develop a spirit of competition among Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. A sum of Rs. 0.16 lakh was spent for awarding prizes to 184 students.

#### 9. Agriculture :

The agriculturists (Denotified Community) who own not more than 2.00 acres of land are given subsidy of Rs. 2,500 for sinking irrigation wells. A sum of Rs. 0.58 lakh was spent for this purpose during 1985-86 which benefited 39 families.

#### 10. Supply of Tools and Implements :

Poor barbers and dhobies who are engaged in their traditional occupations are supplied with iron boxes and barber kits. Boyars are supplied with stone cutting equipments. Tools costing Rs. 137.15 with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 177 Social Welfare Department, dated 29th January 1987, were supplied to barbers. An iron box costing Rs. 443.10 with reference to G. O. Ms. No. 1397, Social Welfare Department, dated 29th May 1986 were supplied to dhobies and stone cutting tools worth Rs. 200 with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 716, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th March 1985 were supplied to boyars. A sum of Rs. 15.96 lakhs was spent for supplying these tools to 4,380 beneficiaries.

	Number of beneficiaries.
Dhobies ..	3,150
Barbers ..	730
Boyars ..	500
Total ..	<u>4,380</u>

#### 11. Training to Denotified communities :

Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops were run for imparting training to Denotified Community people and these institutes had been transferred to the Department of Employment and Training, Madras to be run as I.T.Is. (after upgrading them). The expenditure for these workshops are met by this department. A sum of Rs. 12.27 lakhs was spent on these workshops.

#### 12. Construction of Dhobikanas :

Dhobikanas are provided for the benefit of washermen Community who are engaged in their traditional occupation, for their better living conditions in towns, municipalities and town nanchayat areas. The Government provides a subsidy of 75 per cent of the construction and the balance being met by the local body and beneficiaries at the rate of 20 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. So far 64 dhobikanas had been constructed. A sum of Rs. 1.97 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1985-86 for completing the old works.

#### 13. Provision of House-sites :

House-sites are provided by acquiring lands to the people belonging to the barbers, dhobies, oddars and Narikorvars who are poor. Three cents of land is allowed for a housesite with common facilities like play ground, roads, etc. A sum of Rs. 22.32 lakhs was spent during 1985-86 and 752 families were benefited.

#### 14. Job-Oriented Hostels :

A scheme for training the Backward Classes youths in Job-Oriented Courses is in vogue from 1985-86. Separate hostels are provided for boys and girls. A sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs had been spent and 405 candidates had benefited by this scheme.



## CHAPTER XXXIII

### TAMIL DEVELOPMENT—CULTURE—DEPARTMENT ARCHAEOLOGY ARCHAEOLOGY

#### Museums :

A copper plate of archaeological value and some sculptures belonging to Chola period have been acquired for the Museums. A skeleton of a Shark has been brought to Maratta Museum located at Thanjavur.

Special exhibitions had been conducted at the following places viz. :—

1. G.T.N. Arts College, Dindigul.
2. The South Indian Historical Seminar at Palani.
3. All India Trade Fair at Coimbatore by the Curators of this department.

An interesting find of Terracotta Drainage pipes bearing Tamil numerals 20, 21, 44 datable to 11th Century A.D. have been located at Ulagadam in Periyar district by the Curator of Coimbatore.

Special lectures had been arranged by the Curators by inviting some learned scholars to highlight the regional importance of the area in which our site Museums had been established. The Curators themselves have delivered some lectures on Art and Archaeology in some of the schools and colleges located nearby museums.

The Curator of Maratta Museum had taken necessary steps to acquire about 112 old coins from the Maratta family of Thanjavur.

The Curators were directed to decipher some of the manuscripts written in old scripts in addition to their normal duties of collecting the antiquities and arranging in their museums.

An urn burial had been unearthed at Annavasal and some important antiquities had been collected. A considerable number of Microlith had been collected from Seevarakkottai. The Curators had been instructed to collect materials for writing guide books for their Museums.

#### Archaeological Officer :

Archaeological Officers had been directed to collect palm leaf manuscripts, stone sculptures and other important antiquities from their respective districts. Archaeological Officer, Nagercoil had inspected the palace of Ettuveetuthambigal and submitted a report to the Director. The Archaeological Officer, Coimbatore, had sorted out the potteries unearthed from Poluvampatti, Coimbatore district and prepared the report on the nature of the pottery collected from the successive cultural sequences. The Archaeological Officer, Thanjavur

explored the area around Palayarai in Kumbakonam taluk. The Archaeological Officer, Tirunelveli, was able to locate some microlithic implements near Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district. The Archaeological Officer, Salem had discovered Pre-Historic printings in Dharmapuri district.

Some of the Archaeological Officers had been engaged in the excavations conducted at Palayarai and at Gangaikondacholapuram. The Archaeological Officer, Chidambaram, had explored the areas around Thirukoilur in South Arcot district. He was able to locate some important stone sculptures lying uncared for in that area. The Archaeological Officers had also been able to locate some of the Hero stone inscriptions, which were so far not noted by the Epigraphists, Government of India.

#### Epigraphy Section :

The Epigraphists of this department were sent to conduct villagewise Epigraphical survey around Madras. They were able to copy about 50 inscriptions from this place. One batch of the Epigraphists was sent to Mayiladuthurai in Thanjavur district where they had covered about 20 villages during their Epigraphical Survey.

The Epigraphists had deciphered about 80 inscriptions during this academic year. One Epigraphist who was taking after the printing work had corrected the proofs of the Guide on 'Raja Rajan Museum' of Thanjavur. He had also corrected the Galley proof and the final proof of the book entitled 'Arun Mozhi'. The Epigraphist who were at Madras had re-read about 200 inscriptions and edited about 100 inscriptions with critical notes. One Epigraphist at Madras was entrusted to collect material and prepare a note on the inscriptions of temples located at Kanchepiuram. Another Epigraphist at Madras was put in charge to prepare the Translation for the word of the Archaeological interest that was given by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society. :

#### Archaeological Lab :

The Chemist and the Assistant Chemist of the Archaeological Lab at Madras had cleaned the bones, irons, coins collected from the excavations and the palm leaf manuscripts sent by the Archaeological Officers of this department. They had also given the chemical coating on the antiquities for preservation. The Assistant Chemist and the Lab Assistant at Madurai had been

directed to clean the Palm leaf manuscripts collected by the Archaeological Officers of Madurai, Tirunelveli and Nagercoil.

**Photography Section :**

The Photographers were entrusted to prepare Albums containing the prints of sculptures, bronzes, temples, ivory images and wood carvings, for each district. They also made prints of sculptures and bronzes in order to supply to the scholars for writing articles and thesis.

Pre-historic Archaeologist had arranged a Museum at Poondi which is an important Pre-Historic place in Chengalpattu District. He had also made exploration in Dharmapuri District and was able to locate the Pre-Historic paintings. He had compiled the historical notes of the Pre-Historic monuments located in various districts.

**Under Sea Archaeology :**

Assistant Under Sea Archaeologist was sent to make a survey of the villages situated on the sea-shore of Ramanathapuram District. He explored the area near Alegankulam Periapattinam and Selanthur and was able to collect some of the antiquities of archaeological value. He had prepared notes on the sea routes to Tamil Nadu and listed out the wreckage of ships in the sea shores of Tamil Nadu by having visited to the Library of Archives Department.

**Excavations :**

Small scale excavations were conducted at Gangaikondacholapuram, Tiruchi District, Palayarai and Kurumbanmedu in Thanjavur District. The antiquities collected from the excavations had been thoroughly analysed and sorted out chronologically. Some section drawings of the excavated trenches had been prepared by the Draftsman. The excavation report on Kotkai

had been prepared by the Archaeologist. In view of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of this department, some interesting antiquities had been selected for exhibiting in the exhibition during the celebration. Some of the antiquities unearthed from the excavations had been placed before the foreigners for their study on "Tamil Culture and Civilization".

**Engineering Section :**

The annual maintenance works have been carried out for some of the monuments. In order to clear the Maratta Palace by white wash and to remove the bushes an estimate was prepared by the Conservation Section. The monuments were frequently inspected by the Engineers and sent the periodical report on the preservation of monuments to the Director.

**Printing Section :**

This section had been engaged to fold the printed form and to print a Guide Book and a Souvenir of Raja Rajan Festival.

**Registering Officers :**

The Registering Officers had issued certificates for the objects that were more than 100 years old, and they had reviewed the certificates issued in the previous years.

**General :**

Necessary arrangements had been made for the inaugural function of the South Zone Culture Centre which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The Natyanjali Festival at Chidambaram was celebrated in association with the South Zone Cultural Centre. In view of celebrating the 400th Anniversary of Thirumalai Nayak, the Director of this department had met the Chairman of the Celebration Committee Thiru Mvnu Adi and held discussions on how to celebrate the festival in the near future.

**GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.**

The most notable feature of this Department activities during this year was the inauguration of the Government Museum, Vellore on 6th September 1985 by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayakam. Thiru E. S. Daniel Gunamidhi I.A.S., Collector of North Arcot presided over the function. Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary of the Tamil Development-Culture Department welcomed the gathering. Thiru N. Harinarayana, Director of Museums proposed a vote of thanks.

A series of programmes entitled Panorama Tamil Culture and comprising of lecture demonstrations on various aspects of Tamil Culture is being organised monthly by this Department on behalf of the Tamil Development Culture Department. So far twelve such programmes were conducted.

A Committee for the preservation of antiquities in Government buildings was set up by the Government in November 1983 with Thiru N. Harinarayana, Director of Museums as the Chairman. The Committee held nine meetings during the last year of its tenure. The report prepared by the Committee was sent to Government in November 1985 Thiru N. Devasahayam, Curator for Anthropology Section was the Convener of the committee.

A workshop on conservation was jointly organised by Max Mueller Bhavan and Government Museum, Madras in the conservation Laboratory of the Museum from 9th to 12th September 1985. Dr. Josef Riederer, Director, Rathgen Research Institute, Berlin, West Germany conducted the workshop.

Two exhibitions were organised in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan viz., (1) Art on Posters-Posters on Art (Posters of 3 German Galleries) from 17th to 24th December 1985. This was inaugurated by His Excellency Mr. Guenther Schoedel, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Republic of India on 10th December 1985 at the Contemporary Art Gallery, Government Museum, Madras at 4-30 p.m.

(2) "Gutenberg to Electronics" during February 1986. A child Art Exhibition was arranged from 4th to 9th April 1986 and Thirumathi J. Anjani Dayanand I.A.S. Special Commissioner and Secretary, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department inaugurated the exhibition on 3rd April 1986 at 5-00 p.m. in the Centenary Exhibition Hall of this Museum and distributed prizes to the prize-winning candidates along with the certificates. Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary Tamil Development—Culture Department, presided over the function. Two Special lectures were arranged in Centenary Exhibition Hall of this Museum in collaboration with Soviet Culture Centre and British Deputy High Commission, British Council Division on 20th February 1986.

The organisation of the Economic Botany Gallery is nearing completion. Reorganisation of the systematic Botany, Mammal and Philately Galleries is being attended to. A scheme for improving storage facilities for the

reserve collection in the Archaeology Section and improving facilities for educational activities in the Government Museum, Madras is in progress.

The Museum Department organised the following training courses for Museum personnel which were attended by trainees from this state and other states :

(1) 20th Short term course in Taxidermy from 1st to 15th May 1985.

(2) 11th Refresher Course in the "Care of Museum Objects" from 18th to 29th June 1985.

A collection of foreign and Indian dolls was formally handed over by the Lions Club to the Government Museum, Madras on 26th March 1986 at 6.15 p.m. Lion S.T. Vanchinathan was the Chief Guest (District Governor 324-A1) and Lion V.K. Padmanabhan (Past District Governor 324-A1) presided over the function.

The Government Museum, Madras conducted its educational activities in the form of 17 popular lectures and regular educational filmshows for the public on all Saturdays and Sundays between 3.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. in the Museum Theatre. In addition to the above usual items of work such as maintenance of collection both in galleries and study collection, attending facilities to research scholars, conducting research, conducting collection tours, etc., in different sections of the Museum was continued to the year under report.

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES

The International Institute of Tamil Studies was commenced of the initiative of the departed Leader Perarignar Anna to function like the French Academy. Since its inception it has published 122 books to the credit of Heritages of the Tamils, Tamil Literary Theories, General Topics, Titles on Grammar, Philosophy, Music, Drama and Folk Arts as well as Tamil Teaching and books edited from the unpublished Tamil Palm Leaf Manuscripts are also handled by this Institute.

The publication of the Institute are Research oriented and are moderately priced and well received by the scholars and public from all over the world.

A project work - Tamil - An audio instructional Course an audio learning - was fulfilled in the previous year for the first time in Tamil with special reference to those origins of Tamil Nadu settled in Mauritius and Singapore and the guide book was also prepared. This maiden venture in Tamil is one of the fruitful services of this Institute to the entire Tamil world.

Several scholarly works are being published by the Institute during this financial year 1985-86.

They are as follows :-

- (1) Moliyeyarppiyal (On Translation).
- (2) Tamilar Tirumanam (Marriage system of the Tamils).

(3) Eppathiran il Tamil (A Compilation of articles on the wealth of Tamil in 1982).

(4) Tamil Valkkai Varalaru Ilakkiyam (Criticism on Tamil Biographies).

(5) Tolkappiyam Phonology and Morphology (English Translation of Tolkappiyam Parts I and II).

(6) Bibliography on Tamil Novels (Tamil Navalkal-Akara varisai).

(7) Marunthu Chiri Miraigal (Some of the preparation methods of Tamil Medicine).

(8) Tamilar Kuthukal (Folk dance of the Tamils)

A part from teaching Tamil to Non-Tamils through the audio lingual method, Institute is also conducting Two Diploma Courses in Translation and Manuscriptology, 15 Non-Tamils and 8 Diploma Course Students have benefited through the above said courses during this financial year 1985-86. About 80 students (both Full-time and Part-time) are doing research leading to the Ph.D. Degree at this Institute.

During the financial year 1985-86, 52 Weekly Seminars 12 Monthly Seminars and 12 Monthly Research Forum meetings have been conducted by this Institute. Beside that this Institute is conducting monthly Endowment

Lectures which will be published through the Endowments installed at this Institute. They are as follows:—

- (1) Akalamum Alamum (A Study of M.P. Sivagnanam).
- (2) Cekkilutta Cemmal Cithamparanar (A Study on V.O.C.).
- (3) Dr. U.Ve.Ca. Ilakkanappathippukal (A Study of U.Ve.Ca.s grammatical edition).
- (4) Magamathi Pavalar (Biographical sketch of Seigu Thambi Pavalar).

The following are the few project on hand :—

District-wise place name study of Tamil Nadu. A critical Evaluation of Literature Studies, Tolkkappiyam Variorum Edition, Tamil Encyclopaedia on Music, Encyclopaedia of Tamil Drama, publication of unpublished palm leaf manuscripts. A Comparative Study of Akanuru- Tamil and Halas Sattas - Prakrit. An English translation of Sangam Poetry and the biographies of Sangam poets.

### 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.

*Implementation of the Official Language Scheme in Government Offices.*—The Director of Tamil Development inspects all offices of the Heads of Departments and Collectorates; The Assistant Directors of Tamil Development (Inspection) in the districts are inspecting all the district level and subordinate offices in the districts for the effective implementation of Tamil Official language Scheme.

During the year 1985-86 the Director of Tamil Development inspected 25 offices of the heads of Departments and two Collectorates. The Assistant Directors of Tamil Development (Inspection) inspected 2,841 Government offices.

*2. Translation Work.*—Fifty forms and fourteen books have been translated from English into Tamil. Six supplementary Glossaries of special terms have been prepared and published during the period.

#### 3. Three Year Intensive Programme :

In order to implement the official language scheme in Government offices to the fullest possible extent a three year intensive programme was drawn up by the Government in the year 1980. During the first year of the programme in 1980, 17 departments were taken up for implementation.

In the second year the intensive programme was extended to the remaining departments. The Government order extending the above scheme to the Secretariat Departments, autonomous bodies and the Corporations are awaited.

#### 4. Typewriter :

As a result of the intensive programme, 941 English Typewriters were replaced by the equal number of Tamil Typewriters.

#### 5. Official Language Committee :

The official language Committee was reconstituted past in G.O. Ms. No. 81, Education, Science and Technology Department, dated 11th May 1982. As the period of the the Committee expired on 11th May 1985 proposals have been sent to the Government to reconstitute the Committee.

#### 6. Tamil Test :

Those who were appointed in Government service on or before 30th November 1957 and do not possess adequate knowledge in Tamil have to pass the Tamil Test conducted by this department. Examinations were conducted in July 1985 and January 1986. 26 persons attended the examinations and 22 persons passed.

#### 7. Tamil Training Classes.

Tamil Training Classes were conducted for 4 Probationary I.A.S. Officers on 16th May 1985.

Tamil Training Classes were also conducted for the staff of the Co-operative Department, Fisheries Department and Public Works Department during the course of the department training courses of the respective departments by the Assistant Directors of Tamil Development.

At the Civil Services Training Institute in Bhavan Sagar Juniors Assistants were given training in writing Drafts and Notes in Tamil by the Assistant Directors of this department.

#### 8. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Aged Tamil Scholars :—

Under this Scheme, the Government accorded sanction for the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to 30 Tamil Scholars each year. Accordingly the Government have selected 30 Tamil Scholars for 1984-85 and accorded sanction for the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 250 for a period of three years.

The Tamil Scholars selected for financial assistance were honoured by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Thiruvalluvar Day Celebrations held at Valluvar Kettam Madras on 15th January 1986.

**9. Scheme of providing Financial Assistance to the Authors for the Publications of Best Books Pertaining to the Development of Tamil.**

In order to encourage the publication of good books in Tamil, the Government instituted a scheme of providing financial assistance to the authors for the publication of best 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 lesser will be given as assistance.

Under this Scheme, the Government accorded sanction for 27 books for publication during 1985-86 and financial assistance of Rs. 50,743.35 was given.

(b) To publish the UNESCO Courier in Tamil the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 49,500 as grant to the Southern language Book Trust, Madras during the year 1985-86.

**10. Financial Assistance to Universities and other Institutions for the Development of Tamil:**

Serial number.	Name of Institution.	Reason.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
1.	International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Trivandrum.	For construction of building.	1,00,000
2.	Institute of Asian Studies, Thiruvannamipur, Madras.	For research in Tamil.	2,00,000
3.	Gurukula Kangiri Vidyalaya, Harithavar.	To conduct certificate and diploma course in Tamil.	20,000
4.	Sri Krishna Devarayan University, Anandapur.	To conduct diploma course in Tamil.	10,000
5.	International Institute of Tamil Studies Adyar, Madras-20.	To conduct research in Tamil and to meet the administrative expenses.	6,00,000

**11. Schemes of Awards and the Functions :**

(1) *Thiruvalluvar Award*.—Thiruvalluvar Day celebration is conducted as a Government function every year by the Tamil Development Department. Accordingly, Thava Thiru Kunrakudi Adikalar was presented with the Thiruvalluvar Award for 1985-86. It has also been announced by the Government that research books on

Thirukkural published in other languages will also be awarded with a cash prize of Rs. 10,000 from the subsequent year.

(2) *Anna Award*.—As decided by the Government, Anna Award for 1985 was presented to the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

(3) *Thiru Vi. Ka. Award*.—Every year on the birth day of Thiru Vi. Ka. this award is presented to a best Tamil Writer. The recipient will get a cash prize of Rs. 10,000. For 1985 this award was given to Dr. K. D. Thirunavukarasu.

(4) *Pavendar Bharathidasan Award*.—Every year this award is presented to a best Tamil poet on the occasion of Pavendar Bharathidasan's birth day celebrations. The recipient will get a cash prize of Rs. 10,000 and Gold Pendant weighing 4 Sovereigns. For 1985 this award was given to Kavignar Ulaganathan.

**12. World Tamil Sangam :**

Land has been allotted at Madurai for the World Tamil Sangam. The World Tamil Sangam has been formally inaugurated at Madurai on 14th and 15th of April 1986 by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

**13. Compilation of Bibliography of the Tamil Books :**

This wing has been functioning in this Directorate since 1960. The main aim of this project is to assist the Tamil Scholars and research students. So far 22 books pertaining to Tamil Bibliography series have been published and details for 40,000 books have been collected from the Tamil Books printed and registered since 1867.

**14. Schemes for writing up of the Authentic History of Tamil Nadu :**

Under this scheme 2 Volumes have been published so far.

The Volume No. III dealing with Pallava Pandia period is ready for print. Action is being taken in this regard and the Government order is awaited. The articles pertaining to Volume IV are expected from the experts.

**15. Scheme of Translation of Classics :**

Under this scheme two books have been published so far. Now the translation of 'Le Barbier De Seville' has been printed through the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Madras Government have also accorded sanction to print the two books namely "கலை என்பது என்ன?" and "தர்க்க தரிசியின் பூந்தோட்டம்". Accordingly action has been taken to print the above books through the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

**16. Scheme for award of Prizes to Best Books.**

To encourage the publication of best books in various subjects under 21 titles, the Government of Tamil Nadu

is awarding prizes in cash to the authors and certificates to publishers. The first prize is Rs. 2,000 and the second prize is Rs. 1,000. The prizes for the books under 17 titles for the year 1984 were distributed in the Thiruvalluvar day celebration held at Valluvar Kottam, Madras on 15th January 1986.

17. *Correct Tamil Spelling given for place names :*

Correct Tamil spelling has been given to the following place names during the year 1985-86 :

- (1) Kappukkadu
- (2) Vallur
- (3) Vadanathampatti
- (4) Melmaruvathur
- (5) Vijayaragava Mudaliar Chattram

#### TAMIL NADU IYAL, ISAI, NATAKA MANRAM,

The Tamil Nadu Iyal, Isai, Nataka Manram is the State apex cultural body registered under the Societies Act of 1860. It was established on 10th August 1955 with a view to foster and develop the fine arts of Music, Dance, Drama, Harikatha Kalakshepam and Films and Folk Arts and for promoting through them the cultural unity of the country. The Manram is affiliated to the Central Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi and it fulfils all the objectives enshrined in the constitution of the Central Sangeet Natak Akademi at the State level.

*Chairman :*

In accordance with the clause 5 of the constitution of the Tamil Nadu Iyal, Isai, Nataka Manram the Government appointed Kavignar Thiru Vaalee as the Chairman of the Manram with effect from 22nd January 1986.

*Member-Secretary :*

The Government appointed Thiru V.S. Raghavan an eminent stage and film actor as the Member Secretary of the Manram vice Thiru D.V. Narayanasamy with effect from 13th December 1985.

*Vice-Chairman :*

Dr. Salem Tmt. S. Jayalakshmi had been elected a Vice Chairman of the Manram with effect from 18th January 1986.

The Government have also nominated eleven new Members to the General Council of the Manram vide G.O. Ms. No. 12, Tamil Development Culture Department, dated 10th January 1986. However the eleven elected members to the General Council continue to remain in the office throughout the year under report.

*Grants :*

During the year 1985-86 the manram has received the following grants from the Government :—

	RS.
General Activities .. .. .	6,50,000.00
Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes ..	1,50,000.00
Part II Schemes (for 2 new projects) ..	14,8,000.00
Other ad hoc grants from lump sum grant	75,000.00
	10,23,000.00

As the Manram had received the major portion of the grants during the close of the financial year, the Manram due to administrative reasons, was not able to implement major schemes, though sanctions had been obtained earlier from the Executive Committee of the Manram for those schemes. Hence the provision sanctioned had to be treated as committed expenditure and was allowed to be carried over to the early period of the next financial year for implementation. For instance the Annual Kalaimamani Award Function the Talent Promotion Scheme etc., had been postponed to the early part of the 1986-87.

*Commemorative Festivals:*

The major activity of the Manram was the conduct of the commemorative festival of Thavathiru Sankaradoss Swamigal for 1984-85 on large scale at Tuticorin during May 1985, the birth place of the saint dramatist Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayakam, inaugurated the festival and eminent artistes and speakers gave impressive lectures at the Seminar held in the morning. The function came to a close in the night with a projection of a musical play of Sankaradoss Swamigal presented by the artiste members of Salem Mavatta Nataka Nadigar Sangam. A sum of Rs. 47,679.45 was incurred for this function.

The Commemorative festival of the above saint dramatist for 1985-86 was also conducted during November 1985. A sum of Rs. 29,995.14 was incurred for the festival.

The commemorative day of Kalaivanar N.S. Krishnan was celebrated at Kalaivanar Arangam on 30th August 1985. A sum of Rs. 22,521.89 was incurred for the festival.

*Scheme of Financial Assistance to Indigent artistes.*

So far 1767 artists are receiving financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. per artiste under this scheme. In addition the High Power Committees which met during February 1986, selected 190 artistes and recommended to Government for sanction of financial assistance under the scheme. :

*Compassionate grant to dependants of deceased Artistes.*

An important welfare scheme undertaken by the Manram is the disbursement of compassionate grants to dependents of deceased indigent artistes at the rate of

Rs. 200 per family for meeting expenses in connection with the creation of funeral of the deceased artistes. About 26 poor families of deceased artistes were benefited by this scheme during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 5,200 was spent under this head of account,

#### *Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes :*

The Manram has been implementing the scheme of the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes for the past three years through specific grants sanctioned by the Government for the said purpose.

During the year under report, the cultural troupe of Kalaimamani Natraj Sakunthala from Tamil Nadu visited Karnataka and gave 6 performances in the various centres in Karnataka during 1985. A sum of Rs. 53,504.20 was incurred for this cultural visit. Similarly cultural

troups from Tripura and Chandigarh visited Tamil Nadu during 6th October 1985 and December 1985 respectively and the former gave performances in the various centres of Tamil Nadu and the later gave performance at Parthasarathi Swami Sabha during December 1985 organised under the auspices of the Manram. A sum of Rs. 65,709.54 was incurred in connection with the visit and performances of the above two cultural troupes.

#### *Other Activities :*

At the All India Civil Services Drama competition held at Agartala in Tripura during the year under report the Government of Tamil Nadu in consultation with the Tamil Nadu Eyal, Isai, Nataka Manram had selected and sponsored Kalalaya of the Tamil Nadu Secretariat. The said troupe bagged 6 prizes for the best drama, actor, direction, etc., and a sum of Rs. 54,347.80 was incurred under this head during the year under report.

### 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 now under the administrative control of Tamil Development-Culture Department, implement the following programmes for development of art in the State:—

- (1) Conduct of Annual Art Exhibition;
2. Honouring eminent artists of Tamil Nadu.
3. Conduct of Orientation Training Courses for Art Masters in districts of Tamil Nadu.
4. Conduct of Lecture-Demonstration in Art in districts of Tamil Nadu.
5. Sanctioning annual grants to Art Organisation in Tamil Nadu for carrying on art activities.
6. Sanctioning scholarships to students studying in Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam and Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamajapuram.
7. Publishing bi-annual, bi-lingual art magazine NUNKALAI, etc.

#### *Art activities during 1985-86.*

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of Art of the Kuzhu was organised for a period of 10 days from 5th December 1985 at the Exhibition Gallery of Lalit Kala Akademi-Regional Centre, Madras. The Exhibition was inaugurated by Honorable Minister for Education and Culture, Government of Tamil Nadu. Secretary to

Government, Tamil Development-Culture Department presided over the function. State Awards of Rs. 5,000 each to 5 artists under "Senior Category" and Rs. 2,000 each to 5 young artists under "Junior Category" were distributed.

To commemorate the International Youth year, Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu in collaboration with Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, organised "YOUTH Exhibition of Art for a period of one week from 28th December 1985, at the Exhibition galleries of Lalit Kala Akademi-Regional Centre, Madras. Thiru V.G. Cherepov, Consul General of U.S.S.R. in Madras inaugurated the exhibition and this function was presided over by The Secretary to Government, Tamil Development Culture Department. Cash awards of Rs. 2,000 each to 5 artists were distributed.

Under the Scheme "Honouring Eminent Artists" two artists—Thiruvalargal L. Munuswamy and J. Sultan Ali—and a reputed Art Critic of Tamil Nadu Thiru N.R. Bhuvarahan were honoured as "FELLOW OF THE KUZHU" at a function arranged at Madras on 26th March 1986. Hon'ble Minister for Education and Culture, Government of Tamil Nadu participated in the function and presented them cash award of Rs. 8,000 each.

Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu in collaboration with the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi organised an Artists' Camp for Traditional Bronze Casting for a period of 10 days from 27th March 1986 at the Campus of Lalit Kala Akademi-Regional Centre, Greams Road, Madras.

July-December 1985 issue of NUNKALAI was brought out in September 1986.

Nine artists of Tamil Nadu were sanctioned financial assistance for visiting Delhi to witness VI TRINNALE and Third National Kala Meela organised by Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi during February-March 1986.

The Kuzhu has acquired for its collection art works of 23 artists of Tamil Nadu, at a cost of Rs. 25,600.

Seven young artists of Tamil Nadu were sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 each for the group exhibition organised by them in August 1985.

13 students of Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram, students of Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam and students of Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras were sanctioned scholarships. Besides one student each of the above three art institutions were awarded "BEST OUTGOING STUDENT" awards.

#### TRADITIONAL TAMIL ARTS.

The aim and object of the Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts created in the year 1981, is to promote, preserve and popularise the multi-farious forms of Traditional arts and Folk Arts of Tamil Nadu. Since its establishment this Directorate has evolved a good number of schemes and has been successfully implementing them, in order to achieve the aims and objectives of this Directorate.

2. The following are the schemes relating to this Directorate.

- (1) Compilation of Cultural profile of each district
- (2) Establishment of House of Tamil Culture and Museum.
- (3) Production of films on the munificence of early Tamil kings.
- (4) Tamil scholars voice preservation scheme.
- (5) Festival of Traditional Tamil Arts and Seminars on folk arts of Tamil Nadu.
- (6) Grant of financial assistance to indigent Tamil Writers.
- (7) Acquisition and publication of ancient select Tamil manuscripts—

3. Of the above said schemes, the compilation of cultural profile of each district, Tamil Scholars voice preservation scheme and Grant of financial assistance to indigent Tamil Writers had been transferred, with relevant records to the Directorate of Tamil Development for further action as per the orders of the Government in G.U.Ms. No. 80, Tamil Development Culture (C.A. II) Department, dated 28th August 1984. Similarly the scheme of establishment of Tamil Culture Museum with all cultural materials and art collections and books was transferred to the

Director of Government Museums. The rest of the schemes have been ordered by the Government to be kept in abeyance for the time being. The remnant works of this Directorate has been attended to by the Director of the Thirukkural Propagation Centre.

4. The Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts was revived in G.O. Ms. No. 73 Tamil Development-Culture (C.A. II) Department dated 21st March 1986 and the schemes referred to in para 2 above have been ordered to be transferred to the revived directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts. Steps are being taken to implement the relevant schemes gradually in an effective manner after getting retransfer of the records relating to this Directorate, from other departments.

5. In addition to the schemes mentioned already a Lecture cum Demonstration series a special programme staged as the panorama of Tamil Culture highlighting on any facets of Tamil Culture and Civilization is being organised every month at Government Museum Theatre in collaboration with the Directorate of Government Museums. These programmes are not only tape-recorded, but also some of which are recorded in Video Cassetts in order to be preserved for the posterity.

6. It is also proposed to establish House of Tamil Culture in various state headquarters during the current financial year of 1986-87 and in the years to come, in a faced programme, on a par with the House of Tamil Culture functioning now at Tamil Nadu House in New Delhi. Art and Cultural materials reflecting the cultural affinity, linguistic, special and economic aspects of the Tamils will be exhibited to the Tamils living in other state as well as to the local-non-Tamils.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

In spite of vigorous implementation of official language policy by all the departments within Secretariat and other officers of heads of the departments, the work of translation was being carried out by the translation wing of the Tamil Development-Culture Department during the review year of 1985-86.

The reports of Public Accounts Committee, Public Undertakings Committee and the departmental notes thereon circulation notes, detention orders parawise remarks and mercy petitions under COFFEPOSA, may be noted as the important items of translation. Further, judgements delivered in Tamil by the Judicial Court

had also been translated in English by this department. Strictly Confidential files from Public (S.C.) and Public (L.&O.) Department were also translated in this department. Confidential files from the Finance Fisheries and Forest departments, had also been received in large number as usual. Report relating to P.A. Committee and P.U. Committee from the Assembly and Council departments had to be translated within stipulated time. During the year 1985-86 these files had been translated in time. It may be noted that a report of an Enquiry Commission containing 820 pages had been translated during this year within a short period and it was given to Public Department. Report of Vigilance Commission was also translated.

Apart from this, the reports of *Sarkaria Commission* on Centre and State relationship and this Government views on the reports were translated in Tamil.

During the Budget Session, the policy notes of various departments on various Demands had been translated in Tamil and translations of other departments relating to this matter were also compared and mistakes rectified by this department. The officers of the Hon'ble Chief

Minister and other Hon'ble Ministers had sent time-bound files and notes for translation in Tamil and they were all attended to in time. And this department took responsibility in this during the year 1985-86.

As usual, members of the staff were deputed to Finance Department during the Budget period for preparation of Tamil Translations of the Budget documents. So also during the Assembly and Council Sessions, one translator was being deputed to Assembly and one to Council for doing urgent translation work there itself.

Notifications relating to Tirunelveli, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts had to be translated from English to Malayalam and petitions in Malayalam had to be translated in English. To attend this work a post for a part-time Malayalam Translator had been created recently in this department. In addition to this, there was one Telegu Translator, and one Hindi Translator in this department to attend to Telegu and Hindi translation respectively.

During the year under review, a post of Deputy Secretary (Translation) had been sanctioned in the place of previous post of Director of Translation. The Translation Wing of this department was under his control.



# Chapter XXXIV

## TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

### I. HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS

The total length of various categories of Government roads maintained by the Highways and Rural Works Department as on 1st April 1986 is 37,934 Kms. as indicated below :

Category of work.	Length in Kms.
(a) National Highways (Urban): ..	139
(b) State Highways: .. ..	1,864
(c) Major District Roads .. ..	14,004
(d) Other District Roads .. ..	21,927
Total : ..	<u>37,934</u>

#### Rural Oriented Schemes :

Improvements to 250 Kms. of Rural Roads have been completed during 1985-86 benefitting 250 main villages and 168 incidentally benefited habitations at a cost of Rs. 686.32 lakhs.

#### Bus route take over scheme :

This unique scheme was initiated in the year 1960-61.

Till the end of 1984-85, a length of 10,694 Kms. of bus route roads were taken up for improvements thereby reducing the financial burden on the local bodies. Of this 889 Kms. have been almost completed during 1985-86 making up a total length of 8,356 Kms. improved so far.

For 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 901.51 lakhs has been spent on Spill Over Works.

#### State Highways :

One work (viz., widening and improving the carriage way in Tenkasi—Madurai road in stretch KM. 53/4-67/0 at a cost of Rs. 47.00 lakhs in Sattur Division has been sanctioned during 1985-86.

An amount of Rs. 99.74 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

#### Major district roads :

Six works costing Rs. 78.00 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1985-86.

An amount of Rs. 238.49 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

#### Other district roads :

During 1985-86 five works costing Rs. 72.00 lakhs have been sanctioned.

An amount of Rs. 170.44 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86. :

#### Other roads programme :

In Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads, works of original nature like provision of major/minor bridge causeways, culverts and improvements to the roads which cost more than Rs. 50,000 are taken up for execution under this scheme.

During 1985-86 two works costing Rs. 32.00 lakhs have been sanctioned in Thanjavur and Salem Divisions:

An amount of Rs. 257.62 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86.

#### Avenue :

Amount of Rs. 23.25 lakhs has been spent during 1985-86. 105 lakhs of Palmyrah trees and 65,000 number of shade giving trees are proposed to be planted.

#### Constructions of Over/under Bridges in Lieu of Existing Level Crossings.

The State Government and the Railways share the cost of construction of railway over bridges railways under bridges including approaches on 50:50 basis. If the road over bridge lies within the jurisdiction of Municipalities the State's share of expenditure (which is 50 per cent of the total cost) is borne by the State Government and the Municipalities equally.

With a view to ensure safety at the level crossings un-manned level crossings are replaced by manned level crossings in a phased manner. Accordingly 4 level crossings at a cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs during 1982—83, 6 level crossings at a cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs during 1983—84 and 5 level crossing at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs during 1984—85 have been sanctioned for manning.

An amount of Rs. 22.21 lakhs has been spent during 1985—86.

The over bridge works at KM 41/8 of Mayiladuthurai Muthupet road and at KM 2/26 of Nagapattinam Gudalore Mysore road in Tiruvarur Municipal limits are in progress. The proposal for acquisition of lands for construction of under bridge at KM 0,6 of Nanganallur road is being initiated. The preliminary arrangements are being made to implement railway over bridge at KM 0/10 of Manali Oil Refinery road. The construction of under bridge at railway KM 1620-21 in lieu of existing level crossing near St. Thomas Mount Railway Station has been cleared by Railways during 1985—86. The proposals costing Rs. 135.00 lakhs for construction of under bridge at this place is under consideration.

### Maintenance of Government Roads.

A total length of about 1000 kms of road are being improved to all weather standards every year at a huge cost under Rural Roads scheme, Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris District, "Bus Route Improvements Scheme", "Tribal Sub-Plan", "Sugarcane Road Development Programme", "Western Ghat Development Programme" etc., and they add up with the existing length year by year. These roads are permanent assets. They need to be preserved as such by periodical renewals/maintenance. The Government are granting maintenance allotment every year to the extent funds permit. For the year 1985-86 an allotment of Rs. 33.13 crores was earmarked by the Government originally. Subsequently appreciating the necessity for better maintenance, additional sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been made available for 1985-86.

### Flood Damage Repairs (November 1985) :-

Due to heavy rains during November 1985, Government and Panchayat/Panchayat Union roads, bridges and buildings in Madras City, and in Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot and Thanjavur districts were badly damaged. Hence to undertake restoration works an amount of Rs. 3,842 lakhs has been assessed. However as against the above assessment only Rs. 1,298.94 lakhs has been sanctioned under various categories of Flood Relief Works.

The immediate restoration works have almost been completed and permanent restoration works are under execution.

An expenditure of Rs. 760.291 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86.

### VI Plan Works :

In the East Coast Road alignment from Nagapattinam to Kanyakumari, the Government of India accorded approval for taking up 17 bridge works and improvements to 68.4 Kms. of road at a total cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. The Government of India's loan assistance for these works is Rs. 150 lakhs being 50 percent cost of the Scheme. The remaining 150 lakhs and the excess expenditure if any are to be met by the State Government. The Administrative approval has been accorded by the State Government for Rs. 300.82 lakhs in February 1983. The works are at various stages of progress.

### Expenditure :-

Details.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
The expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1985.	111.89
Expenditure incurred during 1985-86	84.88

### Feeder Roads to Fishermen Hamlets :-

This scheme was initiated in the year 1979-80. Under this scheme fishermen hamlets which remain isolated and deprived of good communication facilities are provided with fair weather roads to enable easy movement of their products to marketing places and to enhance their economic advancement.

Under this scheme, works were taken up in the coastal districts of Chingalput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. So far upto 1984-85, 93 works costing Rs. 223.00 lakhs have been taken up. Out of these 68 works have been completed. The remaining works are nearing completion. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86 was Rs. 24.46 lakhs.

## II. NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

### National Highways Projects.

National Highways is the property of Government of India. The maintenance and improvement works on National Highways are wholly financed by the Government of India from their funds. The National Highways wing of Highways and Rural Works Department is the executive agency of the Government of India for works on National Highways for which Government of India is paying agency charges at 9 percent on the value of works done.

The total length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu is 1,884 Kms. This includes 139 Kms. length of National Highways Urban links. The total length comprises of—

	Kms.
Double lane width ..	1,844
Single lane width ..	40
	1,884

### National Highways Original Works.

The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 1,250 lakhs for improvement to the National Highways in Tamil Nadu for the year 1985-86. Out of this provision a sum of Rs. 225 lakhs is earmarked for Pamban Bridge Project. The balance of Rs. 1,025 lakhs is for National Highways Original Works. The entire amount has been spent.

### National highways Maintenance.

The demand for 1985-86 for National Highways maintenance is Rs. 673.39 lakhs but the Government of India have released only a sum of Rs. 425.84 lakhs. The entire amount has been spent.

### National Highways Urban Links.

The stretches of National Highways lying in the Municipal limits with a population of 20,000 and above, are classified as National Highways Urban links.

The Central assistance for maintenance of these National Highways Urban stretches is given at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per K.M. per year or the actual expenditure whichever is less. A sum of Rs. 11.14 lakhs has been released for 1985-86 by the Government of India towards reimbursement of maintenance cost. These National Highways Urban links are improved and maintained by the State Government. In order to maintain these stretches to standards, the improvement works on these stretches are taken up in a phased programme under State Scheme.

The expenditure on National Highways Original Works during 1985-86 was Rs. 46.77 lakhs.

#### *Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris District:*

The Hill Area Development Programme is confined to the Nilgiris District only.

This scheme was introduced in the year 1975 and is being continued.

The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 164.15 lakhs.

#### *Tribal Area Development Programme :*

Under Tribal Development Scheme, road works were taken up in the identified tribal pockets.

A master list was prepared covering works in these tribal pockets and got approved under this scheme and is in operation since 1976-77.

During 1985-86, the work of Kottapatti-Settilingi road in Sitheri Hills at a cost of Rs. 56.00 lakhs had been sanctioned.

The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 233.50 lakhs.

#### *Western Ghat Development Programme :*

This scheme was initiated during 1975-76 in Madurai District.

During 1985-86 three works at a cost of Rs. 117.00 lakhs had been sanctioned.

The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 61.29 lakhs.

#### *Major Road works taken up under Forest Department Funds.*

During 1983-84, one work viz. Kadamalaigundu Vellimalai road to a length of 41 Kms. at a cost of Rs. 260 lakhs in Anāipatti area in Madurai District has been sanctioned under Forest Funds and the work is being executed by the Highways and Rural Works Department. The work is in good progress.

#### *Pamban Bridge Project :*

The Pamban Bridge project is unique because it is the first of its kind in India being constructed across the Sea overcoming number of natural forces and corrosive environments. This project was sanctioned under the National Highways Programme by Government of India and it was estimated to cost Rs. 5.33 crores. Though the work is executed by the State Government it is fully financed by the Government of India. The estimate for this project has also been revised for Rs. 16.65 crores during December 1983.

#### *Salient Features :—*

The bridge consists of 79 spans with a total length of 2,345 metres. It was a navigation span of 115.21 metres with a vertical clearance of 17.68 metres for the three movement of ships underneath.

The overphysical progress of work upto March 1986 was 48 per cent.

#### *Approaches :*

Out of 8.27 Kms. of approach formation on either side of the bridge, so far 7.25 Kms. have been completed. The remaining works are in progress.

#### *Expenditure details :*

The total expenditure upto 31st March 1985 was Rs 7.30 crores. The expenditure incurred during 1985-86 was 2.24 crores.

#### *Programme for 1986-87.*

The entire work is programmed to be completed by February 1987 as per the terms of contract.

### 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 Managerial and Supervisory Training, Research, Materials Testing and Driver Training for the benefit of State Transport Corporations to realise the object for which the institute was started in 1976. An Automobile Research Oriented Engineering College has been started at Erode and it is

functioning from October 1984 under the Management of Institute of Road Transport.

The achievements made by the institute during 1985-86 in various fields are indicated below :—

*A. Training :—* During the year 19 courses covering 287 participants in the various categories ranging from Assistants to Senior Managers level has been organised.

The training imparted covered various areas viz., Transportation, Planning and Operation, Personnel Management, Depot Management, Foundational Training Course, Inventory Control, Materials Management, Motor Vehicles Act and related rules, Road Safety Management, Leakage of Revenue, Company system of Accounts, Accident investigation, Development of Computer Software programme in Transport Management industrial Relations, Engine and Transmission, Accident investigation and reporting in the Transporting Corporations.

**B. Research** — During the year 15 new Research Schemes have been taken up. Out of the 15 Research Schemes, bus accident analysis pertaining to Jeeva Transport Corporation, Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation, Pajlavan Transport Corporation, Anna Transport Corporation, Kattabomman Transport Corporation and Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation were completed. Fixation of norms for "A" class items, codification of spare parts, house-hold and socio-economic survey and study of Air Suspension were also completed. Remaining two schemes, i.e., tyre retreading processes and improvement to road traffic at Tambaram are under progress.

**C. Material Testing** :— A testing laboratory exclusively to meet the requirements of member organisations in quality control and improvement of vehicle spares and accessories has been set up in the institute. The samples of various automobile components sent by member Corporations are periodically tested in the laboratory. Some private automobile spare part dealers also get their materials tested in the Institute of Road Transport Laboratory.

The Institute of Road Transport has taken up four project studies during the year which are under progress.

**D. Driver Training Wing** :—The Driver Training Wing of the institute functioning at Gummidipundi offer "Production Training Course" for heavy passenger transport vehicle drivers. During the year, 458 trainees have passed out of the Institute and have been placed at the disposal of Member State Transport Corporations through employment exchange for appointment as bus drivers. This includes 151 Sri Lanka Repatriates. So far 1,327 trainees have passed out of the Driver Training Wing as heavy transport vehicle drivers. The intake of candidates was also increased from 200 to 600 students per annum to cater to the demand of State Transport undertakings.

#### INSTITUTE OF ROAD AND TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGY, TAMIL NADU AT ERODE.

This is an Automobile Research Oriented Engineering College. This college is affiliated to Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. First batch of 120 students were admitted in October 1984 and the second batch of 114 students were admitted in October 1985. The Research courses :—

- (1) Automobile Engineering.
- (2) Mechanical Engineering.

(3) Transportation Engineering and

(4) Computer Technology and information.

The Research Oriented Engineering College is situated in an area of 350 acres and the Laboratories, buildings for various departments are under construction. The College will acquire latest equipments in Automobile Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Computer Technology.

#### MINOR PORTS

The Tamil Nadu Port Department is under the administrative control of Transport Department of Government of Tamil Nadu it has control over two intermediate Ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and Six Minor ports Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakkarai, Colachel, Valinokkam and Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu State. The State Port officer with his headquarters at Madras is the Head of the Department.

#### Weather:

**Cuddalore** —The weather was seasonal through out the year except some cyclonic weather experienced during the months of November 1985, December 1985 and January 1986.

**Nagapattinam** —The weather was fair throughout the year except the seasonal changes in November and December 1985.

**Rameswaram** —The weather was fair throughout the year except the seasonal changes of North East Monsoon during November and December 1985.

**Kanniyakumari**—During 1985-86 the weather condition was normal.

**Pamban** —The weather was normal throughout the year except from November 1985 to January 1986 (North East Monsoon.)

**Other Ports (Viz., Kilakkarai, Colachel and Valinokkam)** —The weather at other ports was normal.

**State Port Officer as agent for Government Consignments** :—The State Port Officer, Madras is an agent for Government undertakings.

The number of packages of Government stores landed during 1985-86 was 49,282 with an aggregate weight of 2,344 Metric Tonnes.

**Traffic :**

**Cuddalore Port.**—32 ships were entered and 34 ships were cleaned during the year 1985-86. The total cargo imported and exported were 2,62,794 Metric Tonnes of import and 22,540 Metric Tonnes of export respectively. The main commodity imported was fertilizer of 2,61,972.5 Metric Tonnes and commodities exported was feldspar of 17,992.5 Metric Tonnes.

**Nagapattinam Port.**—64 ships were entered and 65 ships were cleaned during the period. The total cargo imported was 1,22,708 Metric Tonnes and exported was 74,368 Metric Tonnes. The main cargo imported was fertilizer of 1,22,708 Metric Tonnes and Cargo exported was Onions of 32,501 Metric Tonnes. The rest were general Cargo of 2,367 Metric Tonnes in respect of export. The port is open to cargo traffic throughout the year. Generally passengers bound to Singapore and Malaysia, are leaving and arriving through this port. The passenger ship M.V. Chidambaram met with fire accident on 12th February 1985. Therefore the passenger service is suspended for the time being.

**Rameswaram Port.**—This port is mainly handling passenger to and from Sri Lanka previously. Due to the ethnic situations prevailing at Sri Lanka, the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi have ordered the suspension of ferry service indefinitely from January 1985 to till date.

**Pamban Port.**—33 (Thirtythree) vessels were piloted during the year 1985-86 through Pamban Channel. There are three pilots at this port. There were no export and import at this port during the year.

**Colachel Port**—3 (Three) ships entered and 3 (three) ships were cleaned during the year 1985-86. The commodity exported was ilumenite sand of 37,118 Metric Tonnes

**Valinokkam Port.**—Valinkkam in Ramanathapuram District has been declared as a Minor Port. The infrastructural works are under progress and nearing completion. This port is being constructed for handling traffic to Calcutta and foreign countries for export of salt.

**Kanniyakumari Port.**—The Ferry Service to Vivekananda Rock Memorial which was being run by this department was handed over to the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation with effect from 17th August 1984 as per Government Order in G.O. Ms. No. 921, Transport Department dated 6th August 1984 along with the employees and the temporary staff sanctioned for this purpose on foreign service terms. A total number of 1,77,790 visitors visited the Vivekananda Rock Memorial through ferry boat service during the year 1985-86.

### TAMIL NADU MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

1. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department Organisation was a wing under the Board of Revenue during the year 1955 and passed through various stages of development all along and emerged as separate department with a Director in the year 1977 and continuing as a Service Department from 1st April 1981 onwards. At present there are 11 Automobile Workshops and 1 service station in the Department to repair and maintain about 7,000 vehicles in the Departments of Government of Tamil Nadu. Government had sanctioned for the setting up of an Automobile Workshop at Vellore and the construction work was nearing completion.

2. There are 10 consumer bunks, two at Madras, one each at Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri and Nagercoil for supplying fuel to the departmental vehicles. All the 10 consumer bunks are now functioning in a full fledged manner.

3. A scheme for checking the accounts and registers of departmental vehicles by Audit parties had been put into operation to detect the misuse of fuel and improper maintenance of vehicles, with a view to improve usage of vehicles and maintenance systems

4. During the year 1985-86 a total number of 19,567 repair jobs had been undertaken in all the units of this department. The amount realised during 1985 was Rs. 33.31 lakhs by way of disposing 234 condemned vehicles

5. Government had sanctioned for the formation of one VA and C section with one Technical Assistant and 6 Charge man to induct technical know how, the scrutiny of repairs estimates and bills of private workshops and also purchase of spares. The VAC section had commenced to function effectively from January 1986.

6. **Introduction of Common Budget in the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department.**—From 1st April 1983, the Government had introduced a Common Budget System allotting the entire funds to the Technical Agency viz, Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department for the repairs maintenance and upkeep of the vehicles of all departments which was hitherto monitored by the vehicles Owning Officers.

By introducing this Common Budget System the following benefits were derived:—

(a) Repairs to the vehicles were attended to systematically so that quality of repairs is ensured.

- (b) Bulk purchase of spare parts was made from manufacturers and thereby quality was ensured.
- (c) Spare parts were purchased at Manufacturers, rate which was lesser than the market rate resulting in considerable savings.
- (d) Unwarranted repairs by private workshops were eliminated.
- (e) Premature replacements of parts by private workshops were avoided.
- (f) Useful life of each component was ensured.
- (g) Utmost economy in cost of spare parts utilised was achieved.
- (h) Effective utilisation of labour and thereby reducing the idle man hours at the departmental workshops.
- (i) As vehicle history was maintained, vehicles were repaired quickly in the department.
- 'CPM METHOD'. Under this system, the following benefits were derived;
- (a) Down time of vehicle was reduced.
- (b) Defective units were taken and examined thoroughly for needed repair.
- (c) Overhaul of assemblies were undertaken by using sophisticated instrument by specially trained men thereby ensuring perfection in the repairs or overhaul.
- (d) Because of perfection of unit overhaul system, breakdown, while the vehicle was in operation was eliminated.
- (e) As the vehicles were repaired quickly 'Vehicle on Road days, were increased.
- (f) Since the 'on road days' had been increased, it had facilitated executive officers to conduct more inspection of scheme works, thereby ensuring better quality of work.

8. By the centralised budget system, there was advantage to the Government not only in bringing down the expenditure on maintenance of vehicles, but also facilitated speedy implementation of projects by various departments by making the vehicles available for more number of days in a year.

7. Introduction of 'C.P.M. Method' in the maintenance of Departmental Vehicles.—Unit replacement system had been introduced to tone up the efficiency of the department and to improve the maintenance system through

### POOMPUR SHIPPING CORPORATION.

#### 1. Introduction :

Poompuhar Shipping Corporation (P.S.C.) was started in 1974 by the Government of Tamil Nadu to solve the perennial problems of transportation of coal to the thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu State. The Corporation purchased a 2nd hand vessel "mv Tamil Anna" of 7,750 Metric Tonnes DWT. on 9th December, 1974 and another 2nd hand vessel "mv. TAMIL PERIYAR" of 11,250 MT. DWT. on 20th December 1974. These vessels were mainly employed for transportation of coal to the thermal power stations in Madras, as the major Thermal Power Stations at Tuticorin had not been commissioned. But by the time, the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station was commissioned in 1979, these ships had already completed their useful service and had to be scrapped. Since then the Corporation has been attempting to acquire suitable bulk carriers specifically to meet the needs of the Thermal Power Station at Tuticorin. In spite of various problems faced in acquiring new ships, the Corporation continued to maintain its basic commitment of transporting coal for the thermal power stations by chartering available ships from the Indian Fleets for this purpose.

#### 2. Acquisition of 3 Ships from Hitachi Zosen, Japan :

An order was placed on Hitachi Zosen Corporation in Japan after due approval from Government of India and the first vessel was delivered on 2nd August 1985 which had the privilege of being named "mv TAMIL ANNA" and taken delivery by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in Japan. The second and third vessels will be delivered in September and December 1986. The Corporation may have to acquire two more similar vessels in view of the increased requirement of coal for the Thermal power Station at Tuticorin.

#### 3. Salient Features of Tamil Anna :

mv TAMIL ANNA has been able to carry in her maiden voyage about 3,000 tonnes of coal as against a maximum of 24,000 Tonnes which could be carried by the largest chartered vessels in Indian fleet at the limited draft of 8.3 metres available at Tuticorin. m.v. Tamil Anna is designed to carry 34,000 Tonnes at 8.5 metres draft and 39,985 Tonnes at 9.56 metres draft. The hold sizes have been optimised to improve the loading rate at Haldia and the vessel is fitted with six numbers of 25 Tonnes 4-rope mechanical cranes with a grab capacity of 14 cu. metres each. The cranes have been specially selected to enable discharge of coal at the optimum rate of 2,000

tonnes per hour for which TTPS have designed the hopper/conveyor system. The Poompuhar Shipping Corporation's technical staff at Tuticorin are now challenged with the new dimension of discharge rate and it is expected that they will not fail to establish new records.

#### 4. Trained Man Power of Poompuhar Shipping Corporation;

The Corporation entered in March 1983 into a unique venture, as the first shipping company to undertake the discharge of the ship at the port. In 1985-86 the Corporation moved 24.51 lakhs Tonnes of coal for Tuticorin and Ennore Thermal Power Stations. Such phenomenal growth in the transportation of coal could not have been achieved merely by engaging a number of vessels for carrying the coal. The Corporation achieved this by employing a team of decided well qualified and specially trained Engineers and Technicians who are well motivated to ensure the optimum rate of discharge with the minimum facility of available Cranes and Grabs on board the chartered vessels.

#### 5. Proud Achievements of Poompuhar Shipping Corporations

The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station had commissioned a set of Hopper and Conveyor System in March, 1983 whose optimum utilisation is much dependant on the rate of discharge that will be achieved by the Technicians using Ship's Cranes. As against the best discharge rates of between 3,000 to 3,500 tonnes per day achieved by using similar ships and ship's gear in the VOC. berth,

the staff of Poompuhar Shipping Corporation have achieved an average rate of discharge of around 8,000 tonnes per day and on occasions have well exceeded 15,000 tonnes per day. The best challenge met by the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation was, when the vessel, m.v. Tamil Anna which berther at ECHB on 7th March 1986 with 29,500 Tonnes of coal was fully discharged within 33 hours since commencement of discharge.

#### 6. Diversification of Activities

P.S.C. has been entrusted with the organised development of dragging activity to improve the minor and intermediate ports of Tamil Nadu and will be acquiring two cutter suction dredgers at a cost of Rs.200 lakhs shortly. Considering the Merchant Navy, Marine Engineering and allied technical expertise available with the Corporation Government have entrusted with it the operation of the prestigious ferry service at Kanniyakumari to take tourists to Vivekananda Rock Memorial. The ferry service handles about 11 lakhs passengers per annum.

P.S.C. has commissioned project studies in fields like traffic potential in Roll on/Rolloff vessel operation between Madras and Calcutta/Haldia, restoration of Inland water transportation in Buckingham Canal, dredging needs of Ports and Hydro Electro Projects Reservoirs and Coastal cargo vessels operations. The feasibility of operating of regular passenger ferry service between Kanniyakumari and Rameswaram and the Hydrofoil service between Madras and Nagapattinam/Rameswaram is also being explored.

### STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Stationery and Printing Department consists of two major wing viz., the printing Presses and the Stationery Branch.

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing which was formed in 1978 continued to function at 816, Anna Salai, Madras.

The Directorate is in-charge of the management of the following units of this Department:—

- (1) Government Stationery Stores, Rajaji Salai, Madras-1.
- (2) Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras-79.
- (3) Government Branch Press at High Court Buildings, Madras-104.
- (4) Government Branch Press, Anikar Estate, Choolai, Madras-112.

- (5) Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.
- (6) Government Branch Press, Tiruchirappalli.
- (7) Government Branch Press, Salem.
- (8) Government Branch Press, Vridhachalam.
- (9) Government Branch Press, Madurai.
- (10) Government Publication Depot, Anna Salai, Madras-2 and the Sales Depot at the High Court Buildings, Madras.

The Government Central Press at Vallalar Nagar is the biggest unit among the press units.

The M.B.O. System is implemented in this Department since 1974 and twelve cycles have been completed. The performance and productivity is critically reviewed in the monthly meetings as well as by spot inspections, and hence the production is gaining momentum. In total 225 forms were deleted with a savings of Rs. 17 lakhs.

The following new machineries were purchased during the year under Non-Plan Scheme.—

Serial number.	Name of the Unit which purchased.	Description of the machine.	Number of machine.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Government Branch Press Anaikar Estate, Madras-112.	Water Cooler in AC Cooler Model (150 litres).	1
2.	Government Stationery Stores, Madras-1.	Water Cooler in AC Cooler Model (40 ltrs.)	1
3.	Government Branch Press, Tiruchirappalli.	Water Cooler AC Cooler Model (40 ltrs.)	1
4.	Government Stationery Stores, Madras-1.	Semi Automatic cutting machine.	1
5.	Government Branch Press, Madurai.	Single head wire Stitching machine.	1

In G.O. Ms. No. 1401, Transport Department, dated 12th December 1985 one post of Assistant Director was sanctioned in the scale of Rs. 1,340-75-1,750-90-2,435 for the Central Press, Madras-79, for improving the Administration.

The construction of a new building to house the Government Branch Press, Salem at Reddiar palayam is nearing completion. Proposals for construction of quarters to the employees of the Government Branch Press, Salem near Reddiar palayam at an area of 5.40 acres at an approximate cost of 1.65 lakhs are under consideration of Government. This department has its own site at Thuvakudi near Tiruchirappalli for erection of a new building for Government Branch Press, Tiruchirappalli.

Proposals for purchase of a site for housing the Government Branch Press, Choolai near Tharamani at an area of 5 acres is under consideration of Government. 257 Apprentices for training in various trades such as Head composing, Letter Press Machine, Book Binding; Fitter,

etc., have been allotted to the various presses. Apart from the above there are 45 posts of Technical apprentices exclusively for Diploma Holder sandwich students in respect of which 50 per cent of the cost is met by the Government of India.

#### Stationery Wing :

During the year 1985-86, 2,281 indents for stationery articles etc., were received and complied with an amount of Rs. 20,97,910.74 was realised from the cost recoverable officers.

During the same year the transactions in the Government Publication Depot which is also one of the units of the Department are as follows:—

	RS.	RS.
(1) Value of publications supplied free of cost to Government offices from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986	..	54,542.45
(2) Total amount of cash sales of publications State Publications	.. 5,71,020.25	} 5,73,334.05
Central Publications	.. 2,313.80	
(3) Total Value of Publications sold at Sales Sub-Depot, High Court from 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.		
State Publications	.. 1,03,464.75	} 1,03,464.75
Central Publications	.. Nil.	

Elections for both Chairman and Counsellors of the Panchayat Union and Municipalities were held simultaneously in March 1986 for which the ballot papers and connected forms were printed in the Government Central Press, Madras, Government Branch Press, Madurai and Pudukkottai.

The work was done with the full co-operation of the employees and completed well ahead of the schedules.

### TAMILNADU GOODS TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

#### Introductory ;

Tamil Nadu Goods Transport Corporation is a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. It was incorporated on 26th March 1975 and commenced its

operations on 3rd June 1975. The main object of the Company is to operate goods transport service.

#### II. Share Capital :

The Authorised Share Capital of the Company was Rs. 40 lakhs at the time of its incorporation. Later, during

the year 1977-78 it was increased to Rs. 1 crore. The Issued Capital as on date is Rs. 32.66 lakhs and has been fully subscribed and paid up as follows :-

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1) Government of Tamil Nadu ..	26.66
(2) Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation	5.00
(3) Amalgamated Funds .. ..	1.00
	32.66

### III. Fleet strength :

Initially this Corporation had a fleet strength of 65 vehicles. During the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, the fleet strength was increased due to expansion of business activities. The present fleet strength stands at 98 vehicles. It is proposed to increase the fleet strength further to 125 vehicles. The fleet augmentation is made mainly by acquiring old passenger buses from the sister Transport Corporations and converting them into lorries.

### IV. Activities :

The operations of this Corporation during the initial years were mainly for transport of food grains for Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and milk and milk

products for Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation. During 1985-86 the vehicles were used mainly for transporting fertilizers for SPIC Limited., Tuticorin Solid Waste for Madras Corporation and Cement. Fly ash and raw lignite for Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation, under long term contracts. In addition, transport of steel, cement, bitumen, pipes, etc., was also undertaken on a large scale for the various Government Departments and Local bodies through Sub-Contractors. Consequently the turnover increased to Rs. 248 lakhs during 1985-86 nearly double the turnover of the previous year (Rs. 131 lakhs).

### V. Financial working results :

The Corporation was incurring losses till the end of 1981-82 due to several teething troubles. From the year 1982-83 onwards, the Corporation is earning profits. As a result, the cumulative loss Rs. 112.17 lakhs as on 31st March 1982 was reduced to Rs. 85.48 lakhs as at 31st March 1985. During the year 1985-86 the profit earned is of the order of Rs. 7.25 lakhs after taking into account a contribution of Rs. 11 lakhs made to Institute of Road Transport for research and development.

### VI. Labour relations :

The labour relations during the year 1985-86 were very cordial. There is considerable confidence among the workers about the better future of the organisation.

## TAMIL NADU TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation (TDFC) was set up in March 1975 by the State Government in order to cater to the financial requirements of State Transport Undertakings for purchase of chassis, body building, setting up of workshops, working capital etc, by mobilising public deposits and Institutional/ed. The R.B.I. has recognised this Corporation as a Hire Purchase (Non-Banking) Financial Company.

### Financial Performance :

T.D.F.C. has been working on profit since its inception. The profit before tax during 1984-85 was Rs. 9.82 lakhs.

### Deposits:

Deposits which stood at Rs. 1.31 crores at the end of 1975-76 have mounted to Rs. 70.02 crores at the end of 1985-86. During the year 1985-86 the Deposit

mobilisation was to the tune of Rs. 25.92 Crores. The deposit mobilisation of about Rs. 70 Crores is due to the excellent service rendered by T.D.F.C. to its 31,846 strong depositors and due to the fact that interest to the depositors is being paid promptly on the due dates.

### Deposit Schemes :

At present there are two schemes of deposits.—

- (i) Periodical interest Payment Scheme and
- (ii) Money Multiplier Scheme.

Under Periodical Interest Payment Scheme, interest is paid once in two months and the minimum amount of deposit acceptable is Rs. 3,000. Under Money Multiplier Scheme interest is compounded once in 2 months, at the appropriate rate of interest and the compounded interest

together with the principal (marginally rounded off) is paid at the time of maturity and the minimum amount of deposit acceptable is Rs. 1,000. The rates of interest under Periodical Interest Payment Scheme and the Maturity values under Money Multiplier Scheme are given below:—

**Scheme —1 Periodical Interest Payment Scheme.**

Period.	Rate of Interest (Per annum)
(1)	(2)
One Year and above but less than 2 Years.	12
Two Years and above but less than three Years.	12.5
Three Years .. .. .	14.5

**Scheme II— Money Multiplier Scheme :**

Deposit Certificate of Rs. 1,000 will get multiplied for various periods as under—

Period.	Value at the end of the period.
(1)	(2)
12 Months .. .. .	1,130
24 Months .. .. .	1,285
36 Months .. .. .	1,540

The rates of interest for both the above schemes are as per the directives of the Reserve Bank of India and as approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

**Loans :**

Financial assistance (including arranged credit) extended by TDFC since its inception upto 31st March 1986 exceeds Rs. 243 crores including a sum of Rs. 13.51 Crores obtained from L.I.C. from the year 1981—82 onwards. During the year 1985—86 a sum of Rs. 63.38 Crores has been given as loans to S.T.Us. and other State Government Undertakings. This includes a sum of Rs. 2.90 Crores obtained from L.I.C. of India. The financial assistance extended by T.D.F.C. has enabled the S.T.U.S. to replace augment more than 7701 buses of S.T.U.S. Because of the huge inflow of deposits from the public and institutions the Government has also permitted T.D.F.C. to diversify its lending activities to other public sector under

takings and Transport Corporation situated in other States. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned to T.I.D.C.O. for financing the expansion project of Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakonam in 1982—83. Further loans of Rs. 2 Crores, Rs. 1.36 Crore and Rs. 1 Crore have also been sanctioned and disbursed to Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra State Road Transport Corporations respectively for purchase of new buses in 1983—84 and 1984—85. During 1985—86 a fresh loan of Rs. 2 Crores had been sanctioned and disbursed to Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation. The loans carry finance charges ranging from 15 per cent to 16.5 percent with rebate for prompt payment ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 1 per cent.

**Resource Base :**

The total resource base of T.D.F.C. as on 31st March 1986 is given below :—

**1. Share Capital (including Share Deposits):**

(1)	(2)	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Government S.T.Us.	3.00 1.20	4.20
2. Reserves and Surplus	.. ..	0.69
3. Deposits .. .. .	.. ..	70.02
4 L.I.C. Loan .. .. .	.. ..	10.08
5. Debentures Secured	.. ..	0.55
Total .. .. .	.. ..	85.54

During 1985—86, T.D.F.C. has redeemed Rs. 20 lakhs non-guaranteed debentures.

Deposit Accounting has already been computerised Other area like financial accounting will be computerised soon.

T.D.F.C. has a monitoring Cell manned by Technical personnel. It reviews the performance of STUs every month by means of a comprehensive management information system, which helps the Chairman initially to assess the working of the ST. Us under his control. The Cell arranges for interchange of ideas along the Corporations, choosing the best elements in each Corporation for emulation by others.

Thus the T.D.F.C. provides substantial assistance to ST. Us. hereby relieving the Government of accorde budgetary support to ST. Us. to a great extent.

## TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS.

The Government of Tamil Nadu was operating thirteen State owned Transport Corporation during the year 1985-86 for the benefit of travelling public. The district operations of Pallavan Transport Corporation were organised as separate Corporation with effect from 1st December 1982 and named as Pattukkottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation. Pandiyan Roadways Corporation, Kattabomman Transport Corporation and Dheeran Transport Corporation had been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1983 and the new Corporations were Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation, Nesamony Transport Corporation and Jeeva Transport Corporation with head-quarters at Karaikudi, Nagercoil and Erode respectively. Cholan Roadways Corporation had been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1985 and named as Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation with head-quarters at Tiruchirappalli. Each Transport Corporation was under the control of a full time Managing Director. Pallavan Transport Corporation and Pattukkottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation together had a full time Chairman. The Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Transport Department is the Chairman of the other Corporations.

### 1. Pallavan Transport Corporation :

The Corporation was formed on the 1st of January 1972 with fleet strength of 1,029. Its area of operation was the Madras Metropolitan area. The fleet strength as on 31st March 1986 was 2,106 which includes 52 mini buses. The labour force of the Corporation was 18,129 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 28.95 lakh passengers per day.

### 2. Pattukkottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation :

The district services operated by the erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Transport Department was separated and formed as the district-wing of Pallavan Transport Corporation with effect from the 15th September 1975. The area of operation of this Corporation was Chengalpattu district routes of this wing and those of Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation were nationalised and this wing had begun to operate as an independent Corporation in the name of Pattukkottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation with headquarters at Vellore from 1st December 1982. Its area of operation was North Arcot district and North Chengalpattu district. Its fleet strength which was 268 in 1972-73 was 719 on the 31st March 1986. The labour force was 4,771 as on 31st March 1986. The Corporation was carrying on an average of 3.89 lakh passengers per day.

### 3. Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation :

The long distance express services connecting all the District Head quarters in the State with Madras City with one another were operated by Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express), till 15th January 1980. On 16th January 1980, the Express wing was registered as a separate Corporation in the name of Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation. Its area of operation is the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 647 as on the 31st of March 1986. It had a labour force of 6,010. It was carrying on average of 0.54 lakh passengers per day.

### 4. Pandiyan Roadways Corporation :

Pandiyan Roadways Corporation started operation from the 17th January 1972. On transferring to the Corporation, buses taken over from Southern Roadways Private Limited. The fleet strength of this Corporation as on 31st January 1983 was 1,285. In view of the huge size, it was decided to bifurcate the Corporation. The bifurcated Corporation which was named Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation had begun to operate from 1st April 1983. The area of operation of Pandiyan Roadways Corporation after 1st April 1983 was Madurai City, Madurai district, Anna district and Kamarajar district. It had an operative fleet strength of 1,097 as on 31st March 1986. 7,698 employees were working in the Corporation. It was carrying on an average of 12.34 lakh passenger per day.

### 5. Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation :

Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation was bifurcated from Pandiyan Transport Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983 with the area of operation in Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district. The operative fleet strength was 485 with the labour force of 3,449 employees as on 31st March 1986. It was carrying on an average of 3.71 lakh passengers per day.

### 6. Cholan Roadways Corporation :

The Corporation commenced operation on the 1st March 1972 on Government transferring to it buses taken over from Sri Rama Vilas Service, Raman and Raman Limited and from Sri Sathi Vilas. Its fleet strength as on the 31st January 1985 was 884. In view of the huge size, it was proposed to bifurcate this Corporation. The bifurcated Corporation is functioning in Tiruchirappalli district in the name of Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation from 1st April 1985. Cholan Roadways Corporation was operating in Thanjavur district with

a fleet of 611 as on 31st March 1986. The labour force of the Corporation as on 31st March 1986 was 4,188. It was carrying on an average of 6.09 lakh passengers daily.

**7. Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation:**

Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1985 with 404 buses. Its area of operation was Tiruchirappalli District. The fleet strength as on 31st March 1986 was 449. Its labour force was 2855 as on 31st March 1986. It was carrying on an average of 3.50 lakh passengers daily.

**Cheran Transport Corporation:**

Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on the 1st March 1972. Its fleet strength was 1,124 as on the 31st January 1983. In view of the huge size, it was decided to bifurcate this Corporation. The new Corporation named Jeeva Transport Corporation started functioning with headquarters at Erode from 1st April 1983. After bifurcation, Cheran Transport Corporation was operating in Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts and its fleet strength as on 31st March 1986 was 1,114. The labour force of the Corporation as on 31st March 1986 was 7,558. It was carrying on an average of 10.5 lakh passengers per day.

**9. Jeeva Transport Corporation:**

This Corporation was bifurcated from Cheran Transport Corporation and started functioning with effect from 1st April 1983, with the area of operation in Periyar District. Its fleet strength as on the 31st March 1986 was 497. The labour force on the said date was 3,390. It was carrying on an average of 3.86 lakh passengers per day.

**10. Anna Transport Corporation:**

Anna Transport Corporation started operation from the 15th February 1973. It was having 870 buses as on 31st March 1986. Its labour force was 5,695. On an average of 7.07 lakh passengers were travelling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

**11. Kattabomman Transport Corporation:**

The Kattabomman Transport Corporation commenced its operation from the 1st January 1974. It was having 753 buses as on the 31st January 1983. It was decided to bifurcate this Corporation. The new Corporation named Nesamony Transport Corporation started functioning independently from 1st April 1985. After bifurcation Kattabomman Transport Corporation with head-quarters at Tirunelveli started functioning in Tirunelveli District. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1986 was 564. It had a labour strength of 3711 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 4.35 lakh passengers daily.

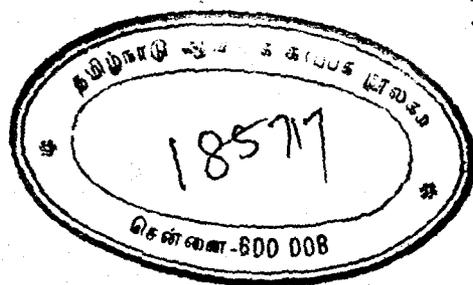
**12. Nesamony Transport Corporation:**

The Nesamony Transport Corporation bifurcated from Kattabomman Transport Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1983 with headquarters at Nagercoil. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1986 was 451. It has a labour strength of 3079 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 4.55 lakh passengers daily.

**13. Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation:**

The Corporation was formed on the 16th of January 1975 with its head-quarters at Villupuram. The area of operation was South Arcot district and South Chengalpattu district. Its fleet strength as on the 31st March 1986 was 674. It was having a labour strength of 4,400 on the above date. On an average of about 4.47 lakh passengers were travelling daily.

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தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,  
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

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ப. எண் :

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