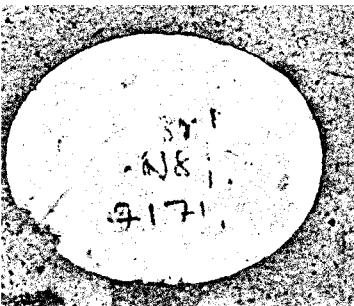


TAMIL NADU STATE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1986-87





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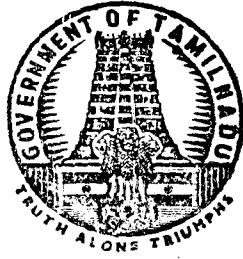
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Tamil Nadu State

Administration Report

1986-87



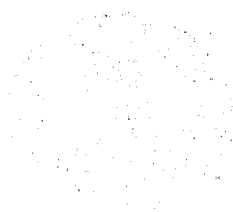


**TAMIL NADU STATE  
ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
1986-87**

*From 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987*

©  
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
1989

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
1989



V211,84 / N86

N89



## PREFACE.

This report on the administration of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1986-87 projects a comprehensive picture of the functioning of various Departments of State Government, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies under the control of the State Government.

On the agriculture point due to poor storage position, all the major reservoirs in the State were opened after a delay of one to two months. This resulted in a shortfall of paddy cultivation in Kar/Kuruvai seasons covering an area of 2.31 lakh hectares as against the normal area of 4.16 lakh hectares. Similarly the low water level in tanks and wells reduced the coverage during Samba/Thaladi to 16.71 lakh hectares as against the normal area of 20.00 lakh hectares. Despite the adverse seasonal conditions, the State could reach a satisfactory level of production of 3.33 lakh Metric Tonnes of rice in 19.02 lakh hectares. A record high level of 12 Metric Tonnes of Micro Nutrient Mixture had been produced for distribution and a high record of 10.37 lakh packets of bacterial culture had been reached.

Enforcement of law and order and prevention and detection of crimes were well under control during the year.

Education continued to be a priority sector. During 1986-87, 112.76 lakhs pupils were studying in 39,299 schools. The State had been a pace-setter to other States in the field of Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level and out of 3.62 lakhs of the Higher Secondary students, 86,780 students were studying in Vocational Courses in 1986-87. Under the Family Welfare Programme the State Government achieved 4,94,371 cases of sterilisation as against the target of 5,60,000 cases fixed for 1986-87.

On the power front, about 3.78 lakhs of new connections were given power supply during this year taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1986-87 to 64.00 lakhs which includes 7.00 lakhs of service connections to huts. Both the Tuticorin and Ennore Thermal Stations had done well and this had resulted in higher power availability. Both these Thermal Stations had won the Meritorious Productivity Awards, instituted by the Government of India for the year 1986 with cash prizes.

The housing schemes of the State Government are implemented by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. HUDCO extended loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 27.15 lakhs to benefit 550 families under Sites and Service Schemes, 11,620 families were benefited by providing infrastructural facilities like water-supply, sewerage connection, street lights, etc., and 14,295 families were benefited at a cost of Rs. 205.97 lakhs by converting thatched roof to tiled roof or mud walls to brick walls under the Mass Housing Programme during 1986-87.

Tamil Nadu is fully covered by a comprehensive network of Public Distribution System through which essential commodities such as rice, wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, palmolein, Soyabean oil, coconut oil, controlled cloth, etc., are supplied to the public. Out of 21,035 fair price shops in the State during 1986-87, 17,207 shops were in rural areas and 3,828 shops in the urban areas with a circulation of 119.66 lakhs of family cards and 9.65 lakh tonnes of rice were distributed to the family card holders during this year.

During the year an extent of 8,144.19 acres of cultivable lands were assigned to 8,321 landless poor persons and 2,34,339 house-site pattas were issued.

Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements 1964 and 1974 up to 31st March 1987, 1,15,498 families consisting of 4,59,532 repatriates arrived in India from Sri Lanka of which 1,28,595 refugees had arrived during the period from 24th July 1983 to 31st March 1987. The destitute refugees were admitted in the refugee camps in all the districts except Madras, the Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari districts in addition to the existing transit camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu and they were given cash doles, subsidised rice, clothes, utensils, blankets, etc. A new transit camp at Vilangudi had been opened with 792 houses and the State Government had sanctioned construction of 1,400 additional houses at Mandapam, 100 temporary houses in Kottapattu and 100 houses in Tuticorin besides repairs to houses. In all there were 71 refugee camps in the State wherein 24,206 refugees from Sri Lanka were accommodated.

103.56 lakhs of commuters from mofussil and cities were benefited everyday during the year through the 14 State-owned Transport Corporations. Under the 20-point Programme, 19,335 biogas plants and 1,21,380 improved chulhas were installed as against the targets of 13,120 plants and 1,00,000 chulhas respectively during the year and Tamil Nadu stood first in the installation of chulhas at National level during 1986-87.

It is hoped that this publication will be useful for reference by Government Departments and academic institutions and will serve as a source of basic information for the public.

FORT ST. GEORGE,  
MADRAS,  
20th September 1988.

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



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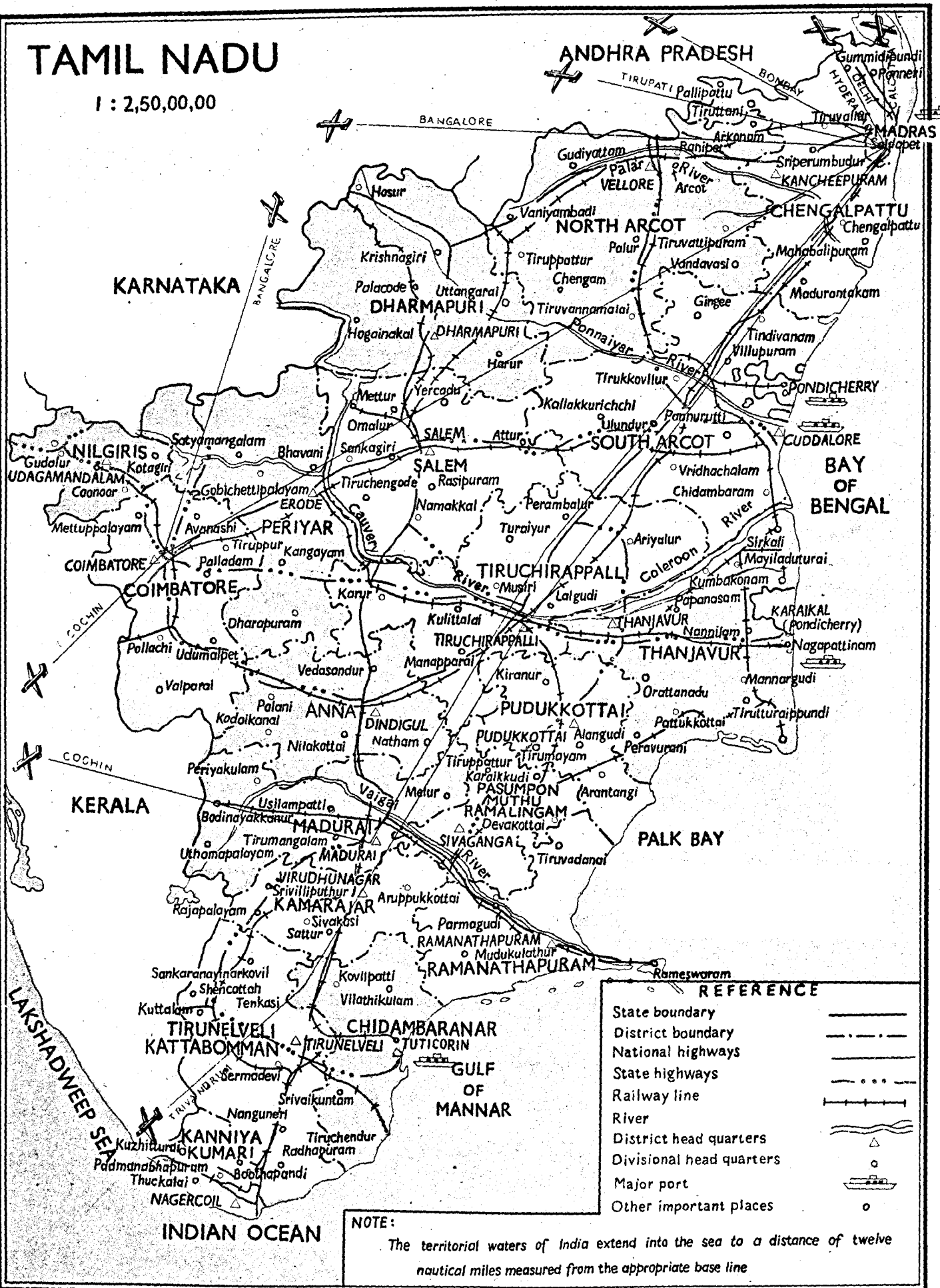
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# TAMIL NADU

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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.

VISITS OF V.I.Ps. IN 1986-87.

THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Datds of visit.</i>	<i>Place of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Thiru Giani Zail Singh	.. .. 10th and 11th May 1986 ..	.. Madras.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dated of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
Thiru R. Venkataraman	.. .. 5th June 1986 to 7th June 1986	.. Salem, Tiruchengodu, Ooty and Madras.
	25th July to 27th July 1986	.. Madras and Kalpakkam.
	20th August and 21st September 1986.	Madras.
	14th December 1986 ..	.. Sular Airport (Transit visit).
	23rd to 28th December 1986	.. Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Gandhigram, Mettur, Madras and Kancheepuram
	24th and 25th March 1987	.. Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam.
	27th and 28th March 1987	.. Madurai and Gandhigram.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dates of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Thiru Rajiv Gandhi	.. .. 23rd March and 24th March 1987.	Transit Halt at Madras on the way to Sriharikotta.
	27th March 1987 ..	.. Neyveli and Madras.

## VISITS OF FOREIGN V.V.I Ps./V.I.P. in 1986-87.

<i>Serial number,</i> (1)	<i>name and designation.</i> (2)	<i>Dates of visit.</i> (3)	<i>Places of visit.</i> (4)
1	Thiru S. Thondaman, Sri Lankan, Minister for Rural Industrial Development accompanied by his Co-ordinate Secy. Mr. B. Thirunavukkarasu.	11th to 21st April 1986 .. ..	Madras and Tiruchirappalli.
2	Thiru K. R. Scotland, First Secretary in Australian High Commission in India at New Delhi.	11th to 14th April 1986 .. ..	Madras.
3	Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Maldives.	12th April and 13th April 1986 ..	Madras.
4	Mr. M. S. Mallick, Indian High Commissioner to Ghana.	19th to 21st April 1986 .. ..	Madras.
5	Dr. Lim Chong Eau, Chief Minister of Penang.	24th April 1986 .. ..	Madras.
6	Three Member Maldivian Delegation ..	9th and 10th May 1986 .. ..	Madras.
7	Mr. K. H. Patel, Indian Consul General in France.	9th May 1986 .. ..	Madras.
8	Mr. A. Parasuraman, Mauritius Minister for Education, Arts and Culture.	10th and 11th May 1986 .. ..	Madras.
9	Mr. J. M. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	11th and 12th May 1986 .. ..	Madras.
10	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka.	15th May 1986 .. ..	Madras.
11	Mr. Ismail Firaq, Chief Secretary to Government of Maldives.	29th and 30th May 1986 .. ..	Madras.
12	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	31st May and 1st June 1986 .. ..	Madras.
13	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka.	5th and 6th June 1986 .. ..	Madras.
14	Mr. John Gunther Dean, Ambassador of United States of America in New Delhi.	6th and 7th June 1986 .. ..	Madras and Coimbatore.
15	Mr. Nigel Brocm Field, British Acting High Commissioner in New Delhi.	30th June to 2nd July 1986 .. ..	Uthaganandalam and Coimbatore.
16	Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	5th and 23rd July 1986 .. ..	Madras and Tiruchirappalli.
17	Four member Somalian Delegation .. ..	9th and 10th July 1986 .. ..	Madras.
18	Mr. M. L. Abooslay, Deputy Minister for Mahaweli Development, Sri Lanka.	26th and 27th July 1986 .. ..	Madras.
19	Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	29th to 31st July 1986 .. ..	Madras.
20	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka	31st July 1986 .. ..	Madras.
21	Mr. S. Klambah, Indian Ambassador, designate to Hungery.	4th to 6th August 1986 .. ..	Madras.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name and designation.</i>	<i>Dates of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22	Mr. B. P. Tilakaratna, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in India.	13th and 14th August 1986	.. Madras.
23	Dr. P. C. Alexander, India's High Commissioner in U.K.	16th to 18th August 1986	.. Madras.
24	Mr. S. B. Tatliev, Vice-President of USSR.	17th and 18th August 1986	.. Madras.
25	Mr. Maub m A. Gayoom, President of Maldives (Transit visit).	28th and 29th August 1986	.. Madras.
26	Dr. Samy Vellu, Minister for Works and Public Utilities, Malaysia.	4th to 9th September 1986	.. Madras.
27	The Chief of Army Staff of Nicaragua	.. 8th and 9th September 1986	.. Madras.
28	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister of Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka.	20th September 1986 ..	.. Madras.
29	The Right Hon'ble Kebby Sililo Kambulu Musokotwane, Prime Minister of Zambia.	25th and 26th September 1986	.. Madras.
30	Five Member Ministerial delegation of Bangladesh.	27th and 28th September and 2nd and 3rd October 1986.	Madras.
31	H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and Party (Transit visit).	1st October 1986 .. ..	.. Madras.
32	Mr. N. Balasubramaniam, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in Singapore.	9th October 1986 .. ..	.. Madras.
33	Mr. Robert Wade-Gery, British High Commissioner in India.	9th to 13th October 1986	.. Madras.
34	Mr. S. M. Raheed Ahmed, Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh in Calcutta.	12th October 1986 .. ..	.. Coimbatore.
35	Dr. Ranjit Atapattu, Minister of Health, (Transit visit).	26th October 1986 .. ..	.. Madras.
36	Mr. Abdulla Jameel, Minister for Health Maldives.	29th and 30th October 1986	.. Madras.
37	Mr. W. Deetman, Minister of Education and Science, Government of Netherlands.	6th and 7th November 1986	.. Madras.
38	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	6th and 7th November 1986	.. Madras.
39	Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Maldives.	13th November 1986: .. ..	.. Madras.
40	Eleven member delegation of USSR.	.. 14th and 15th November 1986	.. Madras.
41	The President of the Supreme People's Court of China.	17th to 19th November 1986	.. Madras.
42	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	20th November 1986 .. ..	.. Madras.
43	Seven Member Australian Parliamentary Delegation.	22nd and 23rd November 1986	Madras.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name and designation.</i>	<i>Dates of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
44	The Dutch Parliamentary Delegation	25th and 26th November 1986	Madras.
45	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka.	2nd December 1986	Madras.
46	Hon'ble. Sir Cassan Moolan, Chief Justice of Mauritius.	14th to 16th December 1986	Madras.
47	Mr. Hardeep Puri, First Secretary in the High Commissioner at Colombo.	15th and 16th December 1986	Madras.
48	Mr. K. Padmanaban, Malaysian Deputy Minister of Health.	17th to 21st December 1986	Madras.
49	Mr. J. C. Admani, Indian Ambassador, designate to Federal Republic of Germany	20th and 21st December 1986	Madras.
50	Mr. H. Kularatne, Deputy Minister of Transport, Sri Lanka.	5th to 12th January 1987	Madras.
51	Dr. Gamani Dissanayaka, Minister for Mahaveli Development, Sri Lanka.	5th and 6th January 1987	Madras.
52	Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Foreign Minister of Maldives.	10th to 18th January 1987	Madras.
53	Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister of Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	10th January 1987	Madras.
54	Mr. Raymond Marre, former French Minister and Contender for French Presidency.	11th to 13th January 1987	Madras and Pondicherry. and
55	The Sri Lanka Delegation.	16th and 17th January 1987	Madras.
56	Mr. Foul Schluster, Prime Minister of Denmark.	17th January 1987	Madras, Tiruchirappalli Tranquebar.
57	Mr. Jermu Laine, Minister for Foreign Trade, Finland.	18th to 20th January 1987	Madras.
58	Mr. Hardeep Puri and Mr. Lakshmi Puri, First Secretaries in Indian High Commission at Colombo.	19th and 20th January 1987	Madras.
59	Mr. Hamilton, Queen's Counsel in London.	23rd to 27th January 1987	Madras.
60	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	29th January 1987	Madras.
61	Mr. Diwaker Bundhun, Minister of Industry, Mauritius.	4th and 5th February 1987	Madras.
62	Mr. Li Liangng, Chinese Ambassador in India.	5th to 8th February 1987	Madras.
63	Mr. W.M.P.B. Mendikdiwela, Secretary to the President of Sri Lanka.	5th February 1987	Madras.
64	Mr. S. Sivananthan, Director of Pensions, Sri Lanka.	18th to 21st February 1987	Madras.
65	Members of Maldivian Delegation	21st and 22nd February 1987	Madras.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name and designation</i>	<i>Dates of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
66	Mr. P.C.J.O. Nyakiamo, Kenyan Health Minister.	24th to 27th February 1987	.. Madras.
67	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka.	1st to 9th March 1987	.. Madras.
68	Mr. Dato Samy Vellu, Minister for Works, Malaysia.	2nd to 5th March 1987	.. .. Madras.
69	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	5th to 9th March 1987	.. .. Madras.
70	Mr. S. Sharvananda, Chief Justice, Sri Lanka.	5th to 12th March 1987	.. .. Madras.
71	Mr. Ponnusamy, First Secretary, Mauritius High Commission in Delhi.	7th and 8th March 1987	.. Madras.
72	Thiru S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	13th March 1987	.. .. Madras.
73	Mr. Jozsep Olah, Hungarian Ambassador in Delhi.	13th to 16th March 1987	.. Madras.
74	Mr. Farug A. Choudhory, High Commissioner of Bangladesh.	15th to 18th March 1987	.. Madras.
75	Two-member Maldivian Delegation	.. 21st March 1987 .. ..	.. Madras.
76	Mr. V. N. Rykov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR.	24th to 29th March 1987	.. Madras.
77	Mr. J. N. Dixit, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo (Transit visit).	25th and 26th March 1987	.. Madras.
78	Dr. Schoedel, Ambassador of FRG in Delhi.	26th and 27th March 1987	.. Madras.
79	HRH. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand.	26th to 28th March 1987	.. Madras.
80	Dr. Zivojin Jazio, Ambassador of Yugoslavia in Delhi.	30th March to 1st April 1987	.. Madras.
81	Dr. Schodel, Ambassador of FRG in Delhi.	31st March and 1st April 1987	.. Madras.

### ADMINISTRATION.

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

2. The Cabinet headed by Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, with the following Ministers continued in the Office upto 20th October 1986.

*Thiruvallargal—*

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

3. The following Ministers were relieved from their ministership of the Council of Ministers with effect from 21st October 1986.

*Thiruvallargal—*

- (1) R. M. Veerappan ;
- (2) C. Aranganayagam ;
- (3) Dr. K. Kalimuthu ;
- (4) Dr. H. V. Hande ;



- (5) T. Veerasamy ;
- (6) N. Nallusamy ;
- (7) M. R. Govendhan ;
- (8) Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan ;
- (9) Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy ; and
- (10) Y. S. M. Yusuf.

4. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, has been appointed as Minister with effect from the forenoon of 22nd October 1986.

5. After the inclusion of Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, as Minister in the Council of Ministers from 22nd October 1986 the Cabinet headed by the Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, with the following Ministers continued in the Office upto 15th March 1987 :—

*Thiruvallargal—*

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

6. The following Ministers were relieved of their duties as Ministers from the Council of Ministers with effect from 16th March 1987 :—

- (1) Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy ;
- (2) Thiru Anoor P. G. Jagadeesan.

7. After they were relieved, the Cabinet headed by the Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran continues in the office with following Ministers :—

*Thiruvallargal—*

- (1) Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan ;
- (2) S. Ramachandran ;
- (3) K. Rajaram ;
- (4) P. U. Shanmugam ;
- (5) C. Ponnaiyan ;

*Thiruvallur—*

- (6) S. Muthusamy ;
- (7) S. Thirunavukkarasu
- (8) V. V. Swaminathan ;
- (9) R. Soundararajan ;
- (10) T. Ramasamy ;
- (11) A. Arunachalam ; and
- (12) K. K. S. S. R. Ramachandran.

8. The Government have permitted Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Industries and Agriculture, to undertake tour to Tokyo in Japan, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore for 19 days during December 1986—January 1987 in connection with the purchase of Planetarium Projector of Model G.M. II (Automatic) from M/s. Goto Optical Manufacturing Company, for use in Periyar Science and Technology Centre at Madras.

## GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

*(i) Within the State.*

*April 1986.*—The Governor presided over the annual conference of the St. John Ambulance Association at Madurai on 28th April.

*May.*—He presided over the annual convocation of Bharathiar University at Coimbatore on 2nd May. He was in Ootacamund from 21st May to June 6, 1986.

*August.*—He inaugurated the Southern Regional Conference of Association of Surgeons of India at Salem on 9th August 1986 and was again at Salem on the 31st to participate in a felicitation function.

*November.*—He presided over the annual convocation of Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli on the 5th of November.

*December.*—He attended special convocation at Annamalai University and inaugurated the inter-university national youth festival at Annamalainagar on the 1st of December. On 2nd he declared open a new building for the Directorate of Distance Education. He was again in Annamalai Nagar on the 14th to preside over the annual convocation.

On 9th December he unveiled the statue of Dr. Ida Sophia Scudder at Vellore. He visited Tiruchirappalli on the 22nd for the closing day function of All-India Rural Sports Tournaments.

*January 1987.*—On January 23, the Governor declared open the Scan and Research Centre at Madurai and inaugurated the joint annual conference of the Association of Physicians of India. He presided over the annual convocation of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore on the 28th January.

*March.*—He presided over the annual convocation of Bharathiar University in Coimbatore on 20th March 1987.

*(ii) Outside the State.*

*April 1986.*—The Governor was in Delhi between 12th and 19th of April. He met the President vice-President and Union Ministers for Home and Human Resources Development and held discussions with them.

*May.*—He presided over the first meeting of the executive board and the governing body of the South Zone Cultural Centre at Hyderabad on 19th May 1986.

*June.*—He was in Bangalore on the 9th and 10th June and participated in the programme committee meeting of South Zone Cultural Centre. He was in Delhi on 17th—19th June to attend the Executive Committee meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

*July.*—He was in Delhi for a few days commencing 27th July and apart from calling upon the President, held discussions on various matters in the Ministries.

*August.*—He attended the Executive Committee meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration at Delhi between 26th and 29th August. He also called on the Vice-President and the Union Home Minister.

*September.*—The Governor was in Delhi on 15th and 16th September and called on the President of India and the Vice-President.

*October.*—He was on leave in Delhi from 3rd to 13th of October in connection with the marriage of his son. He was again in Delhi on the 31st October and 1st November to participate in the function held in honour of Smt. Indira Gandhi on her second death anniversary.

He was in Bangalore on 20th October to attend the organizing Committee meeting of the South Zone Cultural Centre.

*November.*—The Governor inaugurated the All India Cultural Festival at Bangalore on the 10th in connection with the SAARC Meet and again he was there from 15th to 17th November to participate in the Valedictory function.

He was in Delhi from 21st to 23rd of November and attended the National Cultural festival. He also called on the President of India and the Vice-President.

*December.*—He was in Delhi for a day on the 5th December and at Hyderabad on the 18th of December to address the trainee officers and staff of Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy.

*January 1987.*—On the 31st January he laid the foundation stone for the Srisailem sub-centre of South Zone Cultural Centre in Andhra Pradesh and inaugurated the Zonal Cultural Festival at Hyderabad.

*February and March 1987.*—He was in Delhi on 20th and 21st February and visited Calcutta on the 28th to preside over a few functions. On the 1st and 2nd March, he visited Bharati Tamil Sangam and the Chaitanya Research Centre. He attended the special exhibition of Tamil Nadu Handicrafts as Chief guest.

## II. Governor's important engagements in the City :—

*April 1986.*—The Governor inaugurated the International Seminar on Bagasse newsprint on 6th April.

*May.*—He delivered on 1st of May the Endowment oration on 'Philosophy and Medicine. On the 3rd May, he hosted a reception for the members of the State Legislature. He received the President of India on the 10th and participated in the functions arranged in his honour on the 10th and 11th. The Governor declared open the orientation seminar for the members of Tamil Nadu Branch of the Common Wealth Parliamentary Association at Ootacamund.

*June.*—The Governor received the Vice-President on 6th June at Wellington (Nilgiris district) and accompanied him to the inauguration of the function of the Nilgiris Technology Park sponsored by the United Planters Association of India.

*August.*—The Governor inaugurated the first national workshop on Forensic Odontology on 21st.

*September.*—He inaugurated the first Cricket test Match between Australia and India on 18th September. On the 25th September, he hosted a dinner in honour of Prime Minister for Zambia, Rt. Hon'ble Kebby Siliilo Kambulu Musokotwane. On the 26th he inaugurated National Seminar on energy preparedness for 2000 AD.

*October.*—The Governor administered the Oath of Office and secrecy to Shri K. A. Krishnasamy as Minister on 22nd October. On the 30th October he attended as Chief guest the function 'First Earth Run for World Peace' under the auspices of UNICEF.

*November.*—The Governor presented M. A. M. Muthiah Chettiar Gold Cup to Smt P. T. Usha on 26th November. He inaugurated a Seminar on "Quality for prosperity" on the 29th.

*December.*—The Governor took salute at the Police Parade and presented the Police Medals to Officers on the 24th. On the 27th he inaugurated the annual conference of Society of Nuclear Medicine. He delivered the valedictory address at the 9th World Congress of Poets on the 31st December.

*January 1987.*—On 5th January, the Governor inaugurated the 'International Workshop on Flouride and Dental Health' and attended the Uttar Pradesh Cultural Festival as Chief guest. He inaugurated the Seminar on 'Immuno-diagnostic procedures as an essential Aid in laboratory medicine' on 6th January. The Governor hosted a reception to ex-servicemen on the 8th. On the 11th of January, he delivered key note address at the Regional Conference of the International Association of Lions Club. On the 17th, he received the Prime Minister of Denmark and later presided over a function of Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

*February.*—The Governor inaugurated the First Cricket Test match between India and Pakistan on the 3rd February. On the 10th of February he attended as Chief guest the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Indian Overseas Bank. He addressed the State Assembly on February 27 marking the commencement of the Budget sessions.

*March.*—On the 8th, the Governor attended as Chief guest and distributed prizes at the International Women Grandmasters Chess Tournament. On the 10th, he inaugurated the Seva Yatra—fund raising campaign for Hindu Mission Hospital in which Indian top Cricket players participated. He inaugurated the social forestry programme under the auspices of Krishnamurthy International Agricultural Development Foundation on 17th March. On the 24th March he received the Prime Minister on his arrival to launch the ASLV at Sriharikota and saw him off on his way back to Delhi. On the 26th March, he hosted a dinner in honour of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Thailand during her visit to Madras. On the 27th March, the Governor received the Prime Minister on his arrival from Neyveli and presided over the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

*III. Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan :—*

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

## CHAPTER II.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture Sector continues to play a vital role in the State's economy. Any variation in its growth either upwards or downwards largely reflects on the State's performance in the economic development. Owing to this fact, the Government is assigning much importance to the Agriculture and allied activities as a part of poverty alleviation programme. With the ultimate aim of rural prosperity in view, a number of production oriented schemes have been designed and implemented. Of them, the five steps approaches to increase productivity of paddy by 750 kgs. per hectare from the existing level, quality input supply backed up by location specific technologies, water management in the critical stages of water availability, advice on the choice of variety to obviate the situation, etc., are some of the activities worth mentioning. These efforts have paid rich dividends and an all time high productivity in rice, i.e., 2,780 kgs. per hectare was achieved besides maintaining the rice production level on par with previous year production despite alarming reduction in area of about seven lakh hectares from the normal coverage.

*Seasonal conditions in 1986-87 :—*

It was hoped that normal seasonal conditions would prevail in 1986-87. While the State had not recovered from the residual effect of the ill-distributed and deficit North-East monsoon of the previous year, the current year's summer rains and South-West monsoon played traunt driving the State to rush in drought relief measures in 12 of the 20 districts. The poor storage position did not permit the opening of the major reservoirs for irrigation in time. As a result of this, the shortfall of paddy cultivation in Kar/Kuruvai seasons was 2.31 lakh hectares against the normal area of 4.16 lakh hectares.

The position improved slightly with the late receipt of South-West monsoon rains in August coupled with inflow of water to Mettur Reservoir which is the main stay for irrigation in Cauvery Delta. This was opened with a delay of about 2 months. Likewise, the Periyar-Vaigai Project in Madurai, Parambikulam Aliyar Project in Coimbatore and Pechiparai-Perunchani in Kanyakumari were also opened for irrigation with a delay of one to two months. However, the late receipt of South-West monsoon rains helped rainfed cultivation.

Though the North-East monsoon set in time, it did not bring in adequate precipitation. With the result, the storage position in the tanks and wells was not satisfactory. Therefore the coverage during Samba/Thaladi was 16.71 lakh hectares as against the normal area of 20.00 lakh hectares. However, in Thanjavur district the coverage under Samba was 4.20 lakh hectares as against the normal area of 2.99 lakh hectares. This increased coverage coupled with low storage level in Mettur necessitated to get water from Karnataka State to save the standing Samba crop. Only 10,000 M.C. ft. of water was released by the Karnataka Government. The Navarai crop was also below normal in the northern districts of the State, i.e., Chengalpattu, North Arcot, and South Arcot. However the yield trend in rice and other crops was very encouraging. In the normal years, the yield of Samba in Thanjavur district was around to 2.2 M.T. of rice per hectare. During this year the average yield recorded in crop cutting experiment was 3.1 M.T. of rice inspite of adverse seasonal conditions. Thus a production of 53.33 lakh M.T. of rice was achieved inspite of shortfall in the area coverage of paddy to the extent of more than seven lakh hectares. The failure of North-East monsoon also caused in the reduction in cotton area to 1.88 lakh hectares as against the target of 2.80 lakh hectares. In case of sugarcane the area was only 2.11 lakh hectares as against the target of 2.30 lakh hectares.

The production level of different crops was achieved as indicated below :—

	(LAKH M.T.)
Rice .. .. .	53.33
Millets .. .. .	17.00
Pulses .. .. .	4.52
Sugarcane (Gur) .. .. .	21.95
Cotton .. .. .	3.43 (Lakh Bales)

The salient achievement attained in 1986-87 amidst severe drought condition are listed below :—

- (1) In Paddy an all time high productivity of 2,78 kgs./ha. of rice was attained with a total production of 53.33 lakh M.T. from only 19.18 lakh hectare.
- (2) In pulses an all time high production of 4.52 lakh M.T. was attained from an area coverage of 10.28 lakh Hectares.
- (3) Paddy production of 5 M.T. per Ha. was achieved in 60 per cent of the total area.
- (4) T.D.D.C. were organised in 381 locations and 5 Step approaches such as Village Level Planning, organising one Ha. demonstrations in Command and 2 Ha. demonstrations in watershed area, conducting pre-season campaigns, efficient water control and management practices and integrated pest management were implemented to increase the productivity during Samba season by 750 kgs./Ha.
- (5) 96 per cent of the paddy area was brought under high yielding varieties.
- (6) An all time high cane production of 108 M.T. has been obtained.
- (7) Highest coverage of 1.56 lakh hectare has been achieved under Blue Green Algae.
- (8) Maximum production of 10.37 lakh packets of bacterial fertilisers has been achieved.
- (9) Production of Micro Nutrient Mixture has been raised to the highest level of 812 M.T.
- (10) 179.48 Ha. were installed with drip irrigation system.
- (11) 1.02 lakh rice, 0.32 lakh Millets and 3.66 lakh Pulses coarse grains minikits were distributed.
- (12) As a new venture foliar spraying of D.A.P. was taken up in 20,000 Ha. in rice fallow pulses.
- (13) 2,010 Seed-cum-Fertiliser Drills were distributed to improve the dry farming practices.

With all the above notable achievements the Department will continue its efforts to reach new heights in the coming years.

### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Agricultural Engineering applies the knowledge, techniques and disciplines of various fields of Engineering to find 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 measure during natural calamities like flood and drought. The department has directed its recent efforts in conserving energy in agricultural pumpsets and utilisation of non-conventional energy sources 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. The department takes up land levelling with the help of bulldozers. Land leveling 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 for 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 had a fleet of 135 bulldozers and 175 Tractors for carrying out the land development activities and they were hired to the farmers all over the State.

**Achievement :**

During 1986-87 an area of 8,778 hectares have been levelled and mechanised cultivation operations were taken up in 35,947 hectares.

**Minor Irrigation :**

The Agricultural Engineering Department has been engaged in the task of Ground Water Development by sinking tubewells/borewells, filter point tube wells and deepening of open wells in the State. 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 machinery, such as, power drills, hand boring sets and air compressors are hired to farmers by the department. Sinking of tubewells, filter point tubewells revitalisation of the existing dried up wells either by putting side bores or by blasting as the case may be are carried out by the department, and deploying of 176 power drills, 103 Rock Blasting Units, 57 Long hole equipments, 410 HB sets and 22 Air Compressors.

**Achievement :**

During 1986-87, 5,830 tube wells and 3,319 filter point tube wells have been sunk. Boring in wells have been undertaken in 3,178 wells and 2,742 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, fodder and firewood requirements of the growing population, it is imperative that the available land and water resources are put to maximum productive use.

A pilot project for propagation of water conservation and harvesting technology in Dry Farming areas is implemented in Tirunelveli District. In 1985-86 and 1986-87 an area of 945 hectares have been covered at a cost of Rs. 27.76 lakhs.

**Ravine Reclamation Schemes :**

It has been estimated that an area of about 9,000 Ha. have been affected badly by ravines which have to be reclaimed and further spreading has to be arrested.

Reclamation of ravine affected area is at present carried out in South Arcot District. Land levelling, construction of check dams and afforestation are some of the measures for reclamation of ravine affected areas. The reclamation is done at Government cost in Poramboke lands as most of the ravines are found only in Poramboke lands.

**Wind Erosion Control Scheme :**

Soil erosion by wind is noticed in various places in Cumbum Valley on the Eastern side of Western Ghat between Bodinaikkanur and Thevaram and Kandamanur in Madurai District. In Tirunelveli District, the problem is noticed in Nanguneri, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli, Sri-vaikuntam, Tuticorin, Radhapuram and Koilpatti Taluks. Coastal areas in Ramanathapuram District is also affected by wind erosion.

Establishment of Shelter belts across the prevailing wind direction during the severe windy season (June-September) is a proven control measure. The shelter belts are established running parallel to each other at an interval of 150 metres and the width of the belt is 10 metres. Suitable species of trees or shrubs are chosen and a belt of five to, seven rows are established.

The trees are chosen for each row in such a way that the belt will form a conical shape so that the direction of the wind is diverted upwards and avoid hitting the soil directly.

By establishing shelter belts the movement of the soil from one place and deposition at another place is completely arrested. Soil moisture is conserved. The lands that have gone out of cultivation are slowly reclaimed and put to cultivation. The large number of trees and shrubs provide organic matter and reduce the severity of drought and afford shelter to birds. Siltation in wells, canals and roads is arrested. The scheme provides employment for the people in the area.

**Soil conservation in Tribal areas :**

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic status of the tribal farmers and bring them above poverty line by protecting and stepping up the productivity of their lands.

Various departments are engaged in Integrated Development of the nine tribal pockets in the five tribal districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Trichy and Dharmapuri.

Soil conservation is basically a resource management programme providing adequate employment to the rural people. Thus, it provides economic security and ecological security which is very essential for the people living in hills. Construction of Contour stone walls, checkdams, percolation ponds, land levelling are the soil conservation measures executed in the tribal areas.

*Special Component Plan :*

Under this emphasis is stressed on assuring adequate assistance to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes farmers in all the soil conservation schemes. It has also been insisted with District Officers that 10 per cent of the financial as well as physical outlays are earmarked for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes farmers. Similar arrangements are also under implementation in Command Area Development Programmes.

*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-Presentation and Eco-Development are aimed at through scientific soil conservation measures.

In view of the expertise shown in Soil and Water Conservation programmes over the decades, the preparation of a status report on catchment areas of the major River Valley Hydro-Electric Projects in Western Ghats region has been entrusted to the Agricultural Engineering Department and sanction for Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been accorded.

This report has been prepared for Kundah catchment and Vaigai catchment areas using Remote Sensing Techniques. This report will provide the status of land use, soil erosion and other related informations, based on which 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 during 1986-87 are :—

(1)	Achievement.	Cost.
	(2) (IN HECTARES.)	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Soil Conservation in Hills and Plains .. .. .	66,864	389.65
2 Wind Swept Area in Madurai District .. .. .	1,238	25.54
3 Wind Erosion Control in Tirunelveli District .. .. .	903	46.75
4 Ravine Reclamation in South Arcot District .. .. .	1,134	17.65
5 Soil Conservation in the Tribal areas .. .. .	388	25.57
6 Soil Conservation in the catchment areas of Kundah and Lower Bhavani River Valley Projects—Soil Conservation, Works .. .. .	3,745	1,47.21
7 Pilot Project for Water conservation and Harvesting technology in Dry Farm areas .. .. .	635	19.50
8 Soil Conservation in Amaravathi catchment areas under Western Ghat Development .. .. .	744	51.98
9 Soil Conservation in Vaigai catchment under Western-Ghat Development .. .. .	732	50.15



The achievements made in 1986-87 under Command Area Development Programme are as follows :—

<i>Project.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(IN HECTARES)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1 Cauvery Command .. .. .	24,023	3,11.63
2 Periyar Vaigai Command .. .. .	24,185	3,24.97
3 Lower Bhavani Command .. .. .	5,059	32.95
4 Sathanur Command .. .. .	2,888	69.67
5 Command Area Development Programme in Parambikulam- Aliyar Command .. .. .	5,720	1,38.54
6 Introduction of Rotational Water Supply in :		
(i) Cauvery Command .. .. .	1,069	} 13.20
(ii) Periyar-Vaigai Command .. .. .	1,094	
(iii) Lower Bhavani Command .. .. .	1,516	

#### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING TRAINING CENTRE.

During 1986-87, technical personnel belonging to various categories of this department have undergone training of this Training Centre as detailed below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number of sta trained.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Executive Engineer (AE.) .. .. .	7
2	Assistant Executive Engineer (AE.) .. .. .	122
3	Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer (AE) .. .. .	207
4	Drill Supervisor .. .. .	23
5	Driller and Assistant Driller .. .. .	13
6	Assistant Soil Conservation Officer .. .. .	9
7	Agricultural Engineering Foreman .. .. .	18
8	Assistant Geologist .. .. .	1
9	Geological Assistant .. .. .	20
10	Tractor Driver Junior Tractor Driver .. .. .	40
	<b>Total</b> ..	460

## RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME.

To alleviate 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 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme to provide Employment to the Rural Landless Agricultural Labourers to create production assets. Percolation ponds provide wide scope for storing the excess water which otherwise would have been wasted as run off, recharge the ground water sources besides acting as silt detention tanks when constructed at suitable locations. Besides, it provides employment to rural poor during lean agricultural seasons. Under this programme, 390 percolation ponds were constructed at cost of Rs. 336.46 lakhs during 1986-87.

Thus, the Agricultural Engineering Department has been engaged in the task of Conservation, Development and Management of Soil and Water resources in the State.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

### *General Administration:*

The activities of the Animal Husbandry Department continued to function on the regional basis under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry Dr. S. Rangaraj, B.V.Sc., NDPH continued to be the Director till 31st October 1986. On his superannuation, Thiru K. Allaudin I.A.S., held the additional charge of the post from 3rd November 1986 to 24th March 1987. Dr. C. K. Kalyanasundaram took charge of the post on 25th March 1987 and he continued in the same post.

For the convenience of administration, the entire State is divided into 14 regions. Out of this, one region was formed in Chidambaranar District. Each region is in-charge of a Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. The whole State is again divided into sixty-two divisions and each division is incharge of an Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry. He supervises and inspects all the departmental activities at the regional level.

### *Cattle Development:*

In the sphere of animal husbandry, cattle development is by far the most important head of activity receiving attention. For promoting cattle development, Livestock Farms, Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Scheme play a decisive role. Nine Livestock Farms, one Dairy Farm and one Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm in the State function principally as seed farms, catering to the needs of 68 Bull Stations. The upgradation of indigenous cattle is sought to be promoted through the implementation of 62 Key Village Blocks and 11 Intensive Cattle Development Projects. The Calf Subsidy Scheme under implementation in the State is one other fact of the overall strategy to promote cattle development.

One of the policies of the Government is to gradually replace the use of liquid semen by frozen semen for carrying out Artificial Insemination. In all, the department has provided Frozen Semen facilities in 1,294 centres till the end of 1986-87. With a view to educate the farmers on the latest methods of livestock breeding, feeding and management, the department organised 45 Cattle Shows and rallies during the year under report.

### *Sheep and Goat Development :*

Development efforts in this sphere seek to promote rearing of particular breeds suited to the plains and hilly tracts. Two Sheep Farms and four sheep units continue to function in the State for preserving and multiplying the popular breeds of sheep. In all there are 1,411 Sheep Breeders Co-operative Societies in operation, out of which 45 Sheep Breeders Societies have been formed in 1986-87. Sheep units are arranged to be supplied to member beneficiaries under the programme Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Tribal Development Programme, etc.

Towards improving the growth of sheep, increasing mutton production and enhancing the quality of sheep skin, deworming is undertaken at regular intervals under a scheme for mass deworming of sheep. A sum of Rs. 29.65 lakhs was allotted for 1986-87 for the purchase of medicines for deworming

Rearing of goat for production of meat and milk had also attracted Government's promotional assistance recently. Tellicheri and Jamnapari goats are reared at District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai and Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem respectively. The bucks of these breeds are also maintained in selected Veterinary Institutions for cross breeding with the local goats.

#### *Poultry development.*

The promotional strategy in poultry breeding covers running of Poultry Extension Centres and rendering health care services. Twenty-nine poultry extension centres and two hatcheries continue function in the State. They attend to extension work in their surrounding areas and also supply quality birds and eggs to the breeders for breeding purposes.

Commercial poultry farming has become very popular in districts of Salem, Periyar and Coimbatore. The poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Erode is helping the farmers to diagnose the disease and suggest suitable preventive and curative measures.

#### *Piggery,*

Pig rearing continues to be limited to the weaker strata of society. The five piggery units continue to function in the State. The superior quality boars and sows from these units are distributed through special schemes.

#### *Veterinary Services.*

The department administers an elaborate health care system. There are 782 Veterinary Institutions attending to both preventive and curative of livestock. Ten Veterinary Dispensaries, and one Clinician Centre have been established during the year under report. To these Institutions are linked 13 Clinical Laboratories, 12 Animal Disease Intelligence Units, 46 Mobile Veterinary Units and 2,226 sub-centres. There are five Medical Depots of which one depot has been sanctioned during the year under report. They facilitate quick supply of drugs to the veterinary institutions.

Under the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme, animals are immunised through systematic mass vaccination. 18 District Squads, 10 Vigilance Units and 10 Check-posts are engaged in carrying out the vaccination on a regular basis. Under the systematic control of livestock disease of national importance, the entire livestock population in Kanniyakumari District and in the buffer zone are vaccinated against Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth diseases at free of cost.

During the year under report, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar districts and the borders of Coimbatore, Periyar and Madurai district have been included under seven year project of National Dairy Development Board for control of the Foot and Mouth disease vaccination under this project is carried out at free of cost.

Under the systematic control of livestock diseases, Coimbatore town has been chosen initially for protection of all canine against rabies disease. All the pet dogs are compulsorily vaccinated at owner's cost and thereafter licence is issued. Stray dogs are caught and destroyed to eradicate the Zoonatic disease of rabies.

All the vaccines, anti-sera, antigen and diagnostics required for controlling various livestock diseases are produced in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet. They supply the vaccines to the veterinary institutions in the State and in the neighbouring states, on their demand. Disease investigation is an other important activity of the department, for which investigations into all livestock diseases including deaths due to poisoning are undertaken by this Institute. With the formation of a pharmaceutical division attached to this Institute, ointments are also produced and supplied to the field staff at free of cost.

#### *Fodder Development.*

The Department is taking special efforts to promote fodder cultivation through subsidied schemes being implemented in Intensive Cattle Development Project and Key Village Area. The State has two Frozen Semen Production Units. Fodder slips and seeds are produced in these units and also in the Livestock Farms for distribution to farmers on their own.

**Special Schemes :**

Animal Husbandry Developmental activities are implemented through special Livestock Production Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Hill Area Development programme Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme. The aims of these programmes are to provide employment opportunities to the weaker sections in the rural areas and uplift their socio economic status. Besides this, these schemes aim at the production of animal products of high biological value such as milk and eggs. In order to achieve these objects milch cows, sheep units, goat units, poultry units, piggery units and work-bullocks are distributed to the selected farmers at subsidised cost. The department provides for veterinary care of animals at free of cost.

**Production Trend.**

As the result of efforts taken towards Animal Husbandry, there is a trend of increase in the production of livestock products. This is revealed by the findings of the sample Surveys conducted in the State, which are as follows :—

	1977-78.	1984-85.	1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Milk production ('000 tonnes) .. .. .	1,680.9	2,846.0	3,118.4
2. Egg production (in millions) .. .. .	682	1,063	2,067.06
3. Per capita availability.			
(a) Milk per day (grams) .. .. .	98	161	165
(b) Egg per year (Number) .. .. .	15	22	38

The progress made in the Animal Husbandry sector during 1986-87 is an indication for the progress of the State.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.****1. Introduction.**

Dairy Development Programmes are being implemented through a net work of milk co-operative designed on the pattern followed in Gujarat State. The institutional frame has a three tier structure with the primary milk producers co-operative Societies at the base, (Village level), union of producers' societies at the middle (District level) and federation of unions at the top (State level). Now we have on roll 5,804 milk producers co-operative societies at village level, 16 milk producers unions at district level and a State level federation. About 11.00 lakh litres 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 approximately gross annual income of Rs. 130.00 crores to the farmer members, who are engaged in dairying.

**2. Objectives.**

The main objectives of the Dairy Development Programme are :—

- (1) Assure a remunerative milk price for the milk producers through a stable, steady and well organised market support.
- (2) Distribute milk and milk products at a reasonable price to the consumers.

**3. Activities.**

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

- (i) Provision of free veterinary health cover to animals owned by the members of milk co-operatives, implementation of artificial insemination programmes, supply of balanced cattle feed, induction of farmers on modern Animal Husbandry practices, etc. All these activities are aimed at upgrading the milk animal and thereby improving their productivity in this long run.

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

#### 4. Source of funds.

Its major source of finance is Indian Dairy Corporation, which has undertaken to finance all dairy schemes in 14 out of 20 districts in Tamil Nadu. It provides assistance in the form of loan and grant, the ratio being 70 : 30. In the first phase, provided a sum of Rs. 15.62 crores, which covered the period from 1972 to March 1981. In the second phase, the Operation Flood II programme has been taken up in continuation of Operation Flood I with effect from 1st April 1982 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 42.87 crores. In pursuance of the policy decision taken by Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board, Operation Flood II Scheme came to an end by 31st March 1985. A sum of Rs. 13.59 crores was spent during the Operation Flood II Programme period. In order to synchronise the operation Flood programme with the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Operation Flood II Programme was restructured by Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board as operation Flood III from 1st April 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.86 crores. The Operation Flood III Programme is to be implemented during 1985-1990. Besides the above source, State funds drawn under various schemes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, etc., are utilised for dairy development activities in the remaining six districts. But its major source of funds is only Indian Dairy Corporation.

#### 4. Achievements during the Sixth Plan period and the first years of Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

##### (a) Physical.

Serial number.	Items.	At the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan (1984-85).	Seventh Five-Year Plan.	
			1985-86.	1986-87.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Number of societies .. .. .	5,301	5,536	5,804
2	Membership (in lakhs) .. .. .	14.98	16.89	17.69
3	Milk production (Lakh litres/day) .. .. .	8.83	10.75	11.00
4	Milk procurement (Lakh litres/day) .. .. .	6.28	6.91	8.52
5	Milk marketing in Madras City (Lakh Litres/day)	4.13	5.02	5.12
6	Pasteurisation plants (numbers) .. .. .	14	15	16
7	(Capacity (lakh litres/day) .. .. .	10.28	11.98	12.48
8	Chilling centres (numbers) .. .. .	32	36	36
9	Capacity (Lakh Litres/day) .. .. .	5.80	6.74	6.78

(b) *Financial*.—A sum of Rs. 3,020 lakhs was utilised for dairy development programme during Sixth Plan period. A sum of Rs. 1,009.91 lakhs and 644.468 lakhs were utilised during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively.

#### 5. Achievement during 1986-87.

(a) Additional 460 milk producers' co-operative societies were formed. On date there are 5,804 societies in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Milk procurement rose from 10.75 lakh litres to 11.00 lakhs litres/day.

(c) Milk marketing in Madras City increased from 5.02 lakhs litres/day to 5.12 lakhs litres/day.

(d) Thirty A.V.M. Units were established in Madras City. On date there are 100 A.V.M. units in the City.

(e) A pasteurisation plant with 50,000 litres capacity was established at Karaikudi.

(f) The Chilling centre at Paramakudi was expanded to 10,000 litres from 6,000 litres.

6. *Work under progress.*

(a) *Expansion of new dairy.*

(i) Coimbatore .. .. . 0.30 lakh litres/day to  
1.00 lakh litres/day.

(b) *Construction of new chilling centres.*

1.	Dhenkanikottai	..	..	..	..	0.10	
2.	Pattukottai	..	..	..	..	0.10	(Started functioning with effect from 15th April 1987).
3.	Valliyur	..	..	..	..	0.20	
4.	Myladuthurai	..	..	..	..	0.10	
5.	Kamudi	..	..	..	..	0.10	
						0.60	

7. One hundred and two numbers of active and dormant traditional societies were converted into milk producers' co-operative societies.

8. Deputy Registrar (Dairying) Office exclusively for Anna District was created with Headquarters at Dindigul.

9. Provision of subsidy to Adi-draivida members of milk co-operatives for purchase of milch animals.

<i>Schemes.</i>	<i>Financial expenditure.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries.</i>
(1)	(2) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(3)
1. Adi-draivadar and Tribal Welfare Scheme (Adi-Draivadar Welfare Budget) .. .. .	32.769	3,936
2. Special Central assistance (Subsidy released by THADCO) .. .. .	108.243	13,033
Total ..	141.012	16,969

10. *Projection for 1987-88.*

(a) Milk procurement will be stepped up from 11.00 lakh litres/day to 11.50 lakh litres/day.

(b) Milk marketing in Madras City will go up from 5.12 lakh litres/day to 5.25 lakh litres/day.

(c) A new dairy at Coimbatore with 1.00 lakh litres/day capacity.

(d) Five new chilling centres with total chilling capacity of 0.60 lakh litres/day.

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.

### *Regulated Markets :*

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is enforcing the provisions of Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1959 and Rule 1962 in order to regulate buying and selling of agricultural produces in Regulated Markets, thereby helping the farmer producers to get better prices for their produce. 271 Regulated Markets and 19 sub-markets are functioning under the control of 14 Market Committees in Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1987.

The arrivals and income of Market Committees during 1986-87 are as follows :—

(1) Arrival of Agricultural Produces .. .. .	5.81 lakhs M.T.
(2) Receipts of Market Committees .. .. .	Rs. 454.23 lakhs

### *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 are functioning in important towns of Tamil Nadu for grading centralised Commodities like Vegetable, oil, ghee, honey and ground spices. Decentralised commodities like rick, pulses, jaggery, coriander, turmeric, potato, eggs and arcanut are also graded under this scheme. There are over 900 authorised traders (Packers) or manufacturers grading the above mentioned food products in the State under Agmark.

The quantities graded under centralised and de-centralised commodities during the year 1986-87 are given below :—

1. Centralised Commodities (Q. tls.) .. .. .	2,33,304
2. Decentralised Commodities ,, .. .. .	3,45,719
3. Fruits and Eggs (Numbers) .. .. .	35,65,000

### *Commercial Grading :*

Commercial grading of agricultural produce is being done both at the assembling centres viz. Regulated Market levels and at the villages i.e. at Producers level. By grading, the farmer/producers are able to know the quality of their produce and obtain better prices by bargain. There are 102 Commercial grading centres in Tamil Nadu located in selected Regulated Markets. The commodities graded are paddy, millets, groundnut, chillies, gingelly, turmeric, cane jaggery and potato. The grading is done free of cost. The producers are able to gain Rs. 5 to 10 more per quintal by getting their produces graded before sale.

The quantity graded under this during the year 1986-87 was 37,33,105 Qtls.

### *Kapas Grading :*

Grading of cotton is extremely difficult and it requires skill and experience. Cotton being an important Commercial commodities, grading has to be done with sophisticated equipments to decide quality factors like fineness, colour, moisture, staple-length ginning percentage and presence of foreign matter.

Kapas grading centres are functioning in Regulated Markets with a view to help the growers to secure better prices commensurate with the quality of kapas. The producers are able to gain Rs. 10 to 15 more per quintal by selling graded kapas.

The quantity graded during the year 1986-87 was 1,73,500 Qtls. of kapas.

### *Cotton certification and Enforcement Scheme :*

This scheme is 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 are enforced under this scheme to regulate movement and use of cotton within the State.

The revenue realised through issue of licences etc., under this scheme during the year 1986-87 was Rs. 5.76 lakhs.

### Training Scheme :

The aim of the scheme is 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 duration is being given to the above staff. During the year 1986-87, 61 officers were trained under this scheme.

## HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

The Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops which originated in the year 1979 with the sole aim of the development of Horticulture and Plantation Crops continues to be striving in this year too in increasing the area of cultivation, distribution of quality seeds and fruit plants, adoption of improved package of practices, instructing the required technical informations.

Nearly, 40 lakhs of various kinds of Horticultural Crops of annual, perennial nature were produced in 55 Horticultural Farms and distributed during the year. Approximately 2.00 lakhs of Elite Banana suckers were produced in three centres and distributed during the year. Likewise, slightly over 5.00 lakhs of 'Kew' variety pineapple suckers were multiplied in two nurseries and distributed during the year. Similarly, 5.00 lakhs of 'Panniyur-1' variety and Black Pepper rooted cuttings 2.00 lakhs of spice plants were multiplied and distributed.

Under Banana package scheme, by adopting improved package of practices and by distribution of quality Banana suckers nearly 6,000 ha. under banana were brought under new planting. Two lakhs of virus immunised acid lime seedlings were produced and distributed. To satisfy the needs of City dwellers, 20.6 M.T. of Vegetable seeds of various kinds, 10.95 lakhs of fruit and other economic plant seedlings, 132.43 MT of fertilizers and about 26.1 M.T. of dust and 521 lit. of liquid plant protection chemicals were distributed. Nearly, 52.93 M.T. of vegetable seeds were also produced and distributed through vegetable seed production programme.

Under Centrally sponsored Cashew development programme, 500 Nos. of Cashew demonstration plots were laid out in the farmers holdings with an objective of following the latest crops production techniques to obtain higher yields in Cashew cultivation. To inculcate and to get more yield, 1,865 ha. were selected and plant protection measures were followed under 100 per cent subsidy.

Forty seven demonstration plots under floriculture scheme, 31 ha. under new commercial flowers cultivation and 10,758 Nos. of flower seed packets of items of work were attended to.

Plant protection chemicals at 50 per cent cost were distributed to cover 45 ha. area in betelvine crop against the control of wilt disease. 25 Nos. of demonstration plots were also laid in betelvine crop in farmers holding.

In the Nilgiris District, under watershed programme of Integrated Hill Area Development Programme 160.45 M.T. of Potato seeds, Tea clones were distributed to cover an area of 297 ha.

Extension programmes under T & V system were effectively carried out in Nilgiris and in Kodaikanal (Anna District).

Under Western Ghats Development Scheme, an area of 1,100 ha. were covered by distribution of various inputs like planting materials, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals.

Sixteen units were selected in Salem, Dharmapuri, Trichy, South Arcot and North Arcot Districts under Integrated Tribal Development Programme for effective implementation of the Scheme. Through this programme various kinds of inputs to cover 3,200 individuals covering 520 individual orchards were organised. 1,600 tribal farmers were imparted training in acquaint latest agricultural development activities. 800 tribal farmers were taken round for agricultural study tour.

With an objective of providing labour opportunities to tribal community, large scale orchards were established in Chinnakalayan Hills in Salem, District (Tazarakuppam in North Arcot District).



## OIL SEEDS.

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

(a) Increasing the productivity of rainfed oil seed crops.

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

The important technical measures adopted and popularised among farmers for achieving the above objectives are as follows :—

(i) Use of quality seeds and expansion of area under promising varieties.

(ii) Adoption of land and water management practices in the rainfed areas.

(iii) Use of inputs.

(iv) Plant protection measures.

(v) Publicity and Training.

*Seasonal condition :*

The khariff 1986, South West Monsoon rains were late, inadequate and erratic and the sowing of groundnut was extended upto September, 1986. There was a shortfall in coverage to an extent of 1.35 lakh hectares. The rainfall during the North East monsoon was also deficient by 20 to 50 per cent in the State.

*Production Performance :*

With the above seasonal conditions, a total area of 12.75 lakh hectares has brought under oil seed crops with an estimated production of 14.07 lakh tonnes. The split up details are as follows :—

Crops.	Area. (H.c. in Lakhs)		Production. (MTs. in Lakhs)	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Groundnut .. ..	11.99	10.80	15.18	13.27
Gingelly .. ..	1.60	1.25	0.79	0.47
Sunflower .. ..	1.32	0.45	0.92	0.23
Castor .. ..	0.21	0.25	0.11	0.10
Total .. ..	15.12	12.75	17.00	14.07

During 1986-87, an area of 1.70 lakh hectares was brought under coconut with an estimated production of 172 crore nuts.

*Production of quality seeds :*

The Policy of the department is to cover 5 per cent of the area under 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 distributed during 1986-87 was as follows :—

	(in M.T.)	
	Target.	Achievement.
	(in MTs.)	
Groundnut .. ..	11,990	8,228
Gingelly .. ..	120	111
Sunflower .. ..	990	610
Castor .. ..	63	52
Total .. ..	13,163	9,001

A quantity of 74 MT. tonnes of foundation seeds was produced for further stages of multiplication.

A quantity of 5,177 mt. tonnes of seeds of the popular variety of groundnut, JL 24 which is drought resistance and high yielding has been distributed during 1986-87.

#### *Coconut Seedlings :*

During 1986-87, 19.83 lakhs coconut seedlings comprising of 14.89 lakh tall variety and 4.94 lakh hybrid seedlings were distributed to farmers.

#### *Plant Protection :*

The scheme for the biological control of Red Hairy caterpillar and spodopetra caterpillar pests on Groundnut with Polyhydrosis virus introduced during 1984-85 with four centres for production and release of this virus is also being continued during 1986-87. Need based plant protection measures were taken up based on pest surveillances reports.

#### *Control of pests and diseases on Coconut :*

Apart from 17 Parasite Breeding Centres for biological control of 'Nephantis serinopa' attacking coconut, two more parasite Breeding Centres started during 1985-86 for the production of fungus metarizhium is being continued to control rhinoceros beetle.

### SEED CERTIFICATION.

Maximisation of Food and related Agricultural productivity rests on the use of inputs of proven quality i.e., good seed, fertilizer and plant protection measures. Good seed is the anchorage for higher productivity. It is essential that good quality seeds of improved varieties are made available to the farming community. In this task of production and distribution of quality seeds, seed certification plays a very vital role. The Department of Seed Certification attends to seed certification according to the provisions of the Central Seeds Act 1966 and Rules 1968 to ensure the quality of certified seed produced in the State. If physical and physiologically good quality seeds are to be made available to the farmers for successful crop production, an effective quality control mechanism becomes absolutely necessary right from the choice of the seed for raising the seed crop upto the level of distribution of seeds to the farmers. Directorate of Seed Certification enforces quality in Seed production and distribution. The following three schemes are functioning under the control of Director of Seed Certification :—

1. Seed Certification.
2. Seed Inspection.
3. Seed Testing.

#### *Seed Certification :*

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 Objective of Seed Certification :*

Thus is to develop and operate such a mechanism or arrangement through various phases of Seed Production, processing storage and handling so as to meet the requirements as said above.

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

- (i) Receipt and scrutiny of application.
- (ii) Verification of seed source, class and other requirement of the seed used for raising the seed crop.
- (iii) Field Inspection to verify conformity to the prescribed field standards.
- (iv) Supervision at various stages, especially during harvesting, transportation of harvested produce to the thrashing yard, thrashing winnowing, ginning, bagging of raw seed, processing, treating and bagging.

(v) Seed sampling/analysis, including genetic purity tests.

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

*Physical Target and Achievements for the year 1986-87.*

Area : in Hectares.

Quantity : in Metric Tonnes.

Serial number.	Name of the crop.	Target for registration area.	Area registered under certification	Quantity of seeds certified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Paddy .. .. .	10,000	7,098	12,243
2	Hybrid Millets .. .. .	1,200	381	333
3	Variety Millets .. .. .	800	744	374
4	Hybrid Cotton .. .. .	500	69	112
5	Variety Cotton .. .. .	4,000	1,780	807
6	Pulses .. .. .	4,800	6,461	1,152
7	Oil-seeds .. .. .	1,000	1,214	407
8	Vegetables .. .. .	500	305	21
9	Others .. .. .	95	..	18
	Total .. .. .	22,895	18,052	15,467

**Training :**

During the year 1986-87, orientation training, refreshing training and seed certification training were given for 2,814 officers of seed certification training were given for 2,814 officers of Seed Certification Department and the staff of sister departments who engaged in the seed production, Further Seed Certification Training and Quality Control Training were given for 4,623 Private seed Producers and Seed Dealers.

**Educational Programme :**

2,000 copies of the "Nalvithai" journal are being distributed to all seed certification staff, officers in Agriculture, Horticulture and Oil seeds Department who are engaged in seed production and private seed producers, growers and seed dealers.

**Leaflets and pamphlets :**

The certification procedures and latest seed production techniques were published through leaflets and pamphlets from this Department. This Department has also published the following manuals for the staff of this department, officers in Agricultural Departments in-charge of Seed Production, Private Seed Producers, Seed Growers and Seed Dealers :—

1. Manual on Seed Certification Procedures.
2. Seed Inspection Manual.
3. Nalvithai Uzhavar Panchangam.
4. Hand book on Legal Aspects.
5. "Nalvithai, Natchand Nadaimurai" (Seed Certification Procedure on individual crops).
6. Seed Testing Manual.
7. List of Notified Varieties.

**Seed Inspection :**

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

*Physical Target and Achievement under Seed Inspection.*

Serial number.	Items.	Target for 1986-87.	Achievement during 1986-87.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Seed selling points inspected (Unit in Nos.) ..	6,931	6,940
2	Seed samples taken (Unit in Nos.) .. ..	5,800	5,645

**Seed Testing :**

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

*Seed samples tested during 1986-87.*

Serial number.	Name of the laboratory.	Certified sample.	Seed Inspection Service.		Total.
			Sample.	Sample.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Coimbatore .. ..	4,966	2,301	1,805	9,072
2	Madurai .. ..	4,272	1,795	2,621	8,688
3	Kudumiamalai .. ..	2,548	1,372	1,102	5,022
Total .. ..		11,786	5,468	5,528	22,782

**Glass House :**

In order to assist in conducting grow-out-test and special tests to verify the genetic purity of the Hybrid Seeds and its parents, a Glass House at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs has been constructed at Coimbatore and the various seed testing activities are being conducted in the house under controlled conditions.

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

The Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation (ENCOFED) is functioning as an apex body with 155 Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres and 12 District Co-operative Agro Service Societies providing a package of Agro Engineering Services to rural farmers like custom-hiring of agricultural machineries and implements, servicing of agricultural machinery and supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements and plant protection equipments, etc.

Besides the above normal programmes, Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation has been implementing the Government Special Schemes, like Channelisation Scheme, under which diesel engine pumpsets and electric motor pumpsets are supplied to farmer loanees. Under Save Grain Campaign Programme, Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation affiliates have been manufacturing and distributing Grain Storage Bins to the farmers with 25 per cent subsidy. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Farmers' Agro Service Centre, Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation, through its select affiliates, is manufacturing and distributing improved agricultural implements and hand tools to the small, marginal and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers under subsidised rates.

During the current year, the achievements upto March 1987 are as follows :—

	Physical.	Financial.
		(RS. IN LAKHS)
1 Custom Hiring of Tractors .. .. .	144,006 Hrs.	71.26
2 Sale of Pesticides, Seeds. etc. .. .. .	..	2,99.91
3 Sale of Plant Protection Equipments, etc. .. .. .	6,733 Hrs.	49.07
4 Sale of Storage Bins .. .. .	585 Numbers.	2.346
5 Road Roller Hiring Income .. .. .	590 days.	2.505
6 Overall Business Turnover—		
(a) ENCOFED .. .. .	..	227.600
(b) Affiliates .. .. .	..	13,71.800
(c) Combined .. .. .	..	15,99.490
7 Supply of Diesel Engine/Electric Motors—	<i>Number of Diesel Engines.</i>	<i>Number of Electric Motors.</i>
(a) Channelisation Scheme .. .. .	472	151
(b) Government Department Supply .. .. .	69	24

At present 132 Block Centres are working on current year profit. Further, all the 12 District Co-operative Agro Service Societies are working on current year profit.

Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation, has increased its activities by taking up various activities like Centrally Sponsored Scheme, supply of fertilizers to sugar cane growers through various sugar mills, etc., has made a total turnover of Rs. 227 lakhs up to March 1987.

Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation has also taken up the 'Sinking of Bore Wells' in the State of Tamil Nadu under drought relief and also under Drought Prone Area Programme. So far, the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation and its affiliates have sunk 700 numbers of bore wells at a competitive rate.

#### Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation has implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Farmers' Agro Service Centre for the last three years from 1984 onwards at a total cost of Rs. 1,81.47 lakhs. During the last three years, the Federation has distributed 18,481 improved agricultural implements and 30,302 hand tools to the small marginal and Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Caste farmers under 25 per cent, 33 1/3 per cent and 50 per cent subsidised rates for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively and at the rate of 50 per cent to all the eligible farmers, i.e., small, marginal Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers during the year 1986-87.

#### Rectification of Diesel Engine Pumpsets :

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme rectification of diesel engine pumpsets, Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation has taken up the rectification of 400 Diesel engine pumpsets in 6 selected blocks, i.e., Tiruttani, Tiruvannamalai, Sedapatti, Thiruppuvanam, Attur (Anna District) and Pullambadi. Under this scheme, the individual farmer benefited by Rs. 1,050 as subsidy for each pumpset rectified.

### TAMIL NADU MEAT CORPORATION.

#### Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation was formed during 1979 by Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to construct a modern slaughter house providing efficient, clean and hygienic facilities to supply clean as well as wholesome meat to the consumers in and around Madras City by processing the meat under hygienic 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 manners according to the customs laid.

*Project estimate :*

The estimated cost of project which was initially fixed at Rs. 375 lakhs has been pruned after deep consideration and subsequently brought down to Rs. 345 lakhs. The cost of project will 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 of NABARD for which Government of Tamil Nadu has assumed 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, Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation have executed an agreement with M/s. PHE Consultancy Services, Bombay, who will prepare designs, drawings and estimates, etc., and shoulder full technical responsibility till the project is commissioned.

*Project Construction Activity :*

The construction of modern slaughter house was taken up at Koduvali village about 27 km. from Madras City, situated in Tiruvellore taluk in Chengalpattu district. The construction was split up into two parts for effective and efficient execution.

Part I consisting of construction of lairages, market complexes, dormitory block, fodder room, water tank was awarded on tender to one contractor and the work was commenced on 1st July 1983. But he completed only 20 per cent of work during the allocated period of execution. Hence his contract was terminated. Since three writ petitions were filed in the High Court, Madras by three individuals, challenging the site for the construction of the Modern Abattoir at Koduvali the progress was slowed down, till the disposal of the writ petitions based on the instruction of the Government.

Part II consisting of construction of main slaughter house was entrusted on Tender to another contractor and the work was started on 3rd December 1984. Owing to the reasons furnished in the previous paragraph, the work was slowed down. The matter was taken for consideration by the State Environmental Committee and the construction of this slaughter house was abandoned.

As the State Environmental Committee had not cleared the location of the slaughter house, the Committee formed by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1336, Agriculture (AH IV) Department, dated 9th July 1986 examined the feasibility of utilising this building constructed for the slaughter house to a viable alternative use. The Madras Veterinary College is willing to purchase this building for starting a Dairy Science College. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

*Other activities.*

*Management of existing slaughter houses in Madras City.*—The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation has taken over the management of the existing four slaughter houses at Perambur, Saidapet, Villivakkam and Basin Bridge in Madras City from the Corporation of Madras with effect from 1st April 1981. The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation has 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 are being utilised for payment of salary and wages to the slaughter house staff and worker and for maintenance and improvement work of the slaughter houses.

*Retail Sale of Meat :*

The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation launched a scheme for retail sale of meat at (i) Chinthamani, Annanagar and (ii) Secretariat in August 85 with a view to supply hygienically prepared clear meat in polythene bags at fair price to the public. The above retail sale of meat existed till August 1986 and thereafter the sale discontinued due to the fact of non-availability of sheep and also due to the heavy overhead charges and increased maintenance charges.

**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 Husbandary, Pisciculture, Poultry Farming and

(2) To encourage food processing industries.

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

The turnover of this Corporation for the year 1986-87 has risen to Rs. 2,650 lakhs from Rs. 2,600 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 1,910 lakhs in 1984-85.

This Corporation is rendering service to the farmers by supplying quality fertilisers of all varieties manufactured by reputed companies through a net-work of dealers. Timely availability and reasonable price are ensured in serving the farmers. During 1986-87 quantity of 62,500 MTS. of fertilizers to the value of Rs. 1,330 lakhs has been sold against 75,300 MTS. to the value of Rs. 1,570 lakhs in 1985-86.

This Corporation is manufacturing and marketing double refined Sunflower oil under the brand name of "SUNOLA". This has become popular as a healthy cooking medium. A quantity of 2,273 MTs. of "SUNOLA" to the value of Rs. 560 lakhs has been sold during 1986-87 against 1,840 MTs. to the value of Rs. 410 lakhs in 1984-86. In order to have direct report with the dealers and customers, this Corporation has undertaken direct distribution from 1st April 1985.

This Corporation has been formulating and distributing quality pesticides conforming to ISI Standards, which are very popular with the farmers for its quality. In addition to the conventional pesticides formulated and distributed so far, this Corporation is expanding its product range. Clearance from Central insecticide board has been obtained for fourteen new formulations. Additional facilities have been put up at the Ambattur Pesticides Factory. 784 MTs. of Dust and 44,710 Litres of liquid formulations have been sold to the value of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1986-87 as against 1,776 MTs. of Dust and 26,620 Litres of Liquid formulations to the value of Rs. 40 lakhs sold in 1985-86.

This Corporation had taken up the distribution of all popular makes of tractors and power Tillers. This Corporation sells all these farm machines with quality agricultural implements like Cage wheels, Cultivators, etc. To enable the agriculturists to maintain their machines in good condition quality spare parts of reputed manufacturers are sold through a net work of sales depots throughout Tamil Nadu. During 1986-87 413 tractors and Power Tillers to the value of Rs. 220 lakhs and spares and Implements to the value of Rs. 265 lakhs have been sold.

Growth of Pesticides Industry in South has 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 M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited have formed a Company "M/s. Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited". The first manufacturing facility is located at Kovur in Andhra Pradesh. To begin with, this plant will manufacture BNC Technical with 26 per cent Gama Isomer. As an equity contribution, this Corporation has paid a sum of Rs. 39.76 lakhs to the above Company. The details of performance for the year 1986-87 are furnished below :

Serial number.	Details.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>I. Trading :</b>			
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1.	Fertilizer .. .. .	62,439 Mts.	1,323.76
2.	Engineering—		
	(a) Tractor .. .. .	122 Nos.	} 220.94
	(b) Power Tiller .. .. .	291 Nos.	
	(c) Spares .. .. .	..	254.85
	(d) Implements .. .. .	..	9.71
<b>II. Manufacturing :</b>			
3.	Pochampalli—		
	(a) Sunola .. .. .	2,273 MTs.	561.66
	(b) Sunflower De-oiled Cake .. .. .	3,240 Nos.	33.91

Serial number	Details.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (RUPEE IN LAKHS.)
	4. Namakkal—		
	(a) Rice-Bran Oil .. .. .	150 Mts.	17.63
	(b) De-oiled Bran .. .. .	843 „	6.27
	(c) Solvent extracted coconut oil .. .. .	44 „	8.87
	(e) De-oiled cake coconut .. .. .	442 „	6.25
	5. Ponakulam—		
	(a) Rice-Bran oil .. .. .	861 „	88.23
	(b) De-oiled Bran .. .. .	3,996 „	37.80
	6. Pesticides—		
	(a) Dust .. .. .	784 Mts.	50.27
	(b) Liquid .. .. .	44,714 Lts.	
	7. Fishnet .. .. .	28 Mts.	28.10
	8. Alfalfa Meal .. .. .	172 „	2.86
			2,651.11

#### 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 Producers' Co-operative Societies, District Unions and a State Federation.

The main objectives of the Federation 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 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 5,082 Village Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies, in various districts spanning a membership about 9.5 lakhs Milk Producers. Milk is transported in cans from the Village Societies to the nearby chilling Centre or pasteurising plant. The needs of the district are met through local 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 distribution to the consumers in Madras City. A portion of the milk received is also converted into products. The average daily procurement of milk during the year in the State has been 7.85 lakh litres as against 7.67 lakh litres a day in 1985, thus registering an increase of 2.34 per cent.

Similarly, the average arrival of milk at Metro Dairies has been 3.84 lakh litres as against the daily average of 3.41 lakhs litres in 1985. The performance of the Federation has been good in the sale of milk in Madras City. The daily average sale of 4.39 lakh litres in 1985 has gone up to 4.9 lakhs litres in 1986 making a growth rate of 11.61 per cent. For the year 1987 a growth rate of 7.14 per cent is expected in sale of milk in City.



### *Distribution of Milk and Milk Products :*

Standardised Milk of 4.9 lakhs litres per day is being distributed through 513 booths. 53 parlours, 26 FRP tanks and 100 AVM Units. The number of AVM Units will be increased to 130 and distribution of Milk to the consumer will be stepped up to 5.27 lakhs litres during 1987. 31 Consumer Co-operative have been organised to increase the involvement 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. At the end of year 22 per cent of the milk sales were handled by these societies.

Feeder Balancing Dairies producing milk powder, butter and ghee are functioning at Erode, Salem, Krishnagiri and Madurai. The year 1986 witnessed a total production of 4,410 Tonnes of Milk Powder, 4,057 Tonnes of butter and 2,248 Tonnes of Ghee in these dairies. These a part, the product dairies at Ayyanavaram and Madhavaram have been producing flavoured milk, Ice cream, lassi, yoghurt and khoa.

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 quantity of 12 MT of quality Ghee was exported to Malaysia and Singapore. The dairy development schemes are implemented by the Unions with the technical guidance of the Federation. Further the Federation owns and manages the common facilities like Liquid Nitrogen Plants, Frozen Semen Stations and Bull Mother Farm for the member unions.

### *Projects Completed :*

1. Expansion of the Capacity of Ambattur Dairy from 2 lakhs litres per day to 3 lakhs litres has been completed.

2. A new Dairy with a capacity of one lakh litres per day has been established at Coimbatore.

3. The Chilling Centre at Thiruvannamalai has been set up with the capacity of 30,000 litres per day.

4. A new Chilling Centre at Anakavur in North Arcot District with 30,000 litres per day has been established.

5. Two Dairies, one at Karaikudi and another at Tirunelveli have been established.

### *Technical Input Programme :*

Seventy six Veterinary Units are in operation in various districts. Of these 49 are working as mobile units and 27 functioning as emergency units. During the year 8.35 lakhs 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 farmers more than 4,06,122 animals have been inseminated during the year.

### *Cattle Feed :*

The Cattle Feed Plants at Madhavaram Milk Colony, and Ambur are now producing on an average 1,590 tonnes per month. The cattle feed 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 product availability. During the year 1986, a total quantity of 19,079 M. Tonnes of cattle feed has been produced. A quantity of 19,067 M. Tonnes of cattle feed 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 1986 the fodder has been brought under cultivation in 1,764.5 hectares.

*Special Schemes :*

1. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation implements certain special schemes sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu such as Hill Areas Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme. The particulars of the schemes as on 31st December 1986 are as follows :

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Area of operation.</i>	<i>Number of societies organised.</i>	<i>Quantity of milk produced.</i>	<i>Number of farmers benefited.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (In Litres)	(5)
1. Hill Area Development Programme.	Nilgiris .. ..	118	24,082	26,639
2. Drought Prone Area Programme.	Ramanathapuram ..	233	37,209	1,00,000
3. Drought Prone Area Programme.	Dharmapuri ..	490	59,425	78,731

*2. Special Animal Husbandry Programme (Calf Rearing Scheme) :*

This scheme sponsored by Government of Tamil Nadu is in operation in the following 5 Districts—1. North Arcot, 2. South Arcot, 3. Coimbatore, 4. Salem and 5. Madurai up to 31st March 1987, 41,548 farmers were benefited by this scheme.

3. Cheese Plant at Ootacamund and introduction of Solar water heater system in dairies and chilling centres spreaded over in various districts and worth while to mention among the special schemes.

4. To improve the milk scheme all over the Tamil Nadu Federation has also undertaken some of the projects on a 'Turnkey' basis. The projects currently handled are Liquid Nitrogen Plant at Kamarajar District various Chilling Centres such as Pudukottai, Pattukottai and Myladuthurai in Thanjavur, District, Paramakudi and Kamudi at Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District and Valliyur in Tirunelveli District.

*Price of Milk :*

From 22nd August 1986 the procurement price of milk has been increased to Rs. 46 from Rs. 44 per kg. In view of this increase, the selling price of milk in Madras City has also been increased from Rs. 3.80 to Rs. 4.10 per litre with effect from 1st November 1986.

*Performance of the Federation :*

The performance of the Federation are as follows :—

*(A) Physical Performance for 1986 :*

	(FIGURES LAKHS).	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Sale of Milk (Ltrs.) .. .. .	17,89.49	69,40.09
Butter (Kgs.) .. .. .	10.49	3,63.26
Ghee (Kgs.) .. .. .	1.91	70.79
Milk Powder (Kgs.) .. .. .	8,81	3,00.21
Kova (Kgs.) .. .. .	1.40	34.94
Ice Cream (Kgs.) .. .. .	1.06	36.72
Flavoured Milk (Bottles) .. .. .	37.78	60.46
Yoghurt (Cups) .. .. .	4.58	7.63
Lassi (Bottles) .. .. .	1.73	2.16
Cattle Feed (Kgs.) .. .. .	1,90.67	2,98.17
Frozen Semen Straws (Nos.) .. .. .	6.03	30.82
Liquid Nitrogen (Ltrs.) .. .. .	2.56	16.99

## (B) Financial Performance (Provisional)—

Details, 1986

								(Rupees in lakhs.)
1. Turnover	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8207.10
2. Networth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00.00
3. Fixed Assets (Net)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500.00
4. Working Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250.00
5. Capital Employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,750.00
6. Profit before interest and depreciation				..	..	..	..	240.03
7. Net profit before taxation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.03

## TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE OILSEEDS GROWERS' FEDERATION (TANCOF).

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

The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rs. 5.00 crores. The membership of the Federation is open to the registered Primary Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Society in the area of operation and National Dairy Development Board. The paid-up share capital is Rs. 91,07,000 of which National Dairy Development Board's share is Rs. 90,00,000 (18,000 shares) and Oilseed Growers' Co-operative Societies Rs. 1,07,000 (214 shares). The total outlay of the project is estimated at Rs. 15.60 crores of which above Rs. 8.40 crores will be loan and Rs. 7.20 crores will be grant from National Dairy Development Board to the Federation. Over and above the project Outlay, the National Development Board is also extending financial support to the Federation for procurement of oilseeds by way of short-term loans at a reasonable rate of interest.

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

At present, the Project area covers 9 taluks in North Arcot District, 8 taluks in South Arcot district and 3 taluks in Chengalpattu District. The basic strategy of the Project is to establish 335 Anand Pattern Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Societies. The Project is confined to groundnut, both rainfed and irrigated in 20 taluks initially. The principal functions and responsibilities of the Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Societies are to undertake the procurement of oilseeds offered by the members on behalf of the Federation, payment of remunerative prices for oilseeds based on quality parameters, provision of inputs to member-growers and extension services under the guidance and supervision of the Federation. The Project envisages initial financing of certain important activities of the societies by National Dairy Development Board as 100 per cent grant through the Federation as (i) Managerial subsidy for the initial two years and (ii) a one-time subsidy for purchasing weighing and testing equipment, furniture, etc. The Federation has, so far, registered 243 Oilseed Growers' Co-operative Societies, till the end of March 1987 in taluks of North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

The Federation has established in Area Agronomic Centre-cum-District Farm-cum-Training Centre at Neyveli 1020 ha.) for the production of improved seeds and to meet the training needs of the member farmers, members of the management committee of the Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Society Secretaries and staff of the Federation. This centre has been recognised now by Government of India for producing breeder-seeds.

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

Details of Plant.	Present Capacity.		Capacity after Renovation.	
	Tiruvanna- malai.	Virudha- chalam.	Tiruvanna- malai.	Virudha- chalam.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(In Tonnes per day.)			
Decortication .. .. .	..	..	150	100
Oilmill (Pods) .. .. .	100	66	150	100
Oil refinery .. .. .	10	..	10	25
Oilseeds storage (Tonnes) .. .. .	1,500	..	11,500	5,000

In addition, the Federation has established one Packaging Station (15 Tonnes per day) at Guindy, Madras as an integral part of the Project. The Packaging Station has facilities for packing oil in 15 kg. (tins), 5 Kg., 1 Kg. and 0.5 Kg., (Poly bottles and Sachets). The Federation, has already entered the market with two products with brand name "PURENUT" for Groundnut expeller oil and 'WINNER' for refined groundnut oil. The Federation is also going to introduce shortly 'GLENDA' a blended oil with the combination of Soyabean Oil and Groundnut Oil. Steps have been taken to promote sale of consumer packs of these brands in the important consuming centres of the State. Besides marketing groundnut oil produced in its own mills, the Federation is also marketing imported Soyabean Oil and Rapeseed Oil allotted by National Dairy Development Board.

The following are the important achievements from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 :—

**A. Farmers Organisation (Cumulative)—**

1. Number of Oilseed Growers' Co-operative Societies formed .. .. .	243
2. Number of members enrolled .. .. .	29,989
3. Area covered (ha.) .. .. .	58,011

**B. Distribution of improved groundnut seeds (Tonnes) .. .. . 372**

**C. Procurement of groundnut pods from member farmers through Oilseeds Growers Co-operative Societies (Tonnes) .. .. . 10,169**

**D. Processing —**

1. Quantity of kernels crushed (Tonnes) .. .. .	7,970
2. Expeller Oil (Tonnes) .. .. .	3,023
3. Refined Oil (Tonnes) .. .. .	322
4. Expeller cake (Tonnes) .. .. .	4,761

**E. Marketing —**

**1. Imported oil supplied by National Dairy Development Board—**

(a) Rapeseed oil (Tonnes) .. .. .	6,039
(b) Rapeseed Oil Commercial (Tonnes) .. .. .	914
(c) Soyabean Oil (Tonnes) .. .. .	588

## 2. Marketing of TANCOF Products (Groundnut Oil)—

(a) Expeller Oil (Tonnes) .. .. .	2,250
(b) Refined (Tonnes) .. .. .	336
(c) Oil cake (Tonnes) .. .. .	4,269

*Activities proposed for 1987-88 —*

The following field activities are proposed to be taken during 1987-88 :—

A.1. Additional district proposed to be covered (number) .. .. .	1
2. Number of additional taluks to be covered .. .. .	7
B. 1. Number of new societies to be organised .. .. .	92
2. Number of new members to be enrolled .. .. .	10,000
C. 1. Coverage of additional area (Ha.) .. .. .	10,000
2. Procurement of groundnut pods (Tonnes) .. .. .	40,000
3. Distribution of quality seeds (Tonnes) .. .. .	1,000
D. TANCOF Products —	
1. Expeller Oil (Tonnes) .. .. .	9,140
2. Refined Oil (Tonnes) .. .. .	2,000
3. Deoiled cake (Tonnes) .. .. .	15,390
4. Solvent Oil (Tonnes) .. .. .	980

## TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. (TAPCO)

TAPCO was established on 12th July 1973 as a wholly owned Government Company with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs to promote poultry development in the State by providing various services and supplying inputs to the poultry farmers in Tamil Nadu.

2. TAPCO at present is engaged in the production and supply of poultry feed, hybrid eggs and broiler chicks, Japanese Quails, rearing of pullets and marketing of eggs, chicken meat, mutton, pork and pork products, day-old chicks, quail eggs, quail meat, etc.

3. The Head Office of TAPCO is at Madras and the Corporation has nine marketing units with 100 retail outlets, three Feed Mixing Units, two Hatcheries, four Grower Farms and Extension Centres at various districts of Tamil Nadu.

During 1986-87 TAPCO has sold —

(i) Eggs	327 lakhs
(ii) Chicken Meat	473 M. T.
(iii) Poultry Feed	5014 M. T.
(iv) Hybrid Chicks	21.33 lakhs
(v) Birds	2.22 lakhs

TAPCO earned a profit of Rs. 16.98 lakhs.

Besides the above activities, the following Poultry Development Scheme were implemented in eight districts of Tamil Nadu.

1. Drought Prone Areas Programme (D.P.A.P.)
2. Special Component Plan (S.C.P.)

For Drought Prone Areas Programme, Government have sanctioned schemes for Rs. 73.05 lakhs during the year.

5. Under Drought Prone Areas Programme the following schemes were implemented during 1986-87 :—

- (a) Establishment of Poultry Demonstration Farm.
- (b) Establishment of Poultry Hamlet.
- (c) Infrastructure for marketing.
- (d) Establishment of Community Poultry sheds.
- (e) Mobile Poultry Health Cover Unit.

6. In addition to the Schemes sanctioned by Government of Tamil Nadu, the following centrally sponsored schemes under poultry development were implemented:—

1. Special Livestock Production Programme (S.L.P.P.).
2. Integrated Tribal Development Programme (I.T.D.P.).
3. Western Ghats Development Programme (W.G.D.P.).
4. Hill Areas Development Programme (H.A.D.P.).

7. Under Part II Scheme for 1986-87 the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.96 lakhs for the establishment of a Feed Analytical Laboratory at Erode. Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.0 lakhs from National Rural Employment Programme and Special Component Plan fund for the construction of Community Poultry sheds in Ramanathapuram District for the benefit of Adi-Dravida families.

8. With a view to provide relief to Poultry farmers, TAPCO requested Government of Tamil Nadu to reduce the sales tax on poultry feed and based on the proposals sent by TAPCO, Government reduced the sales tax on poultry feed from 5 per cent to 2 per cent.

9. During 1986-87 TAPCO launched its monthly magazine under the title "KOZHI KOOVUTHU". The magazine has received good response and earned more than 3,000 subscribers. This magazine provides useful informations and guidance to the poultry farmers on management of the farms and disease control-etc.

#### 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, 1961. The Corporation owns an extent of 4,051.74 acres of lands irrigated by the Vennar basin, comprising 12 Farm Centres situated in the Needamangalam, Thiruthuraiipoondi and Tiruvarur Taluks of Thanjavur District.

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

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

4. The Corporation lands are situated in the tail-end of Vennar system. The Corporation has retrenched 40 per cent of its employees and has not filled up the vacancies arising out of retirement, death, etc. The present strength of staff after reduction is 129 as against 198 in 1984. The Corporation engages 4,000 labourers on direct labour system.

5. The Corporation has no basic infrastructure facilities from the inception and efforts to get loans through lending agencies like NABARD, etc., has not been fruitful due to the loss incurred. The Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 175 lakhs upto 30th June 1986. The Government has appointed two Committees. The Audit Review Committee in 1977 and the Expert Committee in 1980 to go into the details of its loss and to suggest measures for the revamping the Corporation, have identified the problem and suggested a scale of finance for remedying the situation and for increasing the productivity. The Committee's recommendations with regard to the financial commitment was not complied with by Government. The losses to the Corporation is mainly due to the non-provision of adequate working capital, heavy interest charges at 16 per cent charged by State Bank of India non-provision of infrastructure facilities, failure to compensate the losses due to natural calamities in 1977-78, 1982-83 1983-84 and 1985-86 amounting to Rs. 73 lakhs. The Corporation has paid Rs. 74.88 lakhs as interest alone to the State Bank of India.

6. Though efforts to reduce the overheads, by reduction of staff, by 40 per cent diversification of cropping pattern, curtailing the expenditure to the minimum, were ventured from 1984, due to adverse seasonal conditions for the last three years and due to inadequate working capital at the rate of Rs. 20 lakhs provided by Government in instalments, the Corporations credibility has been eroded further.

7. During the year 1986-87, the Corporation has raised paddy in 2,048 acres and has programmed to raise pulses in 849 acres. There is a standing crop of 24 acres of Ratoon Sugarcane only. The cropping efficiency is 91 per cent. The Government has sanctioned only Rs. 20 lakhs for the current year in two instalments with directions to restrict cultivation of paddy to 2,000 acres and to get the concurrence for further cultivation of any crop.

8. The Corporation has at present the following liabilities Rs. 50.96 lakhs on hypothecation account to State Bank of India ; long-term loan of Rs. 14 lakhs to State Bank of India and Rs. 78 lakhs to Government.

9. The Corporation has addressed the Government for conversion of 50 per cent of the ways and means advance into share capital and the balance 50 per cent as long-term loan with a request to grant moratorium for five years. The State Bank of India, which was approached to convert the overdraft into long-term loan has sanctioned it on certain conditions, which was returned to the Government. The Government has negatived the proposals on the plea that the future of the Corporation is still undecided and the Government would continue funding the Corporation with a minimum programme by way of sanctioning ways and means advance.

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

11. The Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is prepared as per the directions of the Government restricting the area to 3,000 acres as against the total cultivable area of 3,684 acres, for 1987-88 with a finance allotment of Rs. 26 lakhs.

## CHAPTER III.

## COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

## COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year 1986-87 :—

- (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 is Rs. 75,000.

The number of Registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act for 1986-87 is 2,68,221 as against 2,38,407 for the year 1985-86. The number of assesseees for 1986-87 is 1,20,008 as against 1,17,127 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 1986-87 was Rs. 937.47 crores as against Rs. 824.46 crores for 1985-86 showing an increase of Rs. 113.01 crores and miscellaneous revenue under this Act was Rs. 5.99 crores during the year 1986-87.

*Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 :*

The additional sales tax under this Act was leviable at 1.25 per cent and 1.50 per cent on taxable turnover ranging between 10 and 40 lakhs and above 40 lakhs respectively during the year under report.

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

This Act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 per cent on the Sales Tax payable in Madras City and its suburban area within 32 kms. of 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 has been brought into force with effect from 10th June 1981 in the City limit of Madras and its suburban 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, 1955. This Act provides for the levy of tax on the sales which take place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The number of registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act for the year 1986-87 is 129,709 as against 133,701 during the year 1985-86. The number of assesseees under the Act for the year 1986-87 is 33,089 as against 32,224 during the year 1985-86. The total revenue for 1986-87 is Rs. 171.65 crores as against Rs. 150.06 crores for 1985-86, showing an increase of Rs. 21.59 crores.

*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 2,233 theatres in the State as indicated below :—

1. Air-Conditioned	..	..	..	..	103
2. Others	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3. Open-air	..	..	..	..	3
4. Semi-permanent	..	..	..	..	196
5. Touring	..	..	..	..	781
6. Permanent	..	..	..	..	1,150
Total	..				2,233

The special squads (Enforcement Wing) appointed for the purpose detected 14,268 offences and a sum of Rs. 100.36 lakhs was realised during the period under report as against 12.60 lakhs for the year 1985-86. The total revenue realised under Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Acts during this year was Rs. 57.98 crores as against Rs. 53.29 crores in the year 1985-86 showing an increase of Rs. 4.69 crores.

#### *Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935 :*

Horse races were held at Madras (Guindy) and Ootacamund. The revenue under the Tamil Nadu Betting Tax was Rs. 2.58 crores for the year 1986-87 as against Rs. 4.55 crores in the year 1985-86 showing a decrease of Rs. 1.97 crores. This is due to abolition of horse betting in Tamil Nadu State with effect from 10th May 1986 and revival of inter-venue betting only with effect from 2nd October 1986.

#### *Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1981 :*

A new enactment called Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries on Hotels and Lodging Houses, Act, 1981 has been introduced to levy tax on Luxuries provided in hotels and lodging houses taking into account the rate of charges for air-conditioner, television, radio music, extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food, drink and telephone calls per day.

The receipt under this Act for 1986-87 is Rs. 269.00 lakhs as against Rs. 272 lakhs in 1985-86.

#### *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 1986-87 was Rs. 0.06 crore.

#### *Checkposts :*

There were 65 checkposts which were under the control of Deputy Commissioners (Enforcement), Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. During the year 1986-87 46,02,856 vehicles passed through those checkposts and the number of offences booked at the checkposts in the year was 53,775 as against 54,414 in 1985-86. Advance tax of Rs. 144.87 lakhs and compounding fee of Rs. 128.87 lakhs (totalling Rs. 273.74 lakhs) was collected by the checkposts officers in 1986-87 as against a total of Rs. 221.05 lakhs in 1985-86.

#### *Audit (Internal audit) :*

There were 31 internal audit parties in the department. Each audit party is headed by an officer in the category of Commercial Tax Officer and is in charge of internal audit assessments in one or more Commercial Taxes Divisions. These Internal Audit parties audited more Commercial Taxes Divisions. These Internal Audit parties audited 1,865 quarters in 1986-87 as against 1,144 quarters in 1985-86.

#### *Training Institute :*

A Training Institute for giving foundational training and conducting refresher courses for the officers of the Commercial Taxes Department was sanctioned in February, 1982 and is functioning from May 1982. The Commercial Taxes Staff Training Institute is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes who is assisted by 2 Assistant Commissioners, one Commercial Tax Officer and other supporting staff. During 1986-87, 213 officers have undergone foundational training in various Acts and Rules relating to Commercial Taxes and 93 officers have undergone refresher courses on the functional aspects of the Commercial Taxes Department. Efforts to ensure optional utilisation of the facilities available in this Institute continued during this year also.

*Personnel Administration :*

Effective implementation of various Acts and Rules relating to the aforesaid taxes was possible only through dedicated cadres of enthusiastic and sincere officers and staff who form part and parcel of this Department. Their devotion to duty and their ceaseless efforts have undoubtedly resulted in these achievements.

### HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ADMINISTRATION

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

1. Temples .. .. .	32,363
2. Maths .. .. .	56
3. Math Temples .. .. .	55
4. Specific Endowments .. .. .	1,721
5. Charitable Endowments .. .. .	189
6. Jain Temples .. .. .	17
	34,401

Of these religious institutions, 8,368 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.

*Funds of the Department (Receipts and Charges) :*

The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 2,38,40,493.22 and Rs. 3,64,27,662.00 respectively.

*Staff :*

The special Wings such as Audit Wing, Investigations Wing, Engineering Wing and Special Revenue Wing continue to function in the department under the overall supervision and control of the Commissioner. The Commissioner is the Head of the Department who is assisted by two Joint Commissioners, eight Deputy Commissioners for regional administration and eight Executive Officers in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner for Senior Grade Temples, 18 Assistant Commissioner for District Administration, eight Assistant Commissioners as Junior Verification Officers, 12 Executive Officers in the Cadre of Assistant Commissioner and 492 Executive Officers of various Grades for the purpose of implementing the various provisions of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 22 of 1959. Besides, the Commissioner is assisted by the two Personal Assistants, in the Grade of Deputy Commissioner to assist him in the Commissioner's office work at headquarters.

*Temple Employees :*

The scale of Senior Grade Temple Employees in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner Executive Officers prevailed in 125 items have since been revised and simplified into 20 new scales alike to that of government servants. This has been given effect to from 1st April 1986.

The rate of Dearness Allowance has been revised from time to time. Group Insurance Scheme has also been introduced.

*Repairs and Renovation of Religious Institutions :*

Special attention continues to be paid towards repairs and renovation of temples. The total number of works administratively sanctioned during the year was 331 valued at Rs. 9.73 crores. Of these, 219 works valued at Rs. 3,14,45,900 were completed during the year. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs for renovations of temples including temple tanks during 1986-87.

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

Serial number. (1)	Name of the temples. (2)	Estimate Amount. (3) Rs.
1	Arulmigu Devei Karumariamman Thirukkoil, Thiruverkadu .. ..	18,50,500
2	Arulmigu Kasiviswanathaswamy 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, Chithambaranar district .. ..	9,00,000
6	Arulmigu Kottai Mariamman Temple, Salem : .. ..	17,00,000
7	Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Thirukkoil, Palani, Anna district .. ..	73,80,000
8	Arulmigu Amarapaleeswarar Temple, Periyar, Periyar district .. ..	11,25,000
9	Arulmigu Mangalanathaswamy Thirukkoil, Utharakosamangai, Ramanathapuram district .. ..	9,50,000
10	Arulmigu Balasubramaniaswamy Thirukoil, Teynampet, Madras-18 .. ..	6,70,000
11	Arulmigu Kolanjiappar Thirukkoil Manavalanallur, South Arcot district .. ..	9,80,000
12	Arulmigu Kamatchiamman Temple, Mangadu, Madras-56 .. ..	8,00,000
13	Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Temple, Sivanmalai, Periyar district .. ..	17,60,000
14	Arulmigu Arunachaleswarar Thirukkoil, Thiruvannamalai, North Arcot district .. ..	6,25,000
15	Arulmigu Ekambaranathar Thirukkoil, Kancheepuram, Chingleput district .. ..	6,00,000

*Special activities in the year :*

Kumbabishegams were performed in 40 temples including the following ancient temples :—

Serial number. (1)	Name of temple. (2)	Date. (3)
1	Arulmigu Valeeswarar Temple, Tiruchendur, Chingleput district .. ..	18-6-1986
2	Arulmigu Chakrapaniswamy Temple, Kumbakonam .. ..	25-6-1986
3	Arulmigu Pralayakaleswarar Temple, Pennadam, South Arcot district .. ..	29-8-1986
4	Arulmigu Natarajar Thirukkoil, Chidambaram .. ..	11-2-1987
5	Arulmigu Renganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam .. ..	25-3-1987

*Exhibition :*

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Administration Department put up a Pavilion depicting the Hindu Religious Ancient civilization, art and culture at the District Exhibitions held at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Dindigul and Udagamandalam and prizes have also been awarded.

*Buildings :*

Several steps have been taken to ensure adequate income from the immovable properties of the religious institutions. An additional income of Rs. 14.16 lakhs have been received by enhancing the rent in buildings and sites.

*Measures to ensure safety of idols:*

The registration and preparation of Albums and photographs of icons are being pursued vigorously. During the year 16,722 ancient icons belonging to 2,040 temples have registered and albums of 2,744 temples have been got prepared. During the year under report 2,329 icons belonging to 330 temples have been kept under safe custody in the nearby temples with safety arrangements. An icon safety Centre has also been constructed and opened at Thiruvarur which is under the control of an Assistant Commissioner. Burglar alarm is being installed in big temples. These Burglar alarms have since been installed at Palani Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy temple, Madurai—Arulmigu Meenakshisundareswar temple, Thiruverkadu Arulmigu Devikarumariamman temple and Mylapore Arulmigu Kapaleeswarar temple to enable prevention of theft of idols, etc. 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 being formed. In the first instance, village committee have been formed in the following districts :—

- (1) Pudukkottai district.
- (2) Madurai district.
- (3) South Arcot district.
- (4) Kamarajar district.
- (5) Tirunelveli district.

Action has been taken to form such District-level Committees in other district also.

*Thirukkōil Journal :*

This department is publishing a monthly Tamil Journal called *Thirukkōil*. 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.**

*District Registrars and Sub-Registrars :*

(i) No bifurcation of heavy Registration districts were made during the year under report.

The number of Registration districts in the year 1986-87 is 46.

(ii) *Sub-Registry Offices :*

Six new Sub-Registry offices were opened in the period for the convenience of the registering public as per the following details :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of Sub-Registrar Office.</i>	<i>Registration district.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Date of opening.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Chokkikulam	Madurai	G.O. Ms. No. 712, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments dated 18th July 1986.	11th August 1986.
2	Madukkarai	Coimbatore	G.O. Ms. No. 713, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments, dated 18th July 1986.	Do.
3	Surampatti	Periyar	G.O. Ms. No. 714, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments, dated 18th July 1986.	Do.
4	Guduvancheri	Madras (South)	G.O. Ms. No. 709, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments, dated 18th July 1986.	Do.
5	Veerasingamani	Tenkasi	G.O. Ms. No. 711, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments dated 18th July 1986.	Do.
6	Veppur	Ariyalur	G.O. Ms. No. 710, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments, dated 18th July 1986.	Do.

The department had 515 Sub-Registry Offices; 46 Original Registration Branch attached to the respective Registrar's Offices at the beginning of the year and with the formation of 6 (six) new Sub-Registry offices in the year 1986-87 the department had 521 Sub-Registry offices at the end of 1986-87.

(a) The Government sanctioned the following additional posts for the each six Sub-Registry Offices opened during the year 1986-87 :—

Sub-Registrar, Grade II .. .. .	1
Assistant .. .. .	1
Junior Assistant .. .. .	1
Record Clerk .. .. .	1
Office Assistant .. .. .	2
Night watchman .. .. .	1

Thirty posts of Record Clerks were sanctioned as per G.O. Ms. No. 555, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 6th June 1986. One post of Car driver for Deputy Inspector-General of Registration, Madurai, was sanctioned as per G.O. Ms.No. 509, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 26th May 1986. Two posts of Audit District Registrars were sanctioned as per G.O. Ms. No. 608, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments, dated 18th June 1986 with effect from 1st July 1986 for Pudukkottai and Tuticorin Registration districts.

Government have sanctioned 980 'E' Type chairs during 1986-87 as per G.O. Ms. No. 508, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 26th May 1986.

#### Stamp Revenue :

The stamp duty paid on documents registered (including transfer duty payable to the Local Bodies) during the period under report increased from Rs. 93.98 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 124.75 crores in 1986-87. This is largely due to strict instructions given by the Inspector-General of Registration to the Deputy Inspectors-General of Registration and District Registrars fixing targets for achievement. Out of this a sum of Rs. 55.69 crores had been collected as Transfer Duty.

#### Statistics :

Total number of Registration 1985-86 was 12,15,970 whereas in 1986-87 it has decreased to 10,53,741.

#### Classes of Documents :

Number of documents requiring compulsory registration increased from 9,36,422, to 10,18,073 in this year. No reports regarding registration of remarkable or curious documents have been received during the period under report.

#### Wills and Authorities to Adopt :

1. Number of Wills registered during the period was 24,338 while the figures for the previous year was 21,363.

2. Number of authorities to adopt registered during the period under report was 40 and it was 50 during the previous year.

3. 102 sealed covers containing Wills were deposited as against 88 in the previous year.

#### Value of Registered Transactions :

1. The aggregate value of registered documents during the period under report was Rs. 1,565.82 crores as against Rs. 1,545.75 crores in the previous year.

2. The average value of documents registered during the period under report increased to Rs. 14,859 from Rs. 9,422 in the previous year.

3. The average registration fee for a document registered during the period under report was Rs. 151 while it was Rs. 116.25 during the previous year.

#### Searches and copies :

1. The number of applications for encumbrance certificates during the period under report was 7,63,014 as against 5,17,571 in the previous year.

2. The Number of applications for Single searches received during the year under report was 1,85,414 as against 1,63,402 in the previous year.

3. The number of applications for miscellaneous searches received during the year under report was 82,484 as against 26,495 in the previous year.

4. The number of certified copies granted during the year under report was 1,83,614 as against 1,53,071 in the previous year.

5. The number of Miscellaneous copies granted during the year under report was 18,094 as against 19,054 in the previous year.

*Work done for Co-operative Credit Societies, Land Development Banks :*

A sum of Rs. 14.19 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. 15.72 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

*Work done for Commercial Banks :*

A sum of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was adjusted to this department for the work done for Commercial Banks during the period under report as against Rs. 0.99 lakh adjusted during the previous year.

*Income :*

1. The income from fees for registration of documents during the period under report was Rs. 1,710.73 lakhs as against Rs. 1,159.65 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the adhoc increase and revision of guidelines (Market value) of properties and the consequent increase in the aggregate value of documents registered.

2. Search fees collected during the period under report was Rs. 117.92 lakhs as against Rs. 108.17 lakhs during the previous period.

3. Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 15.24 lakhs as against Rs. 16.79 lakhs in the previous year.

4. Income under other items under the Registration Act during the period was Rs. 98.01 lakhs as against Rs. 85.59 lakhs in the previous year.

5. The Gross income during the period under report was Rs. 17.10 crores as against Rs. 14.19 crores in the previous period.

*Expenditure :*

The expenditure during the period under report was Rs. 6.79 crores as against Rs. 5.92 crores in the previous year. The increase was due to opening of new Sub-Registry offices and creation of certain posts by Government in public interest. The grant of higher Dearness Allowance to Government servants from time to time is also one of the reasons for the increase.

## SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

*Preliminary :*

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

*Settlement Work :*

*Act 26/63.*—One village, namely Pattamangalam having an area of 0.43 sq. km. in Tiruvadanai taluk of Ramanathapuram district was settled during the financial year 1986-87. Civil appeals for 15 villages having the area of 33.16 sq. km. in Pudukkottai district have since been dismissed by the Supreme Court of India. Of these, settlement work in respect of two villages, namely Varpet and Gudalur having the area of 6.14 sq. km. is in progress. Survey records in Metric system in respect of the remaining 13 villages having the area of 27.02 sq. km. are awaited. In addition to this, 16 villages having the total area of 33.85 sq. km. are covered by the stay orders of the High Court and Supreme Court.

*Act 30/63.*—Two villages, namely, Rendankattalai and Kattukuthagai Pottalpurur having the total area of 1.69 sq. km. (1.22 sq. km. and 0.47 sq. km. respectively) were settled during the financial year 1986-87.

**Act 31/73.**—Settlement was introduced for 3 villages having the area of 8.44 sq. km. in North Arcot district during the financial year 1986-87. Settlement of 13 villages having the total area of 8.61 sq. km. is yet to be introduced for which survey records are awaited.

*Revenue follow up work :*

Revenue follow up work for 21 villages having the area 273.45 sq. km. in the district of Nilgiris, North Arcot and Periyar completed during the financial year 1986-87.

*Compensation and Interim Payment under the Abolition Acts :*

During the financial year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1,21,136.10 as compensation and a sum of Rs. 18,900.80 as interim payment have been paid to the ex-land holders of the estates taken over under the Tamil Nadu Act XXVI/48. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards compensation and a sum of Rs. 23,885 towards interim payment have been paid to the ex-land holders taken over under the Tamil Nadu Act 26/63.

### STAMPS (NON-POSTAL).

**General :** The Stamp Administration involves two Major activities :—

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

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

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

- (i) Placing of indents to the India Security Press 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 stamps 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 statement under 0030 Stamps and 2030 stamps.
- (v) Reconciliation of departmental figures with that of Accountant-General and furnishing reconciliation certificate.
- (vi) Reviewing the stock position critically and arranging internal transfer within the 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 Collector's 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.

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

*Cycle of Operation.*—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 preceding three years, the estimated sales for the current financial year and forecast of stamps which the Central Stamp Store is required to supply during the ensuing year. After submission of this forecast the indent for the actual supply of all the denomination of stamps required is sent to the Central Stamp Nasik Road, for each quarter, as detailed below :

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Date of indent due to Central Stamp Stores, Nashik.</i>
April to June of the coming year .. .. .	December 15th of the previous year.
July to September of that year — .. .. .	March 15th of that year.
October to December of that year .. .. .	June 15th of that year.
January to March of the next year .. .. .	September 15th of the previous year.

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 method :—

(1) Licensed Stamp Vendors are appointed by the Registration Department. They get supply of stamps from the Sub-Treasury. The monetary limit for effecting sales in single transaction has been fixed as Rs. 6,000 under Non-Judicial and Judicial stamps. Non-Judicial and Judicial Stamps papers 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-Judicial Stamps from Nasik Press scarcity of Non-Judicial Stamp 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 Personal Assistant (Treasury Control) to the Director of Treasuries and Accounts on one occasion and Treasury officer, Madras on two occasions to Nasik Press to explain the scarcity position in person and to get immediate supply. Further four central points for retail distribution of stamps has been suggested by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras and three wagon loads of Non-Judicial Stamps each to the District Treasury, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai have been received and re-distributed to the adjoining District Treasuries. Wagon load of Non-Judicial Stamps for Salem has also been despatched from Nasik. Further to settle the shortage of lower denomination of Non-Judicial Stamps, Rs. 2 denominations is ordered to be printed at India Security Press, Hyderabad and supply has been received. Now the supply position from Nasik has improved and the Deputy Controller of Stamps Nasik had stated that normal supply of stamps will be made within six months. All efforts are being taken by the Department of Treasuries and Accounts to get full supply.

(3) In the meantime, to tide over the present shortage of stamps in the lower denominations, the Government have appointed all the Sub-Registrars as "Proper Officers" under Rule 9 of the Indian Stamp Rules 1925, to sell special adhesive stamps to general public.

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

(5) All the Sub-Treasury Officers' have been appointed as Ex-Officio Stamp Vendors to sell all kinds of stamps to the general public on remittance directly when they need high value of stamps.

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

(7) Supply of Stamps has been made to all the Taluk Office to the monetary limit Rs. 10,000 and Sub-Registrars upto the monetary limit of Rs. 7,500 for Non-Judicial and Rs. 1,000 for Judicial Stamp for sale to the public to meet the urgent demands. Supply of Special Adhesive stamps has been made to all the Sub-Registrars upto the limit of Rs. 2,500 to meet the urgent demands.

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



(9) Under rule 9 (1) of the Indian 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, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, all Sub-Registrars are the officials declared as proper officers.

(10) For the detection and prevention of undervaluation of property and insufficiently stamped documents the Government have also sanctioned special staff on 14 District Collector's Offices to determine the market value of property involved under rule 47A of the Indian Stamp Act in order to resist the tendency to evade stamp duty.

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

*Accounting of Stamp Revenue.*—Stamp duty is collected through the value of stamp papers or labels used for documentation. In some cases i.e. mortgage, sale, gift and settlement deeds, the amount is also collected in cash by the Sub-Registrars at the time of non-availability of stamp papers upto the value of Rs. 1,000. In some other cases when the document is impounded for undervaluation 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 statement of receipts under "Stamps" for the State. The consolidated statements are reconciled with the Treasuries and Accountant General's Books. Due to the non receipts of supply of Non-Judicial Stamps from Nasik under lower denominations scarcity of stamps is felt in the State. Necessary steps have been taken to get immediate supply from Nasik whenever necessary internal transfers were arranged from the Treasuries where surplus stock is available to the needy Treasuries. The value of Stamp duty collected shows an upward trend from year to year due to the General increase in the value of property.

On the whole the stamp administration was carried on satisfactorily during the year 1986-87.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure under 0030 Stamps 2030 Stamps for the year 1986-87 is furnished below:

		<i>Preliminary Figures.</i>
003 0B. Stamps Judicial Court—		
Fee Realised in Stamps .. .. .		12,59,73,409.30
01. Court Fee realised in Stamps.		
02. Deduct Refunds—		
1. Process service fees .. .. .	}	(—) 39,69,85.10
2. Court Fee Stamps .. .. .		<u>12,20,03,824.20</u>
0030 B. Stamps Judicial AB Sale of Stamps—		
1. Sale of Copy Stamp papers .. .. .		(+) 6,18,753.75
		<u>12,26,22,577.95</u>
01. Deduct Refunds—		
1. Spoiled Stamps .. .. .		(—) Nil.
2. Miscellaneous .. .. .		(—) 95,832.90
		<u>12,25,26,745.05</u>
0030 B. Stamps Judicial AC. Other Receipts—		
01. Fines and Penalties .. .. .		(+) 49,726.75
02. Miscellaneous .. .. .		7,335.75
03. Deduct Refunds		<u>12,25,83,807.55</u>

0030. C. Stamps Non-Judicial AA. Sale of Stamps—		
01. Bills of Exchange and Hundies]	.. .. .	(+) 27,43,555.00
02. Other Non-Judicial Stamps—		
1. Adhesive Revenue Stamps	.. .. .	(+) 3,51,40,040.55
2. Other Stampss	.. .. .	(+) 1,11,09,03,005.10
		<u>1,27,13,70,408.20</u>
03. Deduct Refunds—		
1. Miscellaneous Stamps received from deceased Stamp Vendors.	.. .. .	(-) 48,27,577.65
2. Spoiled Stamps	.. .. .	(-) } 2,90,98,582.55
3. Miscellaneous	.. .. .	
		<u>1,23,74,44,248.00</u>
0030. C. Stamps AB Duty on impressing of Documents—		
01. Receipts on other Stamps	.. .. .	(+) 21,11,174.20
02. Unstamped or Insufficiently stamped Documents	.. .. .	(+) 15,49,29,934.77
03. Other Items	.. .. .	(+) 5,78,74,498.50
0030. C. Stamps Non-Judicial AC. Other Receipts—		
01. Fines and Penalties	.. .. .	(+) 3,02,633.35
02. Miscellaneous	.. .. .	(+) 21,67,316.65
		<u>1,45,48,29,805.47</u>
Deduct—		
Payment to local bodies from net proceeds of duty levied on transfer of property	.. .. .	(-) 42,07,31,715.45
		<u>1,03,40,98,090.02</u>
2030. Stamps Expenditure—		
Discount on Sale of Stamps	.. .. .	(-) 74,98,399.99
Cost of Personne.	.. .. .	(-) 16,91,042.55
Manufacturing Cost payable to Nasik press	.. .. .	(-) 39,71,506.05
		<u>1,02,10,27,141.43</u>

### SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

#### Organisational set up :

The Tamil Nadu Survey and Land Records Department was re-organised 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 Settlement, who is also the Ex-Officio Joint Commissioner for Land Administration Department, is the Head of Department assisted by the Additional Director of Survey and Land Records.

2. There is a Central Survey Office at Madras, concerned with drawing, printing and publication of all departmental maps, such as State, district, taluk and village maps and supply of survey instruments, for the entire department. The Deputy Director of Survey, Central Survey Office is the Head of this Office. He is assisted by one Works Manager, and an Assistant Works Manager in the Photo Zinco Press and by an Administrative Officer and two Assistant Directors in his Office. The records prepared in the districts are processed and published in this office. All survey forms required for day-to-day use, in the districts are printed in this office.

3. There are three Regional Offices headed by Deputy Directors, with headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. Each of them is looking after 6-8 districts for the purpose of effective supervision and control.

4. In each district, there is an Integrated Survey and Land Records Unit Office, headed by an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. He functions as P.A. (Survey) to the Collector. The Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records is in charge of all items of survey work in the district including mobile, ad-hoc items and maintenance of R.R.R.

## II. Work done during the year under report :

(a) *Re-survey*.—(i) Re-survey operations covering an area of 4,082.37 sq.kms. 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 has been completed. Handing over of Fair Area list to the Settlement Wing is in progress and for this item of work a programme has been chalked out. Further up to the period under report, records of an area of 3,220.01 sq. kms. have been handed over to the Settlement Wing for revenue follow up work.

(b) *Town Survey*.—Among the towns taken up for survey, measurement work is pending only in Kumarapalayam Agraharam in Salem district. In this town, location work has been completed and field work is under progress.

(c) *Street Survey*.—Office processing work is in progress.

(d) *Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration :*

The business transacted under this Head is furnished below :

	(In units.)
1. Number of survey stones renewed .. .. .	1,06,987
2. Number of survey stones inspected .. .. .	3,31,423
3. Number of patta transfer cases involving sub-division disposed ..	} 8,79,222
4. Number of patta transfer cases not involving sub-divisions disposed ...	
5. Number of 8-A files disposed .. .. .	
6. Number of ' F ' line applications disposed .. .. .	

(e) *Updating Registry Scheme*.—The scheme was introduced in this State with effect from 1st June 1979 in 30 taluks. Subsequently this Scheme was extended to the rest of the areas and implemented as a Crash Programme in 108 units in 100 taluks since May 1983. This Scheme has provided employment for 12,000 people directly and for 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., up to the targetted date for completion of Crash Programme. During the second phase of the Programme, an area of 26,397 sq.kms. has been completed up to 31st March 1987. By this Scheme :

- (1) Fresh pattas were given to all land holders with sketches showing all their lands with measurements ;
- (2) Sub-divisions were effected without any application from the parties and without collection of sub-division fees ;
- (3) Joint holdings were split up into several single holdings.

The progress of work during 1986-87 (up to 31st March 1987) is furnished below :

	<i>Number of villages.</i>	<i>Area in sq. kms.</i>
1 Total area coming up for UDR II Phase as on 31st March 1987 ..	4,892	27,774
2 Area measured (E.F.) .. .. .	4,526	26,397
3 Area for which pattas issued .. .. .	2,443	13,158
4 Area for which fair accounts handed over to Revenue Department.	2,117	11,407
5 Area for which Original Records sent to Central Survey Office ..	1,148	6,296
6 Area for which section 13 Notification published .. .. .	1,075	..

7	Number of sub-divisions measured	..	..	..	..	..	2,180,776
8	Number of stones renewed	..	..	..	..	..	731,999
9	Number of encroachments reported	..	..	..	..	..	31,654
10	Number of objections disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	58,989
11	Number of Topo details measured and mapped	..	..	..	..	..	255,373
12	Number of cases requiring change of classifications	..	..	..	..	..	19,740
13	Number of pattas issued :	..	..	..	..	..	1,446,689
14	Number of beneficiaries]	..	..	..	..	..	2,273,619
							Single: pattas.
							Joint pattas.
							Total pattas.
15	Effect of the Scheme :						
	(i) Before U.D.R. Scheme	..	..	..	7,59,706	4,16,303	11,76,009
	(ii) Under U.D.R. Scheme	..	..	..	10,54,104	3,92,585	14,46,689

**General :**

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

**TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.**

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second appellate authority in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Surcharge Act and Central Sales Tax Acts. During the financial year 1986-87, 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 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.

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

7. As on 1st April 1986, 5,159, appeals and 8 applications of review were pending, in all the four benches of the Tribunals. During the year 1986-87, 2,812 appeals and 16 applications for review were registered, making a total of 7,971 appeals and 24 applications for review for disposal. Out of this, 3,568 appeals and 10 applications for review were disposed of during the year, leaving 4,403 appeals and 14 applications for review pending disposal at the end of the year, i.e., on 31st March 1987.

*Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.*

8. Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1956, 163 appeals were pending disposal as 1st April 1986, 108 appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 271 appeals for disposal. 193 appeals were disposed of and 78 appeals were pending as on 31st March 1987.

*Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes).*

9. There are 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners 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, 1955. 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 Commissioner (C.T.) Madras 1,2, 3 and 4 one in Madras and there is one each in Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai (North), Madurai (South), Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Erode totally in 17.

11. As on 1st April 1986, there were 8,700 appeals pending with Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Additional Sales Tax and Surcharge Acts. 16,853 appeals were registered during the year, making the total 25,553. Out of which 12,662 appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 12,891 appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1987.

**WAKFS.**

*Board :*

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

The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer and he is appointed by the Government of Tamil Nadu on deputation. There is an Assistant Secretary who is helping the Secretary in the administration. One Head Accountant is incharge of accounts section. There are four Superintendents in the Head Office in addition to Head Accountant.

The entire Tamil Nadu has been divided into 7 zones for the efficient administration and the districts covered under each zone are as shown below :

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the zone.</i>	<i>Districts covered.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Northern Zone at Madras	Madras and Chengalpattu.
2	Vellore Zone at Vellore	North Arcot and South Arcot.
3	Western Zone at Salem	Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris.
4	Central Zone at Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai.
5	Southern Zone at Madurai	Madurai and Anna.
6	Ramanathapuram Zone at Velipattinam	Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam.
7	Tirunelveli Zone at Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli, Kattabomman, Chidambaranar and Kanniyakumari.

Besides there are 4 Executive Officers appointed by the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board who are incharge of the following wakfs :—

1. Hazarath Noor Mohamed Sha Avulia Durgah, Panrutti, South Arcot district.
2. Mettupalayam Big Mosque, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore district.
3. S. M. Zackriya Sait and Safura Bai Charities, Ootacamund, The Nilgiris district.
4. Hazarath Fazil Sha Avulia Thaikka at Thaikka Palli, Kottar, Kanniyakumari district.

*Wakf Institutions :*

There are 5,841 wakf institutions as on 31st March 1987 all over the State of Tamil Nadu which are under the supervisory control of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

The main source of the income of the Board is the 6 per cent contribution collected from the wakf institutions in the State as required under section 46 of the Wakf Act, 1954. Every year, the annual income of the wakf institutions is assessed by getting statement of receipts and charges as required under section 31 and 32 of the Wakf Act, 1954. After deducting the taxes paid to the Government and local bodies, the balance amount is taken for levying the contribution. The rate of contribution up to the year 1963-64 was 5 per cent and from the year 1964-65 onwards it was raised to 6 per cent.

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 Collectors are requested to collect the dues under 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 1986 to 31st March 1987 are as follows :—

DEMAND.		
<i>Arrears as on 31st March 1986.</i>	<i>Current 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
34,25,654.97	18,47,508.25	52,73,163.22
COLLECTION.		
<i>Arrears.</i>	<i>Current.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
14,33,575.07	11,02,652.72	25,36,227.79
BALANCE.		
<i>Arrears.</i>	<i>Current.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
19,92,079.90	7,44,855.53	27,36,935.43

*Expenditure :*

1. The pay and allowances and T.A. of the staff and the T.A. and sitting allowance to the members of the Board are the major item of expenditure of the Board.

2. The second major item of commitments is the legal charges. This is due to the fact that the Board had to file a large numbers of suits for the recovery of the alienated properties which are considered to be wakf properties. There are several thousands of suits pending in the various courts in the State.

3. The third item of major expenditure is the 1 per cent contribution payable to the Central Wakf Council.

4. Another major item of expenditure is the audit fees payable to the local fund audit department.

*Audit :*

The audit of the wakfs is being done by the Local Fund Audit Department and wakf subordinates according to the income of the wakf institutions. According to G. O. Ms. No. 635, Revenue, dated 16th March 1968, the audit of the wakf institutions with an income of Rs. 5,000 and above is entrusted to 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 Rs. 100 per annum but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum are being audited by the Wakf Board subordinates.

*Suits :*

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

2. The Muthavallis have also filed suits against the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board and there are 1,366 cases pending as on 31st March 1987.

*Repairs and renovation grant :*

The Tamil Nadu Government have granted a sum of Rs. 35,00,000 under the scheme of Renovation Grant from the year 1973-74 to 1982-83 and the same has been disbursed to 746 poor and needy wakf institutions in the State. The Tamil Nadu Government have also granted a sum of Rs. 1,00,00,000 from the State funds under this head in the year 1983-84, out of which a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 has been disbursed in favour of 1,026 wakf institutions during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85. Another sum of Rs. 50,00,000 was sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu on 1st March 1985 and the amount was drawn by the Board on 7th March 1985. Out of the grant of Rs. 50 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 37.78 lakhs has been disbursed to 538 wakf institutions upto 31st March 1987. The balance amount of Rs. 12.22 lakhs will be distributed during the year 1987-88.

*Loan for Development of Urban Wakf Properties :*

The Tamil Nadu Government have granted loans amounting to Rs. 43,00,000 under the scheme of urban development of wakf properties from 1976-77 onwards. A sum of Rs. 35,37,500 has been disbursed in favour of 38 wakf institutions as on 31st March 1987.

During the year 1987-88 about 15 wakf institutions are going to be benefited under this scheme from out of the balance amount of Rs. 7,62,500.

Apart from the State Government the Central Wakf Council has also granted loan to the extent of Rs. 1,09,68,000 and this loan has been disbursed to nine wakf institutions under the scheme of Urban Wakf properties development.

*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 of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board called 'ISMI'.

*Government Loan :*

For administration and judicial purposes certain loans to the tune of Rs. 5.5 lakhs have been obtained from the Government.

Further a sum of Rs. 3,07,692 has been obtained as loan from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the purchase of site for construction of office for the Wakf Board and a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 has been obtained as loan for meeting legal expenses.

**CHAPTER IV.**  
**CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.**  
**CO-OPERATION.**

*Set up :*

All the types of Co-operative societies in the State are functioning under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies till the year 1955. Subsequently, certain types of Co-operative societies were transferred to the control of other heads of departments or to the statutory boards, as the case may be, from time to time conferring the powers of the Registrar, to them under Co-operative Societies Act.

The details of types of Co-operative societies being governed by the different functioning Registrars are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Types of Co-operative Societies.</i>	<i>Officers having control.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Industrial Co-operative Societies .. .. .	Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce.
2	Fishermen Co-operative Societies .. .. .	Director of Fisheries.
3	Village Industrial Co-operative Societies and Khadi Co-operatives.	Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industrial Board.
4	Poultry Co-operatives and Sheep Breeding Co-operatives.	Director of Animal Husbandry.
5	Weavers' Co-operatives and Co-operative Spinning Mills.	Director of Handlooms and Textiles.
6	Milk Supply Co-operatives .. .. .	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.	Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation.
10	Gramdhan and Bhoodan Co-operatives .. .. .	Chairman, Gramdhan and Bhoodan Board.
11	Oil Producers' Co-operative Societies .. .. .	Director of Oil Seeds.
12	Industrial Co-operatives for Women .. .. .	Director of Social Welfare.
13	Silk Development Co-operatives .. .. .	Director of Sericulture.

At Government level, matters relating to various types of co-operatives are dealt with by the concerned administrative departments in Secretariat. The Audit of all types of Co-operative Societies except the milk supply Co-operatives, is being conducted by the Director of Co-operative Audit under the control of the Finance Department in Government. The Audit relating to Milk Supply Co-operative societies is done by the Audit Board for Milk Co-operatives under the control of Agriculture Department in Government.

The main activities covered by Co-operative societies under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies relate to agriculture production, advancing of rural credit, urban credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce, distribution of agricultural inputs to farmers, distribution of consumer goods and essential commodities to the consumers.



The work in the districts which was controlled by the Registrar himself till 1966, is being governed by the 20 Regional Joint Registrars and one Joint Registrar (Distribution) at present. Chidambaranar region is the new addition. There are 55 circle Deputy Registrars, in the State now for close supervision of Co-operatives under their control. Each circle comprising two taluks on an average.

One Co-operative Sub-Registrar is working as Extension Officer (Co-operation) in each block.

#### Statutory functions.

The progress made by the Co-operative Department in the discharge of the above statutory functions is as follows :—

Particulars.	As on 31st March 1986.	Received during 1986-87.	Total.	Disposed at during 1986-87.	Balances to be disposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arbitration claims .. ..	41,686	1,43,051	1,84,737	1,65,961	18,776
Execution petitions .. ..	5,59,381	1,04,950	6,74,331	1,38,742	5,35,589
Surcharge .. ..	622	210	832	315	517
Enquiry .. ..	333	424	757	440	317
Inspection .. ..	105	219	324	222	102
Liquidation .. ..	1,029	88	1,117	149	968

#### Agricultural Credit (Short term and Medium term Credit) :

The Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies numbering 4,655 have covered about 70.5 per cent of the total agricultural holdings in the State. During the year under report as against the programme of issue of Rs. 160.00 crores under short term and Rs. 20 crores under medium term loans these societies have advanced short term credit (crop loans) to the extent of Rs. 162.45 crores for cultivation operations and medium term loan to the extent of Rs. 25.32 crores for undertaking subsidiary occupations like purchase of bullocks, milch animals, sheep rearing, poultry, purchase of agricultural implements.

#### CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

The Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies help the farmers in securing better prices for their agricultural produce. 113 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies and 480 Vegetable Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu. These societies have marketed agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 87.77 crores during the year 1986-87. Major commodities marketed by these societies were groundnut, cotton, chillies, turmeric, sun flower seeds, potatoes and vegetables.

#### NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTED SCHEME (1986-87) :

The details of financial achievements under the above schemes during the current financial year 1986-87 are as follows :—

Serial number.	Types of schemes.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1	Minor Irrigation and Non-Minor Irrigation Schemes	660.82
2	I.R.D.P. .. ..	181.84
3	Massive programme .. ..	429.95
	Total ..	<u>1,272.61</u>

**Long term credit :**

In Tamil Nadu, the long term credit structure is a federal one, with 182 primary land development banks at taluk/block level and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank at the State level.

The Primary Land Development Banks issued long term loans to the extent of Rs. 20.52 crores including the loans issued by the Central Co-operative Banks under massive programme to the extent of Rs. 2.07 crores during the year 1986-87 as against the programme of Rs. 20 crores.

Under the interest concession of the Government, the Primary Land Development Banks collected a sum of Rs. 28.30 crores under principal during the period from 1st April 1986 to 28th February 1987 as against the overdue principal of Rs. 53.15 crores outstanding as on 31st March 1986. Up to 28th February 1987, 75,013 borrowers have become eligible for interest subsidy to the extent of Rs. 12.57 crores.

Under this category of concession of refund either by credit to future instalments or by cash of the interest additional interest on overdue instalment in case of borrowers who have fully cleared their loans during the period from 1st July 1985 to 31st March 1986. 29,822 borrowers have availed interest concessions to the extent of Rs. 1.93 crores.

**Farmers Service Co-operative Societies :**

Twenty-six Farmers Service Co-operative Societies are functioning in the State.

The Farmers Service Co-operative Societies have enrolled 99,376 agricultural families by the end of March 1987. They have issued short term agricultural loans, medium term loans, for allied agricultural purposes and jewel loans to the extent of Rs. 1,142.86 lakhs during the year 1986-87. The deposit held by them as on 31st March 1987 was Rs. 461.28 lakhs as against Rs. 372.34 lakhs as on 31st March 1986. The Farmers Service Co-operative Societies, besides providing loans have also distributed fertilisers, seeds pesticides and consumer goods to the members. They have also undertaken diversified activities such as poultry units, dairying schemes, coir making, chalk piece manufacture, manufacture of banian chips, oil crushing, coffee curing, etc., for the benefit of the members.

**Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme :**

The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme introduced by the Government of India is under implementation in this state since 1st April 1985. The details of implementation of the scheme during the year 1986-87 are furnished below :—

Crop.	Number of blocks covered.	Farmers covered.	Area covered. (in hec.)	Sum insured Premium collected.	
				(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
Paddy I .. .. .	203	81,169	1,10,492	30,26.44	61.00
Un irrigated Groundnut ..	91	6,452	12,302	176.14	1.76
Un irrigated Cholam ..	38	502	1,066	4.48	0.09
Un irrigated Cumbu ..	32	506	713	4.50	0.09
Un irrigated Ragi ..	6	132	986	2.36	0.05
Un irrigated Gingelly ..	13	468	5,468	14.55	0.15
Un irrigated Paddy II ..	185	33,658	42,612	10,34.01	20.94
Irrigated Groundnut ..	104	11,630	15,117	382.74	2.85
Irrigated Cholam .. .. .	7	48	65	0.72	0.01
Irrigated Cumbu .. .. .	17	152	128	1.96	0.03
Irrigated Ragi .. .. .	18	84	74	1.36	0.03
Irrigated Gingelly .. .. .	1	6	4	0.02	Rs. 16 only

When the average yield as a 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 financial institutions.

#### *Consumer Co-operatives :*

There are 3,868 primary co-operative stores functioning in urban and rural areas, which include 3,075 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, 17 stores exclusively for women and 306 stores for industrial and plantation workers. There are twenty-nine co-operative wholesale stores with 2,162 branches for retail business in places where there are no primary stores or where the primary stores are not functioning effectively. Primary stores have also opened 573 branches to cater to the needs of the consumers. The consumer co-operatives effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 684.90 crores during the year 1986-87 as against Rs. 605.40 crores during the year 1985-86.

#### *Financial Assistance :*

*State Assistance to consumer co-operatives.*—The total financial assistance sanctioned to the consumer co-operatives for their development under the various State Plan Schemes during the year 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

#### *Centrally Sponsored Scheme :*

The consumer co-operatives received financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to the extent of Rs. 11.20 lakhs in 1986-87.

#### *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. 46.87 lakhs in the year 1986-87 under the scheme to six co-operative marketing societies acting as lead societies and the 923 branches of 234 link societies for purchase of furniture and fixtures.

#### *Quality Testing Laboratories :*

With the objective 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 subsidy of rupees one lakh on each Co-operative Wholesale Stores has been evolved. The T.N.C.C.F. and twenty Co-operative Wholesale Stores has been assisted under this scheme upto 1986-87, out of which sixteen Co-operative Wholesale Stores and Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation have started the laboratories upto 31st March 1987. The Coimbatore District Consumers Co-operative Wholesale Stores has set up its quality testing laboratory out of its own funds on 28th October 1979. It is proposed to assist the remaining Co-operative Wholesale Stores which are not yet covered under this scheme during the Seventh Plan period.

#### *Distribution of Text Books :*

During the academic year 1986-87 the co-operatives distributed text-books worth Rs. 429 lakhs. The value of text-books sold by co-operatives has shown a declining trend, due to the free distribution of books to poor children through the Education Department.

#### *Distribution of C.P. note books :*

During the academic year 1986-87, C.P. note books to the value of Rs. 310 lakhs were distributed by the co-operatives.

#### *Village Shop Programme :*

'One village one shop scheme' is continued to be implemented during 1986-87 also. There were 12,596 village shops run by co-operatives as on 31st March 1987.

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 1986-87 are given below :

1. Government assistance by way of subsidy . . . . . Rs. 215 lakhs.  
(An amount of Rs. 46.98 lakhs as spill over subsidy for the year has been claimed in 1987-88)
2. Sales turnover (from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987) . . . . . 22,536.76 lakhs.

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 the introduction of this scheme, there were only 4,441 fair price shops in the co-operative 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 to 500. In all 11,159 fair price shops in rural areas and 1,492 fair price shops in the urban areas were run by the co-operatives till September 1984. Consequent on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th August 1984 that a fair price shop will function for 1,000 family cards, the cooperatives opened additional shops by bifurcating the fair price shops run by the cooperatives and the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation with card strength exceeding 1,000. 15,672 fair price shops are now functioning in the Co-operative Sector. Out of nearly 120 lakhs family cards in the State, the co-operatives cater to the needs of about 94 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, drop-outs and pushouts in the age group 6—14 and bring them to the formal system of education under universalisation of primary education had a full fledged Director, and the annual budget for the Department was Rs. 11 lakhs only.

When the massive National Adult Education Programme was launched in the year 1978 by the Government of India, this Directorate was entrusted with the Adult Education Programme also. Thus the Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education was expanded gradually and the budget for the year under report (i.e.) 1987 was Rs. 551 lakhs.

The Director of Non-formal and Adult Education is not only the head of the Department of Non-formal and Adult Education, who is incharge of implementing the various governmental programmes of Adult and Non-formal Education but also the State level monitoring officer of the various Adult Education Programmes implemented by the Voluntary Agencies, Universities and Colleges and Nehru Yuvak Kendras. The State Adult Education Board under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education is the Policy making body of the Adult and Non-formal Education Programmes. The Director is the Ex-Officio Secretary of the State Adult Education Board. There is also a steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Education Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu.

*Non-formal Education :*

The Scheme functioned upto 1985-86. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme is boys 1.61 lakhs and girls 1.01 lakhs including INFES Programmes.

*INFES (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 this Non-formal Education Scheme 30 Non-formal Education Centres were identified in and 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. There were 900 children enrolled in the II batch.

During the year 1984-85, 70 more centres were opened in Sattur and Vembakkottai areas under Area Development Programmes and another 10 Centres at Gudiyatham for the benefit of the child labourers working in beedi factories. In these centres 2,237 children (477 Boys and 1,760 Girls) are studying at present. Out of this 553 belongs to S.C. Community.

## ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME.

*Rural Functional Literacy Project :*

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

	Men	Women.	Total.
Learners .. .. .	23,771	2,40,522	2,64,293
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	13,486	93,029	1,06,515
Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	462	2,089	2,551

**State Adult Education Programme—**

The State Adult Education Programme is a major State Programme implemented in 127 blocks in 18 districts of the state excluding Madras and Kanyakumari. This includes 6 new projects sanctioned this year. In each of the 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. There are 12,700 centres functioning under this scheme in the State. The cost of each project is Rs. 1.82 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 1.76 lakhs for the subsequent years. The coverage during the year under report is given below :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Learners .. .. .	95,075	3,11,362	4,06,437
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	46,374	1,25,416	1,71,790
Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	4,750	3,681	8,431

**Shramik Vidyapeeth—**

To plan and organise educational programmes 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, in Madurai during 1985 and in Trichy during 1986 with cent per cent financial aid from Government of India. The Shramik Vidyapeeths have so far organised 913 course for the benefit of 26,861 workers and their dependants.

**POST LITERACY CENTRES.****Post Literacy Scheme :**

Post Literacy Centres are aimed at preventing neo-literates from relapsing back to illiteracy. Under the scheme of continuing education each Post Literacy centre is supplied with a Tamil Daily Newspaper and books for retention of literacy and awareness building and prize winning books specially produced for neo-literates.

(a) Under the above scheme the yearwise break up of number of centres functioned with full State Government aid is given below :—

Year	Number of centres.
1981-82 .. .. .	100
1982-83 .. .. .	122
1983-84 .. .. .	426
1984-85 .. .. .	1,000

These Centres functioned for a period of two years. The number of beneficiaries is 1.02 lakhs.

(b) Under the RFLP Scheme Post-Literacy Centres as per details given below functioned with full Central Government aid :

Year	Number of centres functioned,
1983-84 .. .. .	120
1984-85 .. .. .	1,300
1986-87 .. .. .	5,400

During the year 1986-87, books, weekly and monthly magazines were distributed through 540 continuing education workers. Each continuing education worker has been provided with one bicycle. The number of beneficiaries was 3.48 lakhs.

For two years during 1983-84 and 1984-85, the Government of India awarded Rs. 31.75 lakhs and Rs. 32 lakhs as National first prize for enrolling maximum number of women and on the basis of quality, quantity, equity and social involvement, etc. Thus the services of this department has been recognised.

## ANNA UNIVERSITY.

**General :**

The important events and activities of the University during the year 1986-87 are presented under the broad titles Academic Programmes, Research Activities, Development Activities, Finance and General.

**ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES.****Programmes offered :**

This University offered during the year 19 U.G. courses, 31 P.G. Degree courses and 3 P.G. Diploma courses in addition to the M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in various disciplines.

**New Courses :**

A Post-graduate course of 3 semester duration in M.Arch. (Architecture) was introduced this year.

**Enrolment :**

The enrolment of the students in the year was 4,366 which included 620 students belonging to SC/ST, 30 Foreign students and 520 women students. Out of 4,366 students enrolled, 3,143 were under graduate students and 939 post-graduate students.

**Degree awarded :**

The Seventh Convocation of the University was held on 24th February, 1987. Dr. A. Ramachandran, Under-Secretary, General and Executive Director, U.N.-Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) Nairobi, Kenya delivered the Convocation address, 345 candidates took their degree in person and 571 in absentia.

**RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.****Doctoral Programme :**

Thirty eight Research Scholars were registered for the Ph.D. Programme during the year.

**Publications :**

More than two hundred and seventy-five papers contributed by faculty members from various departments 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, 41 sponsored Research Projects worth about Rs. 70.00 lakhs financed by various funding agencies were under execution in the University.

Some of the important Projects among them are :

- (i) Integrated Resources Evaluation for ECO-Development of the Nilgiris District of the Western Ghats Development Programme—Institute of Remote Sensing.
- (ii) Delineation and Codification of Watershed of Kanyakumari District, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu Region—Institute of Remote Sensing.
- (iii) Basic and Applied Aspects of the Processes of Spurlation and Biocide Formation in Bacilli—Centre for Bio-technology.
- (iv) The Behaviour of Multistoreyed Infil RCC Frames—Department of Civil Engineering.
- (v) Flood routing studies with special references to Indian Rivers—Centre for Water Resources.
- (vi) Integrated Environmental Programme on Heavy Metals entre for Environmental Studies.

**DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.***Government of India Grants :*

Grants from Government of India were received during 1986-87 under the Three Major Plan Schemes as detailed below :

<i>Plans Scheme</i>	<i>(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)</i>
1. Modernisation of Electrical Engineering Laboratory .. ..	15.00
2. Modernisation of Textile Testing Laboratory .. .. .	15.00
3. Strengthening and expansion of facilities in Material Science and Technology .. .. .	15.00
4. Modernisation of Geotechnical Engineering Laboratory ..	15.00
5. Modernisation of Workshop, Aircraft Structural Machines Laboratory at MIT .. .. .	20.00
6. Creation of infrastructure in Water Resources Management ..	7.00
7. Expansion of intake from 33 to 66 in B. Tech. Electronics Engineering Course .. .. .	10.00
8. Upgradation of Electronics Engineering Department for UG and PG programmes .. .. .	10.00
9. Creation of infrastructure in CAD/CAM .. .. .	19.00
Total ..	126.00

UGC has approved a grant of 75.00 lakhs for the development of the departments under the Faculty of Science and Humanity during the Seventh Plan Period.

The UGC has recognised the Centre for Water Resources as a Department of Special Assistance and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for strengthening of teaching and research activities of the Centre.

The UGC has identified the Centre for Environmental Studies as one of the Departments for Special Assistance and an expert committee of the UGC visited on 19th November 1986 to recommend the quantum of assistance.

Anna University introduced a teacher training programme for SC and ST candidates in the year 1982. Forty Teaching Research fellows and six teacher trainees (SC/ST) were recruited during the year.

*Finance :*

During the financial year 1989-87, the Government of Tamil Nadu, the UGC and the Government of India released grants amounting to Rs. 389.83 lakhs, Rs. 137.42 lakhs and Rs. 126.50 lakhs respectively.

**GENERAL INFORMATION.***Vice-Chancellors Activities :*

The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as a Member of the Lawrence School (Lovedale) Society, Ootacamund and its Board of Governors by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

The Vice-Chancellor was renominated as UGC Member for a further period of three years with effect from 17th June 1986.

The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as a member and Convener of the Engineering Panel of the U.G.C.

The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as a Member of the general body of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as Member of the reconstituted Co-ordinating committee of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) by the Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development, Government of India.

The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as Expert Member of the reconstituted All India Board of P. G. Studies in Engineering and Technology by the Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development, Government of India.



The Vice-Chancellor was nominated as member of the Executive Council of the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), London for the year 1986-87.

*The Syndicate.*—

The Syndicate met six times during the year on 24th April 1986, 30th June 1986, 10th September 1986, 30th October 1986, 29th December 1986 and 16th February 1987.

*The Academic Council.*—

The Academic Council met twice during the year on 28th June 1986 and 6th December 1986.

*The Finance Committee.*—

The Finance Committee met on 30th December 1986.

### ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The Semester System with continuous internal assessment for all the Post-Graduate Courses has been introduced with effect from 1985-86. In respect of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, annual pattern with internal assessment for the I year and Semester pattern for the II to IV year B.E./B.E. (Chem.) and B.Pharm. Courses with internal assessment were introduced. In respect of the Faculty of Agriculture, continuous internal assessment for the B.Sc.(Agri.) degree course (Semester pattern) was introduced from 1985-86. The curricula for all the courses were updated so as to bring in the necessary measure of relevance and application.

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

1. Bharata Natyam.
2. MBA (Part-time).
3. Part-time P.G. Diploma in Linguistics one year.
  - (a) Adult Literacy.
  - (b) Lexicography.
  - (c) Phonetics.
  - (d) Language Planning.
  - (e) Translation.
4. B. Music.
5. P.G. Diploma in Population Education (Part-time).
6. M.P.Es. (2 years course).

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

1. B.Com. (Tamil medium).
2. P.G. Diploma in Financial Management.
3. P.G. Diploma in Marketing Management.
4. P.G. Diploma in Personnel Management.
5. B.A. and M.A. History (Tamil Medium).
6. Diploma in Management Law.
7. Diploma in Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice.
8. Diploma in Insurance Law.

The main thrust of this University is teaching and research at the Post-Graduate level and in generating and spreading new knowledge and teaching.

Additional teaching posts have been sanctioned for the Institute of Pharmaceutical Technology, consequent on the bifurcation of the Department of Electrical Engineering, a Department of Electronics and Instrumentation has emerged and a post of Professor to head the Department has been created. A new post of Professor in Bharath natyam has been created in the Department of Music. In the Department of Dentistry 2 posts of Readers and 11 posts of Lecturers have been created.

This University debate team (two Members) was selected for the National Inter-University Debate organised by the IFUNA in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs (UN Division) to mark the International Year of Peace 1986 and the names were forwarded to the Organiser. Rajah Sir Muthiah Memorial Open Tennis Tournament was inaugurated under the auspices of All India Tennis Association and the Tamil Nadu Tennis Association on 29th July 1986 and the Tournament was held from 29th July 1986 to 4th August 1986.

*Senate.*—The annual meeting of the Senate was held on 27th March 1986 and the ordinary meeting on 3rd November 1986. A special Senate was held on 10th October 1986.

*Academic Council.*—Two meetings were held during the year one on 26th March 1986 and the other on 30th October 1986.

*Faculties.*—The following Faculties were reconstituted during the year :—

Science	.. .. .	3 years from 6th December 1986.
Arts	.. .. .	3 years from 6th December 1986.

*Boards of Studies.*—All the Boards of Studies met during the year and recommended Text Books and Reference Books for the several examinations during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88. The first meeting of the Board of Studies in Medical Education was held on Sunday the 7th September 1986 and rules and regulations, syllabus, etc. for 2nd final MBBS Course was determined and books recommended. The following Boards of Studies were reconstituted during the year :—

1. Board of Studies in Linguistics 3 years from 29th January 1986.
2. Board of Studies in Music 3 years from 29th January 1986.
3. Board of Studies in Physical Education 3 years from 10th April 1986.
4. Board of Studies in Nursing 3 years from 10th May 1986.
5. Board of Studies in Statisticals 3 years from 20th December 1986.
6. Board of Studies in Commerce 3 years from 19th December 1986.
7. Board of Studies in Zoology 3 years from 28th January 1986.
8. Board of Studies in Botany 3 years from 29th January 1986.
9. Board of Studies in Hindi 3 years from 10th April 1986.

*Syndicate.*—It has 18 members including ex-officio members, Deans of Faculties and elected and nominated members. The Syndicate met 14 times during the year.

*Admissions.*—The total number of students on the rolls of the University as on December, 1986 was 6,015 as against 5,159 in the previous year. The number of women students was 1,136 as against 1,987 in the previous year. The total number of students enrolled in the Directorate of Distance Education was 39,311 as against 30,420 in the previous year.

The total number of candidates registered for Ph.D. degree was 118 and that for M.Phil. degree was 252.

#### *Examinations :*

During the year under report University Examinations were held in two sessions one in May/June, 1986 which was the main session and the other in September/October/November 1986, supplementary examinations.

The semester examination for Engineering and Technical and the B.Sc. (Agriculture) Degree semester examinations were held in March/April/May 1986 and September/October/November 1986. The examinations for the correspondence Courses for the year 1986 were held in December 1986/January 1987 in 34 centres all over India including Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad. Nearly 30,345 students appeared for the various examinations of Correspondence Courses. Supplementary examinations were conducted in July, 1986 for the benefit of failed students of Correspondence Courses at Annamalai Nagar.

#### Convocation :

The 53rd Convocation was held on 31st March, 1986. Dr. S. V. Chittibabu, Vice-Chancellor delivered the Convocation address, Dr. M. A. M. Ramaswamy, Pro-Chancellor presided over the Convocation.

The number of candidates who took the degrees at the Convocation was 9,174 of them 810 took the degree in person. Gold plated Silver medals were awarded to students for outstanding performance in the University examination and prizes were awarded to 41 students for having secured the highest marks in the final year examination.

A Special Convocation was held in commemoration of the 81st Birthday Celebrations of the late Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Second Founder Pro-Chancellor of the University on 1st December, 1986 to confer Honorary Degrees of Doctor of letters/Degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) to the following persons of eminence who have rendered distinguished service in their chosen fields :

1. Dr. C. Subramaniam (Eminent Statesman).
2. Thirumuruga Kirupananda Variar Swamigal (Eminent Exponent of devotional literature and Hindu Culture and Philosophy).
3. Dr. N. A. Palkhiwala (Eminent Jurist).
4. Thiru Sunil Manohar Gavaskar (Eminent Cricketer).
5. Thiru V. C. Sivaji Ganesan (Eminent Stage and Cine Actor).
6. Thiru Chitra S. Narayanaswamy (Eminent Industrialist).
7. Thiru T. V. Ramanujam (Eminent Promoter of Arts and Culture particularly Tamil Classical Music).
8. Prof. S. V. Chittibabu (Eminent Educationaist).

His Excellency Thiru S. L. Khurana, Chancellor, presided over the function.

The 54th Annual Convocation was held on 14th December 1986. Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, P. N. Bhagwati delivered the convocation address. His Excellency Thiru S. L. Khurana, Chancellor presided over the function.

The number of candidates who took the degree at this Convocation was 12,622 of them 845 took their degrees in person. Gold plated silver medals were awarded to students for their outstanding performance. Prizes were awarded to 47 students for having secured the highest marks in the final year examination.

#### DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

The Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education has been redesignated as the Directorate of Distance Education. The functioning of the Centre has achieved great heights in academic excellency and in the matter of enrolment. The total enrolment has increased by 8,891 students. A study centre located at Annamalainagar was opened on 5th December 1986 by the Pro-Chancellor Dr. M. A. M. Ramaswamy Study Centres in Bombay and Calcutta are proposed to be opened.

The total enrolment of students during the year in the D.D.E. is as follows :

1. Foundation Course	.. .. .	1,222
2. Under-Graduate Courses	.. .. .	4,792
3. Post-Graduate Courses	.. .. .	11,511
4. Professional Courses, i.e., B.Ed. and M.Ed.	.. .. .	16,434
5. Diploma in Law	.. .. .	1,426
6. Diploma in Business Management :	.. .. .	3,926
		<hr/>
Total	.. .. .	39,311

## BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY

Bharathiar University since its inception in 1982 has been taking necessary steps to modify the existing courses and introduce new courses to make higher education relevant to the needs of our country and society and to the aspiration of our youth. In this direction, during 1986-87, two new University Departments, namely Department of *Environmental Sciences* and Department of Linguistics have been started, and affiliation granted to four new colleges. Five new courses, namely, B.A. Bharathanatyam, B.Sc. Electronics, Bachelor in Physiotherapy, P.G. Diploma in Meteorology and M.A. Linguistics were instituted. Fifteen affiliated Colleges were granted affiliation to start twenty-five fresh courses

A total number of about 12,596 candidates were admitted to various courses in the affiliated colleges and 255 candidates to various courses in the University Departments during 1986-87 bringing the total to about 33,330 students studying for various courses in different years of study under the University. Of these about 39 per cent are women students. The University has at present 16 University departments, 44 affiliated Colleges and 8 recognised research institutes under its academic purview. Four of the affiliated Colleges are autonomous in nature and two are of partial autonomous status. The University Library has to present about 38,000 volumes on varied subjects and receives about 350 periodicals. 46 faculty members are working at present in the various University departments.

Two annual Convocations were held during 1986-87 conferring various degrees on 8,004 candidates, including 235 Research Degrees and 90 candidates received meritorious prizes on the occasions.

In order to co-ordinate the academic and research activities of the various affiliated Colleges and to help in their development in all spheres, a College Development Council has been constituted, comprising of Deans of faculties, Principals of affiliated Colleges and representatives of the State Government.

Six research schemes sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology/Department of Environment/Botanical Survey of India are under operation in the Departments of Botany, Chemistry, Environmental Sciences and Zoology of the University.

Seminars were conducted in 'Bharathi' and on 'Scientific Tamil' and a Summer Institute sponsored by University Grants Commission was conducted by the Linguistics Department for College Tamil teachers.

The faculty members of the University Department participated in various seminars/symposia/workshops/conferences conducted at the National and International levels in India and abroad during the year.

The Vice-Chancellor attended the conference of the executive heads of Commonwealth Universities held at the University of Science, Penang where 211 executive heads of Commonwealth Universities participated. The Vice-Chancellor visited various Universities and Research Institutes in Hong Kong, Tokyo (Japan) and Singapore to explore the possibilities of collaborations with them.

The Standing Committee meeting of the Association of Indian Universities was held at the University during April 1986.

Construction of new buildings, namely, the main administrative building, men student's hostel and twelve staff quarters were completed during the year. An estate maintenance wing was set up with the appointment of an Executive Engineer.

*Sports*.—A three-day combined sports meet for the students of the affiliated Colleges was conducted where 221 boys and 134 girls participated and 9 new meet-records were created. The University teams participated in various inter-university tournaments. The University men's tennis team emerged as the All-India Inter-University Champions.

*N.S.S.*—Seventy-two National Service Scheme Units in various affiliated Colleges are functioning and implementing the regular programmes envisaged in the Scheme.

*N.C.C.*—2,125 cadets are presently enrolled in seven units under the Senior Division of N.C.C. in various colleges affiliated to this University. A cadet belonging to an affiliated College of this University was selected and deputed to participate in the Indo-Canadian Youth Exchange Programme during the year 1986-87.

**Finance—**

(i) The following grants have been received during the year 1986-87 :

**I. State Government Grants—**

(a) Ad hoc Maintenance .. .. .	Rs, 55,00,000
(b) Building grant .. .. .	Rs. 70,00,000
(c) Land acquisition .. .. .	Rs. 4,50,000
(d) Part II Scheme for Environmental Centre .. .. .	Rs. 5,00,000
II. U.G.C. .. .. .	Rs. 2,18,214.75
III. Schemes (from various funding agencies) .. .. .	Rs. 5,82,650.00

(ii) The total receipts and charges during the year 1986-87 were Rs. 2,93,80,909.41 and Rs. 2,99,24,634.63 respectively including Examinations Fee Fund Account.

**BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY.**

The establishment of the Bharathidasan University at Tiruchirappalli, has 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 has jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai which constitute the cultural hinterland of Tamil Nadu with 44 affiliated colleges, one approved college and six university departments.

Engineering College .. .. .	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.
- (3) 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.

The deviation from the conventional path extends to the research side also, as more and more emphasis is being stressed on inter-disciplinary areas of research with a plan to develop its developments in liaison with the upcoming schools of excellence under the banner of Bharathidasan University.

Applications of the college teachers working outside this University area have also been considered for giving admission in full-time courses under F.I.P. and in part-time courses were sufficient placements were available.

A crash programme, viz., Summer Sequential Programme is also conducted for M.Phil. Courses.

Programmes on N.C.C. and N.S.S. play an important role in the students' career and several of the students have won distinctions in these areas.

#### *Examinations.*

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

#### *Campus Development.*

The University has occupied its own buildings newly constructed at Sooriyur campus, which has been named as 'PALKALAIKERUR' in the recent past.

#### *Academic.*

The office of the Vice-Chancellor has been taken up by Dr. A. Gnanam. Prof. P. Manickavelu has been the Registrar of the University during the year 1986-87.

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

### DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

The University started a Scientific Society in the Department of Botany from 1986.

### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

The Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi, approved a research project "Summer/Winter School on SOLITONS" at a total cost of Rs. 1.92 lakhs to carry out the project with P. K. Kaw, Director, P.R.L., Ahmedabad and Prof. M. Lakshmanan, Professor of Physics.

#### *General.*

1. The University Grants Commission allocated Rs. 100 lakhs to this University for general development programme during the Seventh Plan period.

2. The University Grants Commission allocated 15 Fellowships to the University under the scheme of 'At any one given time basis' for award to the candidates who have qualified in the National Level Test conducted by the University Grants Commission, to undertake the Advanced Study and Research in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences subjects.

3. The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a sum of Rs. 27,533 being the Government of India Scholarships (Decentralised Scholarships) to S.C./S.T. students to the twelve M.Phil. students of this University Departments for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

#### *Research.*

Research is one of the central purposes of any University and the Bharathidasan University gives due emphasis to this aspect. There are a number of affiliated colleges with many Post-Graduate Departments and highly qualified and competent teachers doing and guiding research. The affiliated colleges are 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. (86) and Ph.D. (39) Programmes both basic and applied research has been given a great fillip.

## COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

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

In 1965, when the Directorate was formed, there were 92 Arts and Science Colleges and 18 Colleges of Education. The following list contains information about the number of institutions under different managements that come under its control at present.

1. *Arts and Science Colleges*.—198 (54 Government Colleges, 133 Aided Private Colleges, 11 Private Colleges functioning without any aid from the Government).

2. *Colleges of Education*:—22 (7 Government Colleges, 15 Aided Private Colleges).

3. Oriental Language Colleges, 15.

4. Colleges of Physical Education, 3.

5. Social Service Educational Institutions, 2.

Information about the total number of teachers and students in the colleges for the year 1986-87 is given below :

Serial number.	Types of Colleges.	Number of colleges.	Number of students.			Number of teachers.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Government Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	54	35,098	21,844	56,942	3,045	1,481	4,526
2	Private Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	133	83,527	54,033	1,37,560	6,706	3,336	10,042
3	Government Colleges of Education .. .. .	7	750	390	1,140	61	34	95
4	Private Colleges of Education.	15	543	1,245	1,788	56	84	140
5	Colleges of Physical Education.	3	197	100	297	19	7	26
6	Oriental Language Colleges ..	15	883	518	1,401	148	23	171
7	Social Service Educational Institutions .. ..	2	182	50	232	14	5	19

**Universities :**

When the Alagappa University was formed in 1985-86, the Alagappa College was taken over by the Government. Dr. Alagappa College of Teacher-Training and Dr. Alagappa College of Physical Education were brought under the Alagappa University, Karaikudi.

The Colleges that come under the Directorate of Collegiate Education are affiliated to any one of the following universities : the Madras University, the Bharathiar University, the Madurai Kamaraj University and the Bharathithasan University. These Colleges offer instruction in different disciplines of study at the undergraduate and the post-graduate levels. Some among them are allowed to offer research-oriented courses, namely. M. Phil and Ph. D. It may be noted here that in this country Post-Graduate courses are mostly offered by the University Departments. The fact that the Constituent Colleges of Tamil Nadu mostly offer such courses is in an interesting contrast with the situation that prevails in the other parts of the country.

**Autonomous Colleges :**

Thirteen among the Aided Private Colleges are given autonomous status. Tamil Nadu has more Autonomous colleges than any other state in India. The University Grant Commission grant of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum for each such college is allowed even beyond five years. The University of Madras has accorded autonomous status to the Y.M.C.A. College of Education, Nandanam, Madras-35.

**Self financing Colleges:**

In order to provide more facilities for the very large number of students who wish to join colleges, especially professional colleges, the Government of Tamil Nadu encourages individuals and private agencies that come forward to open Self-Financing Colleges. The following are the two institutions allowed to function as Self-Financing Colleges in 1986-87.

1. Rathinavel Subramaniam Arts and Science College, Sulur, Coimbatore District.
2. Sri Sarada Women's College, Melakulam, Tirunelveli District.

**Additional Courses :**

As the number of students desiring to join colleges has considerably increased, new courses of study are started in 1986-87 in colleges that come under the control of Directorate of Collegiate Education as indicated below :

Government Colleges:	..	Five new courses at the undergraduate level. Two new courses at the post graduate level
Private Colleges	.. ..	Twenty-eight Courses at the undergraduate level. Twenty-nine new courses at the post graduate level.

**Facilities in Colleges :**

The following are some of the facilities provided for colleges under various schemes :—

Buildings for colleges, Qualified Librarian and Technical Assistants for maintaining the library, books for libraries, equipments for laboratories, separate hostels for men and women, students, staff quarters, canteen, building and equipments for students, Centre Improvement of facilities in hostels, provision for short-term, long-term research projects under the Faculty Improvement Programmes, building and equipments for student's Welfare Centre. The U.G.C. given grants for the above mentioned Schemes during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

**Grants :**

In the Budget for 1986-87 the amount earmarked for Collegiate Education is Rs. 54 Crores Expenditure towards General Educational grants for Universities, Construction of buildings in Government Colleges and loans for college students is met from these funds. A sum of Rs. 8.16 crores (Non-Plan Rs. 2.22 crores, plan Rs. 5.94 crores) is allocated for General Education in Universities (including the Tamil University). Aided Private Colleges receive teaching, building and other grants as per the Grants-in-Aid Code. The salary of the teachers in Government Aided Private Colleges is paid by the Government. Since 1st April 1980 the salary of such teachers is credited to their Bank Accounts. The Regional Deputy Director of Collegiate Education sanctions necessary Funds towards the payment of College teachers' salary as mentioned above.

**Students' Scholarships :**

The following are the details about the grant of scholarships to students under certain important schemes :—

- (1) National Scholarships (Rs. 45 lakhs).
- (2) Tamil Nadu State Government Scholarships for the Children of School Teachers (Rs. 71 thousands).
- (3) National Loan Scholarships (Rs. 26 lakhs).
- (4) Scholarships for students who score the highest marks in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate and Anglo-Indian Matriculation School Leaving Certificates.
- (5) Tamil Nadu Government Scholarships for College Education (Rs. 52 thousands).
- (6) Scholarships for the children of those who work in the armed forces (Rs. 6 thousands).
- (7) Scholarships for the children of ex-army personnel for (Rs. 13 thousands).

**Encouragement to Tamil Medium Students :**

Tamil medium students are awarded an annual scholarship of Rs. 180 as an incentive for those who opt for Tamil Medium Instruction in Colleges.



In 1986-87 a total amount of Rs. 41.56 lakhs was spent for providing incentive to Tamil Medium students in colleges. 23,087 students are benefited from this scheme in 1986-87.

*Travel Concessions for Students :*

A sum of Rs. 83.97 lakhs (as per the Final Corrected Revised Estimate) was spent for reimbursing the loss incurred by Bus Transport Corporations as a result of allowing Students Travel Concessions.

*Teaching Service for Upgradation:*

In 1986-87, 136 Assistant Professors were upgraded as Professors as they have completed ten years service. Two Tutors were upgraded as Assistant Professors.

*Concessions :*

The teaching as well as the non-teaching members of the staff in private colleges were allowed to have pension benefits, each Group Insurance and Special Provident Fund facilities as in the case of Government servants. Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (பணிக்குறியீட்டு) is extended to the non teaching staff in private colleges. The earned leave for a College teacher is raised from 3 to 13 days per year. College Professors and Principals who have a distinguished record of service are eligible for awards. Principals and Professors with a distinguished record of service in the 5 years period (from 1978-80 to 1983-84) were presented with Awards—Best Principal Award and Best Teacher Award in a special function on 27th November 1986. The principals who received these awards were given Citations and Gift Cheque for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 Professors chosen for the State Awards were given a Silver Medal, a Citation and a Gift Cheque for Rs. 1,000.

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

### GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Directorate of Government Examinations is responsible for the conduct of 41 State-wide Public Examinations. Among them the Higher Secondary and S.S.L.C. are the two major examinations, which attract about 7 lakh Candidates in March/April Examinations. Besides the Directorate at Madras, four Regional Directorates of Government Examinations are functioning at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Madras. The functioning of the Regional Offices is helpful to meet the growing needs of the Department as well as the needs of the public at far off places of Madras City.

*Job Oriented Examinations :*

Among the various examinations conducted by this department, many are Job Oriented Examinations, viz., Government Technical Examinations in non-commerce subjects, Teacher Training Certificate Examinations, Nine Diploma Examinations such as Diploma in Teacher Education, Diploma in Homoeopathy Medicines and Surgery, Diploma in Pharmacy Course in Siddha System, Diploma in Teaching the Deaf, Blind, Anglo-Indians, Music, Mentally Retarded and Diploma in Home Science. A new Vocational subject "Secondary Grade Teacher Training" has been introduced in the Higher Secondary Course.

*Fine Arts Subject Examinations :*

There are ten examinations relating to Fine Arts subjects that are conducted by this department. They are, Natya Visharada (Bharatham) and Nattuvangam, Nagarswaram and Tamil Visharada Flute Visharada, Mritanga Visharada, Sangeetha Vidyan and Indian Music for evening class students.

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

This department conducts also the Matriculation and Anglo-Indian School-Leaving Certificate Examinations which have a separate syllabus and scheme of examination. These two examinations are considered as equivalent to the S.S.L.C. (X Standard) Public Examination.

*Non-formal Education Examinations :*

An Examination called Eighth Standard Public Examination is conducted every year in December for private candidates only. To appear for this examinations no minimum qualification is prescribed but that the candidate appearing for this examination should have completed the age of 14 years.

*Reforms in the System of Setting Question Papers :*

As a reform in the system of setting of question papers for S.S.L.C. Public Examination and Higher Secondary Examination experts and competent teachers who are handling the subjects set the question papers from March/April 1987 Examinations which pattern obviates the criticism on the setting of questions.

*Central Valuation System :*

For the S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examinations the answer scripts are valued at Central Valuation Centres fixed at various places in Tamil Nadu as recommended by the Chief Educational Officers. Each Camp is manned a Camp Officer in the rank of Inspecting Officer of the School Education Department. Normally a camp will function for about 10 days. The object of Central Valuation is to ensure perfect and uniform valuation as per instructions under strict and vigilant supervision and prompt delivery of mark sheets for feeding the Government Data Centre for Computerisation. This procedure is recommended as an Examination reform in the new educational policy for adoption in the other States of India.

*Pioneer Pattern of Key Answers :*

The answers for the questions are determined by a group of experienced Teachers drawn from the schools under various agencies working in rural and urban areas. Therefore the evaluation ensures uniform assessment of answers and awarding appropriate marks which paves way for a uniform standard in valuation all over the State.

*Re-scrutiny of Answer Papers :*

Revaluation of Answer Scripts is not permissible as a policy of the Government. However, Government have permitted re-scrutiny of answer scripts on representation from candidates paying prescribed fee.

**RE-SCRUTINY FEES.**

S.S.L.C./Matriculation/A.I.S.L.C./O.S.L.C.	..	Rs. 15 for each subject.
Higher Secondary Examination	.. ..	Rs. 25 for each subject.

NOTE.—For each subject with one paper or more than one paper.

*Enhancement of Examination Fees :*

Government have enhanced and fixed the Examination Fees at Rs. 25 for the S.S.L.C., C.S.L.C., A.I.S.L.C. Matriculation inclusive of Compartmental System of pass irrespective of the number of subjects the private candidates appear, and Rs. 50 for all subjects under Higher Secondary Examination and Rs. 10 for each subject in respect of the Private Candidates appearing under Compartmental System of pass. The revised rate of Examination Fees has been implemented with effect from the examinations held in March/April 1987.

*Composition of Higher Secondary Course :*

The Higher Secondary Course comprises of 28 General Education Subjects and 72 Vocational Subjects. There are 275 (183+92) Groups (combination of subjects) under both the General and Vocational schemes. The examinations in vocational Subjects are restructured with more emphasis on imparting practical talents.

*Localised System of Distribution of Hall Tickets/Certificates :*

The hall tickets and the marks Certificates in respect of S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Public Examination have been distributed to the candidates quickly throughout the State on specified dates through the fixed distribution Centres in all the educational districts.

*All-India Level Examinations :]*

The conduct of first level National Talent Examination is entrusted to this Department. The first stage National Talent Examination was conducted by this Directorate during February 1986, for 2,935 candidates of entire Tamil Nadu and the first 225 candidates rank list was sent to N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi which is conducting Second Stage Examination.

The Government have accepted the nomination of Director of Government Examinations as Co-ordinating Supervisor by the U.P.S.C., New Delhi. Accordingly, the arrangements for conducting Civil Services (Preliminary and Main) and so many other All-India Level Examinations of U.P.S.C. are done by the Director of Government Examinations.

In the similar capacity, the Director is responsible for making preliminary arrangements for conducting certain Staff Selection Commission (New Delhi) Examinations also.

The following are the statistics showing the candidates appeared for certain main Examinations held during the Session under report.

March/April/May.		September/October/November/ December 1986.		March 1987.
Examinations.	Number of Candidates Registered.	Percentage of Pass.	Registered.	Registered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
S.S.L.C. Public Examination.	4,32,816 (Pupil and Private). 3,28,918 (Pupils only).	per cent. 56.9	1,67,913	4,71,369
Higher Secondary Examination.	1,93,975 (Pupil and Private). 1,54,602 (Pupils only)	72	53,809	2,08,261
Matriculation ..	7,056	per cent. 90	655	8,367
Anglo-Indian Schools Examination.	3,263	per cent. 85.3	519	3,607
E.S.L.C. ..	..	..	5,301	..
Technical (Non-Commerce Subjects) Examination.	4,434	..	..	17,847

#### LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Legal Studies was created in 1953 with the object of improving the standard of Legal Education in the State of Tamil Nadu. After the creation of this department, there has been an alround improvement in the standard of Legal Education in the State and this Department continues to strive for further improvement. The Madras Law College was started in the year 1891. In the year 1974, another Law College was opened at Madurai. In 1979-80 two more Law Colleges one each at Tirachirappalli and Coimbatore were opened. Thus there are four Government Law Colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu at present.

Apart from the Three Year Law Course the Five Year Law Course has also been introduced in the four Law Colleges from the Academic Year 1983-84 onwards. The students who have passed +2 examinations are eligible for admission to the Five Year Law Course. The second year, third year and fourth year classes of Five Year Law Course have also been started from the year of 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 onwards respectively.

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

##### Madras Law College :

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

**Madurai Law College :**

**Branch IV—Property.**—The Evening Law Course for employed persons was started in the Madras Law College from the academic year 1966-67 and in the Madurai Law College with effect from the year 1977. This was 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 are functioning in their own buildings. The Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Law Colleges are housed in rented buildings. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of college and the hostel buildings for the Coimbatore Law College. The Syndicate of Bharathiyar University has passed a resolution to give 20 acres of land for the construction of the Coimbatore Law College building and the hostel. Based on this resolution, this department had already taken effective possession of the land given by the Bharathiyar University. Necessary steps are being taken for the construction of Coimbatore Law College and Hostel Building.

Similarly Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of college and hostel buildings for the Tiruchirappalli Law College. 30 acres of land was acquired by the Government for this purpose, some individuals have filed Writ Petitions and obtained stay orders against the acquisition. Necessary steps are being taken to construct hostel building in the undisputed land of 7.68 acres and to vacate the stay order of the Court.

Construction of hostel buildings (for both men and women) has been completed in respect of the Madurai Law College. Both the hostels are functioning from the academic year 1986-87.

This department is publishing every year "Year Book of Legal Studies" wherein articles and Essays of eminent Jurists and Professors of Law are included. There are totally 5,170 students on the rolls of all the four Law Colleges and the course-wise strength of each Law College is as shown below:—

Law College.	3 year Law Course.	Five year Law Course.	Evening Course.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras .. ..	810	720	720	2250
Madurai .. ..	480	600	360	1,440
Tiruchirappalli .. ..	240	320	180	740
Coimbatore .. ..	240	320	180	740
Total .. ..	1,770	1,960	1,440	5,170

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

**UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.**

**The Senate.**—The Senate met thrice during the year (i) the Ordinary Meeting was held on 4th October 1986 (ii) the Annual Meeting was held on 21st March 1987 (iii) Special Meeting was also held on 4th October 1986 at which titles and diplomas were conferred.

**The Syndicate.**—The Syndicate, the executive organ of the University met fourteen 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 6th September 1986 and (ii) on 21st February 1987.

**Board of Studies.**—The Board of Studies in Indian Systems of Medicine has been bifurcated into two Boards, viz., (i) Board of Studies in India, Medicine-Unani (ii) Board of Studies in Indian Medicine—Ayurveda. The total number of Board of Studies now exist is 76.

*Legislation.*—Amendment to the Statutes 12 (a), 12 (b) and 13 in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University revising the Scales of Pay of the Senior Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar and Assistant Registrar.

Additions to the Statute 18 in Chapter IV making provision to surrender earned leave for purpose of encashment to University Teachers.

Additions to Statute 12 (a) in Chapter VI providing Special allowance to the Vice-Chancellor.

Amendments to the Statutes 25, 26 (a), 27 (a), 30(a) and 33 in Chapters IX and XXIV removing the ceiling on maximum pension and raising the maximum limit for Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity from Rs. 36,000 to 50,000.

Additions to the Statute 2 in Chapter VIII of Laws of the University instituting a new "Centre for Anna Studies".

Additions to the Statute 2 in Chapter VIII of Laws of the University instituting a "Department of Islamic Studies".

Amendments to the Statute 2-II in Chapter VIII of Laws of the University renaming the "Institute of Basic Medical Sciences" as "Dr. A. L. Mudaliar Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences".

*Regulations.*—The following important alterations and additions have been approved by Academic Council during 1986-87—

(i) *New Courses/new Branches/subjects introduced:*

(a) Degree of Bachelor of Labour Management (B.L.M.).

(b) Master of Labour Management (M.L.M.).

(c) M.Sc. Bio-Medical Genetics.

(d) Bachelor of Physical Education and Sports (B.P.E.S.).

(e) Certificate Course in Vaishnavism.

(f) Diploma Course in Vaishnavism.

(g) M.A. Degree Course in Vaishnavism.

(h) New Application Oriented subject 'Basic Programming Language' for B.Sc. Physics Main.

(i) New Branch of Study, viz., Branch XI—Environmental Engineering for B.E. Degree Course.

(j) New Optional Group, viz., Group J (1) Business Economics and (2) Indian Economy for M.Com. Degree Course.

(k) New Branch of study, viz. Branch VIII B—Cartography for M.Sc. Degree Course.

(l) New Branch of Study, viz., Branch XII—Computer Science for B.Sc. Degree Course.

(ii) Abolition of sessional marks for B.E. and part-time B.E. Degree Courses.

(iii) Additions to the Regulations relating to M.A. Branch XVI—Defence Studies (Non-Semester) making provision for admitting the Service Personnel to qualify for M.A. Defence Studies.

(iv) Additions to the Regulations relating to M.Sc. Defence Studies (Non-Semester) making provision for the award of the Degree of M.Sc. Defence Studies to Defence Service Personnel who have passed the Course (P.S.C., prior to 1978 conducted at the Defence Service Staff College, Wellington with the conditions stipulated therein.

*Convocation.*—The Supplemental Convocation of 1985 was held on 9th April 1986. The Annual Convocation of 1986 was held on 20th September 1986, when Hon'ble Thiru Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi delivered the convocation oration and the Supplemental Convocation, 1986 was held on 20th March 1987. At the Special Convocation held on 13th January 1987, Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) was conferred on Mr. Raymond Barre, former Prime Minister of France.

*Correspondence Education.*—The Institute of Correspondence Education established in the academic year 1981-82 has become an important centre for 'distance education' in the country. During the year this Institute started new courses, viz., B.A. Geography, M.A. Defence Studies, Bachelor of Library and Information Science and Diploma in Geography. During the year, the Institute is running effectively with a total of 78,109 students as against 67,968 last year.

**Research Programme :**

Four candidates qualified for the D.Sc., one candidate for the LL.D., 262 candidates for the Ph.D. and one candidate for the M.Litt., 177 candidates were registered for the Ph.D. Programme and 687 candidates for the M.Phil. programme during the year.

**Academic Advancement :**

In the field of Dental Education, one Dental College under private management has been granted fresh affiliation to conduct B.D.S. Degree Course. Pondicherry Central University, Pondicherry has come into existence and the Colleges situated in Pondicherry State are now affiliated to that University. Therefore the total number of existing colleges affiliated/approved by this University is 117.

**Library and Documentation :**

(a) *Madras University Library*.—5,483 volumes were added during 1986. 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.

## MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY.

**Introduction.—**

The total number of Affiliated and Approved Institutions in the University during the year is 115, as against 112 last year. Four more colleges were granted affiliation in Post-graduate courses raising the total number of Post-graduate colleges to 59. There are 41 departments of teaching and research in the University and the total number of students in the affiliated and approved colleges, the University Departments, the Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education, Open University System and Evening College is 1,43,724.

*The Vice-Chancellor*.—Dr. S. Krishnaswamy continued as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

*The Registrar*.—Major P. P. Chinnadurai continued as Registrar of the University during the year.

*The Senate*.—The Senate met twice during the year on 27th March 1986 and 22nd October 1986.

*The Syndicate*.—The Syndicate met 14 times during the year. The Syndicate also considered and approved some routine items in circulation.

**The Academic Council.—**

The Academic Council met twice during the year on 7th March 1986 and 19th September 1986.

**The Finance Committee—**

The Finance Committee met on 27th February 1986.

**The Syndicate Committee on Discipline, Welfare and Residence of Students—**

The Committee met five times during the year to enquire and decide on the cases of malpractices reported from the different examination centres. Cases of expulsion of students from the colleges were also considered.

**The Boards of Studies—**

There are 49 Boards of Studies in the University. During the year 23 Boards of Studies met transacted business.

Expert Committees have met during the year to frame the syllabus for the following courses in the University and affiliated colleges :—

1. B.Sc. General Science.
2. B.Sc. Computer Science.
3. Certificate Course in Spoken English.
4. Certificate Course in Journalism and Mass Communication.
5. Certificate Course in Every-day Science and Family and Child Welfare.

An Expert Committee has been appointed in the light of the discussions at the last meeting of the Senate to study the working of the Semester system adopted in the colleges.

**New Department :**

During the year the University has started a new department of Computer Science to undertake an M.Sc. Programme in Computer Science with financial assistance of the Defence Research and Development Organisation, New Delhi.

**Institute of Spoken English :**

The Madurai Kamaraj University has envisaged the Institute of Spoken English as an extension service to fulfil the needs of the people in different walks of life to equip themselves with communicative skills in the English language.

It principally aims at equipping people from different walks of life with specific communicative skills to meet their functional needs. In the process it also aims at improving the overall proficiency in the English language of those who opt to take up the following courses offered by this Institute.

- (i) Effective teaching of English in Primary Schools.
- (ii) English proficiency for graduates seeking employment.
- (iii) Effective English communication for Housewives.
- (iv) Office Communication.
- (v) Course for Receptionists and telephone operators.
- (vi) Specific English course for travel agents and tourist guides.
- (vii) Restricted English for workers in transport service.
- (viii) English for caterers and waiters.
- (ix) Functional English for businessmen.
- (x) Summer course in Remedial English for School leavers.
- (xi) Workshop in Professional Communication in English.

**New Courses :**

The following new courses were introduced during the year :

**University :**

1. M.Sc. Course in Computer Science.
2. M.B.A., Course through Correspondence-cum-Residential programme for Defence Service Officers.
3. Post Graduate Diploma Course in Entrepreneurial Development.
4. Post B.Sc., Diploma Course in Computer Science and Applications.
5. B.Sc. Course in General Science (in Evening College).
6. M.phil. Courses in Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Saiya Siddhanta.
7. Certificate Course in Family and Child welfare.
8. Certificate Course in Everyday Science.
9. Certificate Course in Journalism and Mass Communication.

**Affiliated Colleges :**

1. E.H.M.S. Course.
2. B.Sc., Course in Computer Science.
3. B.S.M.&S. Degree Course.

**New Colleges :**

During the year, three new Colleges were granted affiliation as detailed below :

1. Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam, Madurai District.
2. Sri Sarada College for women, Meiakkulam, Tirunelveli Dist.
3. Government Siddha Medical College, Palani, Anna Dist.

**Library :**

The University procured books and periodicate to the tune of Rs. 15.27 lakhs this year from out of University funds. The University Grants Commission has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 13.5 lakhs for purchase of books and journals under the VII Plan.

**Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Training Programme.**

The various departments of the University Organised Conferences, seminars, Workshops, Training courses at the National and International level during the year as detailed below :—

Conferences .. .. .	8
Seminars .. .. .	25
Workshops .. .. .	8
Training Courses .. .. .	13

More than 2,270 persons participated in the programmes conducted with the assistance and collaboration of the U.G.C., D.S.T., the Government of Tamil Nadu and other agencies.

**Research Degrees :**

Thirty-nine Research Scholars and 118 teacher candidates were registered for Ph.D. degree during the year. These submitted by 97 candidates were accepted by the University for award of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy during the year. One candidate was awarded M.Litt. degree.

**Research Projects :**

Various agencies such as the U.G.C. D.S.T. Department of Atomic Energy, National Council of Educational Research and Training, C.S.I.R., I.C.M.R. and I.C.S.S.R., continued to finance 106 research projects for the various University Departments. The total amount approved by the various agencies for these projects is Rs. 6,16,22,811.

**Research papers :**

291 papers from the various departments of the University were published in National and International Journals during the year as against 265 last year.

**U.G.C. Grants :**

The University Grants Commission has approved proposals for sanction of grants for books and journals Rs. 13 lakhs, equipments Rs. 24 lakhs, buildings Rs. 12.25 lakhs and Evening college Rs. 5 lakhs.

The U.G.C. has also agreed to allocate up to a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for housing facilities to teachers, Vice-Chancellor's lodge, etc.

**Grant from the D.R.D.O., New Delhi :**

The Defence Research Development Organization, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 104 lakhs as detailed below to the University for the "Training in Computer Software M.Sc. Computer Science" for the academic session 1986-87 with effect from 23rd September 1986.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Non-Recurring .. .. .	90.00
Fellowship .. .. .	2.40
Recurring .. .. .	12.00
Total .. .. .	<u>104.40</u>

**Audio Visual Research Centre :**

The University Grants Commission has approved the proposal of the University for establishment of an Audio Visual Research Centre in the University.



The centre will engage in the production of programmes catering to the Audio Visual needs of educational institutions in the country.

*Marine Station-cum-Museum at Tiruchendur :*

The University caters to the needs of higher education and research in the southernmost 8 revenue districts. To provide access and avenue for teaching and research in Ocean Sciences, the University has proposed to establish a Marine Station-cum-Museum at Tiruchendur. The U.G.C. has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the proposed centre. The Department of Ocean Development, Government of India has also sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. The centre will be established shortly.

*Computer Centre :*

This year, a post B.Sc. Diploma Course in Computer Science and Applications has been started by this centre. Additional Computers have been purchased in order to extend its services to the administration and other wings. This centre continued its assistance to the teaching faculty and the research scholars of the University and the affiliated colleges in solving their computational needs.

A two-day course was organised to acquaint the Principals and teachers of colleges offering B.Sc. Computer Science Course, with Computer. Further, training courses were arranged by this centre for the teachers and staff of the University.

*Sports and Tournaments :*

Thiru A. R. Dhanaraj continued to be the Director of Physical Education and Recreation. The University Kabadi (Men) team has won the South Zone Inter-University Kabadi Championship for the year 1986-87. This team secured the fourth place in the All India Inter-Zone-Inter University Kabadi Tournament for the year. The Inter Collegiate Inter-Zone Tournaments for men for the year 1985-86 were held in February-March, 1986. The Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meet for Women was conducted on 8th and 9th September, 1986 and for men on 27th and 28th October, 1986.

Intramural Tournaments for the staff, students and research scholars of the University were conducted in April 1986 in Ball Badminton, Shuttle Badminton, Chess, Carrom, Tennis and Volleyball. Students cultural group won six cups in the Inter-Collegiate cultural festival organised by the American College and Sourashtra College.

*National Cadet Corps :*

The present strength of the National Cadet Corps in the 63 affiliated colleges is 3,996 boys and 910 girls.

*Department of Youth Welfare :*

The Department continued to organise co-curricular activities for the students of colleges in the University. During February 1986, the department organised the 7th Annual Youth Festival at Madurai.

*National Service Scheme :*

The N.S.S. launched in the University in 1969 with a student strength of 1,000 has grown 20 times during the year under report.

At the instance of the Vice-Chancellor the department of NSS has set up the University Choir and the formal inauguration of the Choir was held in the month of April 1986. Subsequently the Choir had given three performances at three different places.

The Annual Conference of NSS Programme officers of all colleges was held at Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur during May 1986.

The Conference of Principals of colleges was organised on the 13th August 1986 exclusively for a discussion on the strengthening of N.S.S. and other extension programmes in the University. Seventy Principals participated in the programme.

During the year under report, in response to the call given by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the NSS, Madurai Kamaraj University participated in the battle against illiteracy. Thirty-five per cent of the volunteers participated. The programme of Mass Functional Literacy has been included as one of the concurrent Programmes under NSS.

Among other activities, NSS participated in the Waste Land Development Programmes and Environmental Awareness Campaign Programmes. About 1,25,000 saplings were planted in the catchment area of Vaigai Dam in about 120 hectares. The volunteers were involved in a big way in creating an awareness about the environment and also in the preparation of simple oral rehydration therapy for treatment of diarrhoea.

The NSS of Madurai Kamaraj University was the only University in the country which participated in the National Environmental awareness Campaign launched in the country for a month from November 19th to December 18th. The Ministry of Environment and Forests provided funds.

#### *Terukkuttu Workshop :*

A Workshop on Folk Art Programme (Terukkuttu) was organised by the University for 12 days from 1st December 1986.

The aim of this workshop is to develop a permanent troupe for Terukkuttu in Madurai Kamaraj University, its academic, administrative staff acting in it, and to use it to spread science and scientific attitude to the people.

The University is the first to encourage research on Folk Arts for the Ph.D. This workshop is a continuation of that innovative pioneering work, but not a culmination.

The University has organised a permanent troupe for Terukkuttu to stage plays relevant to problems of modern society. The faculty and administrative staff of the University are involved in this programme.

#### *National Adult Education Programme :*

Sixtyseven colleges in this University area were involved in this programme. A workshop on Mass Literacy Programme for Southern Universities was organised on 27th August, 1986 with the co-operation of the Indian University Association for continuing Education.

#### *Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education :*

The Institute entered its 16th year of service with a total enrolment of 67,654 students as against 64,597. The Director of the Institute visited Malaysia as a member of the delegation to study the implementation of the overseas Correspondence Course. During this year, a certificate course in Journalism and Mass Communication was introduced as a continuing Education Programme.

#### *Open University :*

The Open University entered its tenth year of service with 9,296 students. During this year two more courses, viz.,

- (1) Certificate Course in Everyday Science.
- (2) Certificate Course in Family and Child Welfare were introduced under this system.

#### *Evening College :*

The strength of the college in the degree, post-graduate and part-time courses during the year was 856. During this year a B.Sc. course in General Science was started with an enrolment of 26 students. The college organised guidance programme for 53 students for the preliminary part of the IAS examination.

#### *Convocation :*

The Twentieth Annual Convocation of the University was held on 6th December 1986. Hon'ble Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, Minister for Education and Law and Pro-Chancellor of the University presided over the convocation. Prof. Yash Pal, Chairman, University Grants Commission delivered the convocation address.

### 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, Pondicherry and Andamans.

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 of the NCC is controlled by both the State Government and 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 & A) NCC Group Headquarters and Units belong to State Government.

#### Finance—

Expenditure on NCC is met both by the Central and State Governments. Central Governments meet the expenditure on NCC Directorate office accommodation and furniture, pay and allowances of the service Officer and personnel posted to NCC, pay and allowances of the civilian staff serving in the NCC Directorate (excepting a skeleton staff of the 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, serving postage and unit equipment) other charges (Pre-Commission and refresher training courses of NCC officers, P.O.L. 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 1986-87.

Detail of Camps.	Number of Camps conducted.	Number of Officers and Cadets attended.	
		Officers.	Cadets.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Annual Training Camps .. .. .	49	540	21,869
All India Camps .. .. .	27	32	1,319

Nineteen Cycle expeditions were conducted and 17 Officers and 497 cadets participated in them.

Besides the above, trekking, sailing and mountaineering expeditions were conducted and our cadets participated. Under the Youth Exchange Programme, 4 cadets have been delegated to Canada, 1 cadet to United Kingdom and 1 cadet to Bangladesh. Many social Service activities were undertaken by the cadets.

The Republic Day contingent from Tamil Nadu have won the All India Championship Banner at the Republic Day Parade at Delhi 1987. NCC Cadets have also won the following awards in the Republic Day parade at Delhi.

1. All India Best Cadet (Junior Division) .. .. . I Position.
2. All India Best Cadet (Junior Wing Girls) .. .. . I Position.
3. All India Best Cadet (Senior Division Air Wing) .. .. . I Position.
4. All India Aeromodellers .. .. . I Position.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 5. All India Cross Country (Senior Division) .. .. .   | I Position.   |
| 6. All India Cross Country (Junior Division) .. .. .   | I Position.   |
| 7. All India Cross Country (Junior Wing Girls) .. .. . | III Position. |
| 8. All India Ship Modelling .. .. .                    | II Position.  |
| 9. All India Sailing .. .. .                           | I Position.   |
| 10. Snap Shooting (Senior Division) .. .. .            | I Position.   |
| 11. Snap Shooting (Junior Wing Girls) .. .. .          | I Position.   |
| 12. Map Reading .. .. .                                | I Position.   |
| 13. First Aid and Home Nursing .. .. .                 | II Position.  |
14. NCC Officers and 420 cadets have been attached to regular service units during the year 1986-87 for a period of 21 days for training.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

**Investments.**—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.

**Tamil Nadu Act.**—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, there are the following service Units:

#### Government—

State Central Library (Connemara Public Library) Madras-8 .. .. .	1
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#### Local Library Authorities—

District Central Libraries .. .. .	18
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Branch libraries] .. .. .	1,509
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Total number of service Units ..	<u>1,528</u>
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Serial number.	Units.	Number of Service Units.	Stock of books.	Number of Visitors.	Number of times books consulted.	Members.	Number of times books lent.	Total number of books used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>(A) Government Unit—</b>								
Connemara Public Library	.. ..	1	₹4,12,666	8,50,852	25,87,655	32,608	2,05,467	27,93,120
<b>(B) Local Library Authorities—</b>								
2. Anna .. ..	.. ..	51	₹4,21,080	₹9,39,139	₹2,48,745	28,908	3,51,658	6,00,403
3. Ramanathapuram .. ..	.. ..	93	₹4,53,839	15,08,852	2,08,527	57,468	3,88,422	5,96,949
4. Kanniyakumari .. ..	.. ..	7	40,494	1,58,510	22,926	3,645	74,107	97,033
5. Kamarajar .. ..	.. ..	84	3,22,567	14,95,507	1,94,320	49,454	3,20,459	5,14,779
6. Coimbatore .. ..	.. ..	100	10,90,475	28,14,206	2,69,187	1,33,908	11,26,452	13,95,639
7. Chengalpattu .. ..	.. ..	120	8,55,250	22,32,445	3,40,648	88,347	8,19,018	11,59,666
8. Madras .. ..	.. ..	130	20,88,249	1,03,72,213	16,51,179	95,690	20,36,756	36,87,935
9. Salem .. ..	.. ..	87	6,89,578	21,19,003	3,47,721	1,46,298	9,75,205	13,22,926
10. Thanjavur .. ..	.. ..	104	7,53,595	26,75,367	7,78,727	1,06,803	11,62,025	19,40,752
11. Dharmapuri .. ..	.. ..	38	2,41,858	10,69,722	1,66,621	38,983	2,41,159	4,07,780
12. Tiruchirappalli .. ..	.. ..	94	6,65,653	22,04,045	4,55,946	65,488	5,82,426	10,38,372
13. Tirunelveli .. ..	.. ..	132	₹8,08,210	29,58,363	₹1,66,101	₹1,02,230	7,97,768	9,65,869
14. South Arcot .. ..	.. ..	113	₹4,76,460	₹20,36,353	₹2,01,031	72,837	12,72,459	14,73,490
15. The Nilgiris .. ..	.. ..	39	₹2,64,756	₹7,26,323	₹1,14,023	39,006	2,50,266	3,44,429
16. Periyar .. ..	.. ..	102	₹7,41,564	₹14,45,522	₹2,25,100	99,506	4,80,217	7,05,317
17. Pudukkottai .. ..	.. ..	29	₹1,61,625	₹5,40,026	₹1,57,596	19,298	1,49,805	3,07,401
18. Madurai .. ..	.. ..	113	₹10,76,936	₹27,69,741	₹7,18,914	99,458	11,53,493	18,72,407
19. North Arcot .. ..	.. ..	91	6,02,556	25,07,317	12,79,313	80,262	6,04,739	18,84,252
Total	.. ..	1,528	1,21,67,411	4,14,23,506	1,01,34,278	13,60,197	1,29,91,901	2,31,08,519

*Finance.*—Rs. 5.65 crores was spent for the provision of the comprehensive Library Service. This is shared by the Local Library Authorities and by the Government during the year 1986-87.

*Evaluation—1986-87 :*

1. *Basic Information—*

(i) Total Population .. .. .	4,82,97,456 (1981)
(ii) Literate population .. .. .	2,21,11,593 (1981)..
2. Total Expenditure of the State .. .. .	Rs. 2,451 crores.
(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure population) ..	507.48
3. <i>Expenditure on Education : (Budget Estimate) .. .. .</i>	Rs. 551 crores.
(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure—population) ..	Rs. 11.40
(ii) Per capita to Literate population (Expenditure—Literate population) .. .. .	Rs. 24.92]
4. Expenditure on Library Service .. .. .	Rs. 5.65 crores..
(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure—population) ..	Rs. 1.17]
(ii) Per capita to Literate population (Expenditure—Literate population) .. .. .	Rs. 2.56 ]
(iii) Per capita to Total number of Readers (Expenditure—Readers) .. .. .	Rs. 1.36 ]
(iv) Per capita to total number of members (Expenditure—Members) .. .. .	Rs. 41.54]

*Conclusion :*

Best reading for the greatest number at the least cost is the aim of the library service.

**SCHOOL EDUCATION.**

*Set up—*

The Director of School Education is the Chief Administrative Authority for planning, monitoring and extending development schemes relating to the school Education and the State Council of Educational Research and Training. At the district-level for each district, there is one Chief Educational Officer to assist the Director of School Education in watching the progress of the School Education Programmes. Besides there are Inspectresses of Girls Schools and District Educational Officers who are entrusted with the academic control of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools and Deputy Inspectors who are entrusted with the academic control of Primary and Middle Schools and Assistant Educational Officers who are entrusted with the administrative control of Panchayat Union Schools. Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools and the Inspector of Matriculation Schools supervise the Anglo-Indian and Matriculation Schools in the State. The Chief Inspector of Physical Education attends to Physical Education in Schools. These officers are responsible for the proper implementation of developmental schemes towards academic advancement 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 1986 run as follows :—]

	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Number of Teachers.</i>	<i>Number of pupils.</i>
			(IN LAKHS.)
Primary Standards 1—5 .. .. .	29,268	1.17	51.77
Middle Standards 1—8 or 6—8 .. .. .	5,665	0.66	29.10
High and Higher Secondary Generally—Standards 6—10/6—12 .. .. .	4,366	1.08	31.89
	<u>39,299</u>	<u>2.91</u>	<u>112.76</u>

The strength of pupils according to the level of Standards was as follows in 1986-1987:

<i>Standards.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i> (IN LAKHS.)
1—5 .. .. .	73.28
6—8 .. .. .	26.16
9—10 .. .. .	9.70
1—12 .. .. .	3.62
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>112.76</b>

The rate of dropouts (or wastage) at the Primary School level (i.e. for age group 6—11) has been coming down in recent years. From 40 per cent in 1977-78 it has come down to 22 per cent during 1985-86. It is expected that on account of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme there will be further reduction in the rate of dropouts.

#### *Secondary Education :*

Out of 18.36 lakhs of children in the age group of 14 to 16 in Tamil Nadu in 1986-87, 52.85 has been enrolled (in Standards IX to X). The following are the details of the schools which had High School students in 1986-87.

#### *Details of School.*

<i>Details of School.</i>	<i>Ordinary (including Anglo Indian and Matriculation).</i>	<i>Central Board of Secondary Education.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools .. .. .	2,592	96	2,688
Higher Secondary Schools .. .. .	1,599	79	1,678
	<b>4,191</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>4,366</b>

The number of students studying in the 2,688 High Schools and 1,678 Higher Secondary Schools at various levels was as follows in 1986-87 :

<i>Standards.</i> (1)	<i>Pupils.</i> (2) (IN LAKHS)
8 and below .. .. .	18.57
9—10 .. .. .	9.70
11—12 .. .. .	3.62
	<b>31.89</b>

#### *Higher Secondary Educations :*

The strength of Higher Secondary students in 1986-87 in 1,599 Higher Secondary School functioning in the State (excluding 67 Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.) was as follows :

<i>Course</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General Courses .. .. .	1,70,612	1,04,270	2,74,882
Vocational Courses .. .. .	43,879	42,901	86,780
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,14,491</b>	<b>1,47,171</b>	<b>3,61,662</b>

Out of the above schools 79 Higher Secondary Schools were newly opened during 1985-87.

**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 1986-87 was 1,251. They offered one or more vocational courses. Out of the 3.61 lakhs of Higher Secondary Students, in 1986-87, 86,780 were studying in vocational courses as detailed below :—

<i>Major Area to which the Vocational Course relates.</i>	<i>Number of students.</i>		
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture .. .. .	5,624	53	5,677
Home Science .. .. .	46	3,930	3,976
Commerce and Business .. .. .	20,452	15,981	36,433
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	1,483	621	18,104
Health .. .. .	240	4,074	4,314
Miscellaneous .. .. .	34	41	75
Teacher Training .. .. .	..	18,201	18,201
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>43,879</b>	<b>42,901</b>	<b>86,780</b>

Courses in Computer appreciation/Education have 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 1986-87 16 schools are situated at Madras and 14 in and around Coimbatore.

**Tamil Nadu Teachers Housing Board :**

The Tamil Nadu Teachers Housing Board has been constituted for providing housing facilities for teachers under all kinds of managements, availing of institutional Finance also. The Board is seeking financial assistance from HUDCO for taking up construction of quarters for teachers at Andipatti in Madurai district ; at Authiyur in Periyar district and at Kancheepuram. The lands required for the purpose are to be identified and acquired shortly.

**SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES.**

The Directorate of Sports and Youth Services came into existence during September 1979. Various schemes have been launched for the development of sports and Youth Services. This year Budget Allocation (1986-87) was Rs. 2,26.47 lakhs.

**Sports Schemes :**

2. Among the various Schemes the Sports Schools and Sports hostels play a significant role in spotting the talents at the gross root level and nurturing their talents by proper training with the qualified Coaches. Apart from the training they are also provided with free nutritious diet and lodging facilities. The students who have been admitted in these sports schools/sports hostels are supplied with free sports materials. The following sports schools and sports hostels are functioning :

1. Y.M.C.A. Sports School, Madras.
2. S. R. K. Maruthi Sports School, Periyayakkanpalayam, Coimbatore.



3. Rani Seethai Sports School, Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram (Now this school has been transferred to Neyveli).

4. Sports Hostel, Tiruchirappalli.

5. Sports Hostel, Madurai.

6. Sports Hostel, Tirunelveli.

Besides, a Sports School exclusively meant for girls has been started in P.S.G.R. Krishnammal High School, Coimbatore during 1982. Admissions are made to these Sports Schools and Sports Hostels every year. The Sports Schools/Sports Hostels boys;/girlshave secured a number of laurels in the school games and events in open tournaments.

3. *Under Part II Schemes* : Sports Hostels have been provided with double-deck cots and dining tables with charis to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs.

4. The other schemes being implemented in this Deptartment are as follows :

1. Sports encouragement at the school level.
2. 10 School Sports competition.
3. Catch them very young tournament.
4. Catch them young tournament.
5. Sports Scholarship.
6. Orientation course to Physical Education Teachers.
7. Financial Asistance to Private Sports Clubs.
8. Fellowship to Research Scholars in sports and physical education.

*All India meets :*

All India level Civil Services Athletic Meet took place at Coimbatore during March 1987 in which 17 States participate and 443 number of participants took part in it. This event was the National event hosted by this State with an expenditure of Rs. 75,000.

The Tamil Nadu State has participated in All India Civil Services Tournament held at various places of the country in the following disciplines:

- (1) Hockey.
- (2) Volleyball.
- (3) Table Tennis.
- (4) Badminton.
- (5) Swimming.
- (6) Carrom.

*Multi Trainers and Gymnasium Materials :*

This has been provided to twelve major District Sports Councils to induce the sports loving people to be physically fit and also to do their other sports activities.

*Sport Magazine :*

For the documentation purpose of the sports activities in Tamil Nadu, a magazine is being published as 'Sports of Tamils'.

*Sports Film Library :*

Sports Films of Sports techniques and physical activities are purchased and screened to various schools and colleges and other organisations to inculcate and propagate the sports interest among the students, non-students and public at large.

*Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation :*

This Corporation has been started during 1984 for the development of Sports activities and with various other objectives. This corporation now releases grants to various State Sports 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 are:

1. *Rajasekaran Memorial Run :*

In Tamil Nadu, Sponsored Race of Sports Authority of India is labelled as "Rajasekaran Memorial Run". During 1986-87 this was held at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, North Arcot Districts. More than 25,000 enthusiastic participants in the age group 7-70 years took part in the race.

2. *National Sports Championship for Women :*

Tamil Nadu contingent of 125 members participated in the XI National Sports Championship for women held at Chandigarh during November 1986 and won the following I place—Athletic, Badminton, Kabaddi, II place in Hockey and Volley ball and III place in Basketball.

*Race against Time (Sports Aid) :*

The Sports Authority of India and the UNICEF jointly ventured the 'Race Against Time' in the selected cities in India to collect funds for the African Fund. At Madras 10,000 took part in this race. Tamil Nadu collected Rs. 18 lakhs for the fund which is the highest in India.

Apart from these, the following events were also conducted during the last year :—

1. All India Rural Sports.
2. National Physical Fitness Festival.
3. Pongal Sports.
4. First Earth Run.

## YOUTH WELFARE.

*National Service Scheme.*

The student strength under NSS for 1985-86 was 85,000. Over the year the growth has been phenomenal and the strength has increased to 93,000 during 1986-87. Tamil Nadu is thus a major state in the country implementing the N.S.S. on a massive scale through its Universities, Colleges and Schools alike.

*Youth Hostel :*

The subject Youth Hostel has been transferred from Tourism Department to the Department of Sports and Youth Services since March 1987. It is proposed to construct more youth hostels in Tamil Nadu.

*Rural Sports Centres—*

During the year 1986-87, 338 Rural Sports Centres have been provided with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 4,05 lakhs.

*Block Level Rural Sports Centres :—*

A sum of Rs. 250 per block is spent for conducting the block level Rural Sports Competition. These competitions are conducted prior to the District level competitions, in 385 blocks at a cost of Rs. 96,250 per annum.

*Youth Clubs :*

During 1986-87, 128 youth clubs have been provided with financial assistance of Rs. 1.12 lakhs.

**Hobby Centres :**

Eight Hobby Centres have been created at the District Sports Councils in eight districts. Under this scheme each Hobby Centre is given a sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum to purchase various equipments both for arts and science hobbies. They are also given a sum of Rs. 1,200 each to conduct district level hobby competitions. A teacher is appointed to be in charge of the centres and paid a honorarium of Rs. 50 per month.

**TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.****General :**

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses rich collection of rare Government Orders. 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 former 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 has been done on their proper repair and better preservation, scientific management, systematic publication of select documents, facilities for research and so on.

The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Records is the Head of the Department.

During the period under report, the District record centres at Madurai, Chidambaram, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli continued to function under aegis of the Tamil Nadu Archives. A new District Record Centre at Salem started functioning with effect from 9th February 1987.

**Records.**

(1) *Annual Accession.*—During the period under report, 1283 bundles of confidential records from various departments of the Secretariat for the years 1983-84, 35 bundles of records of the Board of Revenue covering the period from 1973-75, Electoral Rolls numbering 202 were transferred to the custody of this Archives. 5305 strong almirah documents like agreements, bonds etc. were also received for safe custody.

(ii) *District Record Centres.*—The details regarding the number of records transferred to the custody of the District Record Centres are as follows :—

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| (1) District Record Centre at Chidambaram | .. | 18,896 R.Dis. files (from the Collectorate, Taluk Offices and other Departmental Offices in South Arcot District).          |
| (2) District Record Centre at Madurai     | .. | 5526 R.Dis. files and 364 Books (from the Collectorate Taluk Officers and others departmental Offices in Madurai District.) |
| (3) District Record Centre at Coimbatore  | .. | 98,699 R. Dis. files from other departmental offices in Coimbatore District.  |
| (4) District Record Centre, Trichy        | .. | 5,520 files from R.D.O. & Taluk offices.  |
| (5) District Record Centre, Salem         | .. | Records are being collected.  |

**Library.**

The Archives Library serves as a reference library to the staff and research scholars. During the period under report 708 books and 3 (11 issues) periodicals were received and added to the library. 2,541 books, etc. were issued to the research scholars, stacks etc. 2,158 books were received back and restored. Certified copies from the Tamil Nadu Government Gazettes were granted to 275 persons who applied for them and a sum of Rs. 4,091 was collected towards search fees and transcription charges. A sum of Rs. 141.60 was collected towards the sale of Tamil Nadu Archives publication.

**HISTORICAL RESEARCH.***Research scholars and facilities afforded.*

Three hundred and eighty-seven research scholars were granted permission to consult the records in this Archives on the various topics of their research. Of these, 316 from Tamil Nadu, 57 from other States of India, 14 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 xerox photos as well as typed copies of records on payment of prescribed fees etc. continued during the period. A microfilm unit has also been installed in this Archives in order to supply microfilm copies from records to the scholars on payment of microfilm charges.

*Preservation of records :*

11,712 bundles of records were fumigated in the vacuum fumigation chamber. 11,414 books were deacidified by the dry method and 27,661 sheets of old records by wet method. The broken record planks and worn out tapes were replaced by new ones wherever necessary. 1,11,941 sheets of records of different sizes were mended and 1,438 Volumes, book registers etc. were stitched and rebound.

9,088 sheets of photostat copies were taken and supplied to scholars and for official use. A sum of Rs. 7,098 was collected towards reprography charges. 75,038 sheets of roneo copies were taken by using the electronic stencil cutting machine.

61,412 numbers of exposures of 35mm were taken by using the microfilm camera. A sum of Rs. 8,169 was collected towards microfilm charges from scholars.

*Archival Training and Advice.*

Archival Service such as imparting training in Archives keeping and offering archival advice on preservation methods, preservation of records against record pest etc. continued during the period. 190 persons deputed by the various Government offices and Government undertakings in Madras and other places in the State were trained in Record Management and the certificates issued to the 189 trainees on successful completion of their training. Under the 2nd phase of training, two batches of I.A.S. Probationers and Deputy Collector Probationers consisting of 12 studied the working of the Archives as well as the various methods adopted for Archives keeping. During the period under report record level Gazetted Officers deputed by the various departments attended the observational training for two days in this office.

*District Gazetteers.*

The implementation of the Gazetteers Scheme in 1986-87 was continued. Under this scheme the work on the Dharmapuri District Gazetteer was completed and it was sent to Government for its approval. The work of preparation of the Kanyakumari District Gazetteer has been taken up and collection of the materials is in progress. The District Gazetteers of Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai have already been published in English. The work on the Tamil version for them was completed and they were sent to Press during this year.

*Publication Cell :—*

During the period under refer this cell continued the work of publishing the select documents.

*The Tamil Nadu Land Act.*

This documents was finalised and approved by the Government. 150 copies of this are being taken in Electronic stencil cutter.

*The origin and Growth of Municipalities.*

The work of collecting and examining the records was completed in 2 volumes. The document is being typed.

*The origin and growth of co-operation.—*

The work of collecting G.Os. was completed and the preparation of the select document was under preparation.

*The role played by the Harijan Legislature in Tamil Nadu from 1920* : This document was under preparation during this year.

The select document on "Neil's Statue Satyagraha" was printed and published during the year.

The first issue of quarterly official journal on "Avana Amutham" October-December 1986 was released during the year as per G.O. Ms. No. 71, Education, dated 27th January 1987.

*Visitors :*

For observational study, the following have visited this Archives.

- (1) 12th refresher course students on Conservation of Museum objects visited on 20th June 1986.
- (2) Students of Lady Doke College, Madurai visited on 14th August 1986.
- (3) T. T. V. Higher Secondary School students also visited.

### TAMIL NADU TEXT-BOOK SOCIETY.

The Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society, established on 4th March 1970, has entered into the 17th year after completing sixteen years of purposeful service, during this period. The primary object of the Society is to publish nationalised text-books for School use, for Standards I to XII and Tamil Medium text books at the College level. The society is wedded to the following three cardinal principles : text books should be made available to the students in time without any delay, the text-books should be of the best quality and the prices of the text book should always be reasonable. The Society endeavours with all in might towards the realisation of these goals.

The fateful occurrence of the year is the Eighth National Conference on School Text-books held at the Society. The Conference, conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, was hosted by this Society. The venue of the conference was the conference hall of the Society and higher officials of the Education Departments of both the Central Government and the State Government of Tamil Nadu and representatives of all the State Text-Book organisations attended the conference. Since it was convened on the eve of implementation of the New Education Policy the Conference infused added interest all over the country. Many a useful confabulation took place and resolutions with farsighted ideals were passed.

Coincidentally the Second Annual Meeting of the All India Text-Book Society's Association also was held under the auspices of this Society. The conference as well as this meeting proved to be a golden opportunity for the educationists of all parts of the Nation to see for themselves the activities and achievements of the Society. Especially, the Free Text Book Distribution Scheme of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar M. G. Ramachandran received encomiums from one and all.

Mostly, only reprints of old series text-books were printed and distributed during the year, yet, it was during this year that this Society ventured upon the publication of Minority Language Readers for Standards I to III. They are in use from the academic year 1986-87. These 12 titles in the languages of Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu involved an exorbitant production cost, the Society fixed lower prices on par with the parallel Tamil Readers' prices keeping in mind the welfare of the linguistic minority students.

Together with these new additions the Society's publication list contains 329 school text-books and 911 titles of Tamil Medium University level books brought out under the Rs. 1 crore scheme of the Government of India.

To prepare manuscripts for so many titles, to edit them and to publish them in perfect nature, it has been felt for a long time that a library for reference work is most essential. Yet the approval for setting up the library was got from the Board only this year. The ground floor of the 10 storeyed building has been earmarked for the library and purchase of books has begun.

A few new arrangements, have been made to get the books printed expeditiously and also to effect distribution of the printed copies without any delay. Already, 175 printers had been in the panel for the entrustment of printing work. This year, for the speedy execution of printing work and to provide job opportunity for printers stationed in various outstations, 50 more small printers have been selected. By way of encouraging the printers to complete their work in time and to enhance the quality of printing, the printing charges have been increased by 12.5 per cent from 1st December 1985. Work orders for the printers were issued as early as November and printed books accumulated in the godowns were despatched from the month of February to various destinations. Thus, adequate stocks are being kept ready for sale fairly well before the reopening of the schools after the summer holidays.

The Free Text-book Distribution scheme of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is being implemented by the Society from the year 1985-86. The total value of school text books distributed free under the scheme during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 11.80 crores and during 1986-87 it was Rs. 12.60 crores. For the academic year 1987-88, Text books meant for free distribution to poor students studying in Classes I to VIII and enjoying the fruits of Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme, cost over 13 crores. These free books had been distributed through the District Educational Officers directly from Madras to all the areas of the State, since many difficulties arose in this process and it ended in delay, now this method has been altered from this year and decentralisation have been effected.

Free books had been despatched to fifty-three Distribution Centres (District Educational Officers) from the Regional Offices at the Society's expenses. The schools have to take delivery of free books from the Distribution Centres in their respective areas. From this year, the number of Distribution Centres has been increased to 151 and the distribution work has been decentralised. Further, new Regional Offices have been opened in Tiruchirappalli and Vellore. Already, six Regional Offices have been functioning at Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Kumbakonam and Madras. There are also proposals to open Regional Offices in a few more places.

To expedite the distribution work of free text-books, the regional officers of the Society have been commissioned as Co-ordinating Officers along with the District Educational Officers and Chief Educational Officers from this year.

Both the free text-books and saleable copies even when they are printed by out-station printers had so far been first delivered at the Madras Godown and then from Madras they were transported to various whole-salers. This process has been given up and arrangements have been made to get delivery of books from out-station printers by the Regional offices hereby. Waste of time and money is avoided by this. More effective implementation of this will be taken up next year.

The Text-books meant for sales valued to the tune of Rs. 5 crores have been produced this year. They were distributed throughout the length and breadth of the State through 50 whole-sale Co-operative Stockists and a network of retail outlet numbering over 3,000. To be precise, 2,062 Co-operative Societies and 1,043 private book sellers were registered with the Society.

The responsibility of producing and distributing notebooks utilising the concessional paper allotted by Government of India was entrusted with the Society by the State Government from the year 1979. This was necessitated because of the difficulties experienced when conversion and sales were handled by private sector Converters. The society established Regional Offices for this specific purpose. These Regional Offices select notebook converters in their respective regions. The notebooks produced thus had been distributed by the Regional offices to the schools through 98 Co-operative Stockists. The total number of converters engaged in the conversion work was 192. The total value of note book sold during the year, was Rs. 3.25 crores. Since huge stocks have accumulated in addition to distribution straight through the schools, counter-sales through Co-operative retailers to intending purchasers has also been contemplated and further action in this connection has been set motion in this year.

The surplus funds of the Society are utilised for building additional blocks for those needy school which are inadequate in buildings. The annual grant in this regard had been enhanced from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs from last year. This year too Rs. 50 lakhs have been disbursed.

#### TAMIL UNIVERSITY.

The Tamil University began to function on the 15th September, 1981. It is six years since commenced functioning. During these six years, the Tamil University has made tremendous progress. The various faculties and the departments attached to them and the centres continue carry on their respective research activities on a remarkable way.

Several seminars, workshops and training classes were conducted out of grants obtained from the University Grants Commission and other financing agencies as detailed below :—

Faculty/Department/Centre. (1)	Seminar/Workshop/Refresher Courses. (2)	Date. (3)
1 Faculty of Arts/Department of Drama.	Summer Institute for College Lecturers in Theatre Practice.	September—October 1986 (28 days).
2 Faculty of Developing Tamil/Department of Tamil Studies in Foreign Countries.	National Seminar on Language Education in India.	October 9-11, 1986.
3 Documentation and Library Service.	Seminar on Micro Processor for Library Application and Information Services.	August 23-24, 1986.
4 Faculty of Arts/Department of Sculpture.	National Seminar on 'Facets of Temple Cities.'	September 24-27, 1986.
5 Faculty of Arts/Department of Music.	Seminar on 'Musical Compositions of Tamil Composers' (15th-19th century).	October 27-30, 1986.
6 Faculty of Developing Tamil / Department of Compilation.	Workshop on Lexicography	November 10-30, 1986.
7 Faculty of Language/Department of Linguistics.	Workshop on Coining and Standardizing the Technical Terms of Linguistics in Tamil.	August 16-20, 1986.
8 Faculty of Developing Tamil/Department of Sociology.	Refresher course on Changing Family and Marriage Pattern in different Social Systems.	November 17-19, 1986.
9 Faculty of Developing Tamil/ Department of Computer Centre.	Refresher Course on Micro Computer and Programming Languages.	October 1 to November 7, 1986.
10 Faculty of Science/Department of Siddha.	Short-term Institute on Bio-Chemical Pharmacology.	July 21 to August 10, 1986.
11 Centre of Underwater Archaeology, Mandapam.	Workshop of History of Traditional Navigation and Ship Building in South India.	October, 18-19, 1986.

With the object of fostering debating ability in Tamil among the students of colleges in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil University has instituted an endowment of Rs. 1,00,000, out of which two rolling cups one in the name of the Tamil Savarit Thiru Vika for women students and another in the name of Maraimalai Adigalar for men students will be presented to the lady student adjudged best and to the men student adjudged best in the oratorial contest for college students/lady students arranged in September every year on the occasion of the anniversary of the University.

Encyclopaedia on Humanities, Volumes II and III, the Encyclopaedia on Science, Volume I and the first two volumes of Encyclopedia on Cankam Literature are the prestigious publications of the Tamil University for the year 1986-87.

#### DEPARTMENT-WISE :

##### I. Faculty of Language :

(a) Department of Linguistics—Seminar on 'Diglossia and its problems in Tamil' was held on the 16-17th of March 1987 in which Dr. Francis Britto, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan delivered the keynote address on 'Diglossic Theory'.

##### II. The School of Philosophy, Kancheepuram.

Eight books on religion 'Periapuranam—A Study' written by the occupant of the chair on research on 'Panniru Thirumurai' have been brought out. An Encyclopaedia on Temples is being compiled. A Seminar on Thirumanthiram, was held on the 13-15th June 1986 and a scheme

has been formulated to bring out a revised edition of *Thirumanthiram* and an English translation of it. Steps are on to acquire necessary land for the construction of permanent buildings for the School of Philosophy.

### III. *The Tribal Research Centre, Uthagamandalam :*

Hon'ble Dr. (Tmt.) Rajendrakumari Bajpai, Welfare Minister, Government of India inaugurated the new administrative building of the Tribal Research Centre at the 25 acre site assigned by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Tamil University at Muthorai Palada, Uthagamandalam on 12th February 1987. Five national seminars and work-shops were held during February-March 1987.

### IV. *Faculty of Arts :*

(a) *Department of Music :* The scheme on Subtle srutis and Ragas undertaken by the Head of the Department has been completed.

Under a scheme to award a music instrument in the name of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to the best contestant in the music competition held at the University every year, Selvi Geetha Krishnan, a student of Music in the Madras University was presented with a Thampura by Dr. S. Agasthisalingam, Vice-Chancellor, Tamil University.

(b) *Department of Drama :* Nine functions including an Amature Drama Festival were held.

### V. *Faculty of Manuscriptology :*

(a) *Department of Epigraphy :—*In continuation of the excavation made at Kodumanal in the year 1985, the Department of Epigraphy did excavations extensively in habitation areas and Cemetery in Kodumanal in collaboration with the Department of Epigraphy, Madras University and retrieved numerous antiques of his fore importance like beads made of semi-precious stones like rock crystal carnelian, sapphire and beryl of Second Century B.C., glass bangles and beads copper and iron objects, silver punch marked coin, pieces of rouletted pottery of Roman origin indicating trade with Rome in the distant past, pottery pieces with Brahmi letters, whole skeletons belonging to the astraloid type, mud posts, iron objects and gold rings placed as offerings for the departed persons.

The surface investigations done in Coimbatore and Periyar districts during the month of May 1986 revealed evidence to show that there were iron factories in the locality in the past. The surface investigations carried out in Periyapattinam, Ramanathapuram districts in January 1987 in the company of Thiru Karashima, Professor of History in the Tokyo University, yielded Chinese pottery pieces belonging to the 13th-14th century.

### VI. *Centre for Underwater Archaeology, Mandapam :*

During investigations carried out near Thonithurai, several pottery pieces, belonging to the 12th-13th century were found. The sea-bed there strengthens the surmise that the area was drowned in sea due to cyclone and consequent upsurge of sea. Two anchors of ancient times lying submerged opposite to Thondi shore were located.

On 24th April 1986, another anchor of ancient times belonging to a French warship was salvaged from the sea-bed. Ancient ships and the objects used in those ships, etc., numbering 112 are exhibited at the Centre and are open to the public.

### VII. *Faculty of Developing Tamil :*

*Department of Sociology.*—A joint project on rural markets in Tamil Nadu undertaken in collaboration with the Nagoya University of Japan has been completed and the report on the study is being prepared. Steps are on to undertake a study in collaboration with the Nagoya University of Japan on the Exodus of Indians to other countries.

### *Faculty of Science :*

*Department of Siddha Medicine.*—Utilising a grant of 2,000 (Rs. 26,000) given by Consult Pharma of Denmark, a drug manufacturing company and in collaboration with the Lund University Hospital of Sweden and the Medical College, Thanjavur, a research waste on zerum zine status in Thanjavur population has been undertaken.



(b) *Department of Ancient Industries.*—Under a project designed to find and demarcate the ancient shore lines along the coast between Mandapam and Kanniyakumari field surveys were carried out and samples of land, beach rock, corals and algae were collected and steps are on to find out their age. Modern laboratory equipments have been purchased.

A scheme to encourage quality Tamil books brought out 10 books in different subjects are selected and awarded Rs. 5,000 every year is in vogue.

*Department of Publications.*—During the year under review the Department of Publications has published 27 books and the University publications worth Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been sold.

*Department of Greater Tamil Lexicon.*—The Government of India Ministry of Human Resources has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the publication of the Greater Tamil Lexicon in 10 volumes.

*Adult Education Department.*—Under the Adult Education Programme 50 centres were opened on 12th May 1986 and run till 16th August 1986 with the teaching period drastically cut from 10 months to 3 months as an experimental measure and 1,516 persons were benefited by it. This programme won very great acclaim and the Tamil Nadu Government have adopted the model in their Adult Education Programme. 57 centres have now been opened and run from 12th December 1986 and 1,706 persons are studying.

*The Maintenance Engineering Division of the Tamil University.*—Residential quarters were constructed at the Centre of Underwater Archaeology, Mandapam and administrative building was constructed for the Tribal Research Centre at Muthorai Palada and these buildings deserve particular mention. In Muthorai Palada construction of residential quarters and laying of roads are in progress.

At the new Tamil University Campus, the construction branch functioning under the technical control of the Director of Technical Education has completed the first floor of the faculty guest house and the canteen building. The Library Building patterned after the Parliament House is nearing completion.

*Finances.*—For the year under review the Government of Tamil Nadu have released a maintenance recurring grant of Rs. 90 lakhs and a building grant of Rs. 70 lakhs. Schemes have been sent to the University Grants Commission for the release of the balance out of the Rs. 1 crore agreed to by the University Grants Commission for the Seventh Plan period over and above the amount already released.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

### SALIENT FEATURES.

#### *Expansion of Technical Education :*

During 1986-87, the following two new Self-financing Engineering colleges and 7 Polytechnics have been started towards expansion of Technical Education facilities in the State.

#### *Self-financing Engineering Colleges :*

1. Karunya Institute of Technology, Siruvani, Coimbatore.
2. Angala Amman College of Engineering and Technology, Moovanur, Tiruchirappalli.

#### *Polytechnics :*

1. Annai Velankanni Polytechnic (Self-financing), Anguchettipalayam.
2. Tmt. Elicebeth Polytechnic (Self-financing), Annamangalam.
3. Pallavan Polytechnic (Self-Financing), Abdullapuram.
4. Melvashi Murugamalai Ananthas Polytechnic (Self-Financing), Ennore.
5. Thiru Seven Hills Polytechnic (Self-Financing), Kurnathur.
6. A.D.J. Dharmambal Girls Polytechnic (Government aided Polytechnic), (Self-Financing) Nagapattinam.
7. Ramakrishna Polytechnic, Thiruvottiyur which was a Government aided Polytechnic so far has been converted into a self-financing Polytechnic during 1986-87.

**New Courses :**

New courses in Engineering areas of Engineering and Technology are being introduced in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

The details of new courses introduced during 1986-87 are as follows :

<i>Name of the Institution.</i>	<i>Name of the course.</i>
<b>Degree Courses :</b>	
1. Government College of Engineering, Salem ..	B.E. Electronics and Communication Engineering, B.Sc. Applied Science.
2. Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.	B.E. Computer Technology and Informatics. B.Sc. Applied Science (Computer Technology.)
3. Thiagarayar College of Engineering, Madurai ..	B.E. Computer Science.
4. Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.	B.E. Computer Technology and Informatics.

**Post-Graduate Degree Courses :**

Government College of Engineering, Salem ..	M.E. Applied Electronics.
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**Diploma Courses :**

1. Murugappa Polytechnic, Avadi .. ..	Computer Science and Engineering.
2. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi .. ..	Do.
3. Elumalai Polytechnic, Villupuram .. ..	Do.
4. Rathnavel Subramaniam Polytechnic, Dindigul ..	Do.
5. S.A. Raja's Polytechnic, Alaganeri .. ..	Do.
6. Morning Star Polytechnic, Chemkankadai ..	Do.
7. Srinivasa Polytechnic, Keeranur .. ..	Do.
8. Thaimoogambigai Polytechnic, Arni .. ..	Do.
9. Pallavan Polytechnic, Adbullapuram .. ..	Do.
10. Meivashi Murugamalai Ananthas Polytechnic, Ennore.	Do.
11. Thiru Seven Hills, Polytechnic, Kunrathur ..	Do.
12. Padmabushan N. Ramasamy Memorial Girls Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli.	Do.
13. A. D. J. Dharmambal Women Polytechnic, Nagapattinam.	Do.
14. G. R. G. Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore ..	Do.

**Post Diploma :**

1. Central Polytechnic, Madras .. ..	Computer Application
2. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi .. ..	Do.
3. Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras ..	Do.
4. Thiagarayar Polytechnic, Salem .. ..	Do.

**Intake :**

Due to the starting of new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics the intake of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics has increased to 6,065 and 22,370 respectively during 1986-87.

*Per Capita Expenditure :*

The per-capita expenditure details are as follows :—

Higher Secondary School (v) .. .. .	Rs. 6,250 (for the entire course).
Polytechnic .. .. .	Rs. 9,735 (for the entire course).
Engineering Colleges .. .. .	Rs. 27,400 (for the entire course).

*Tamil Medium :*

The polytechnics have been permitted to teach the subjects in Tamil or English or both in English and Tamil so that the Rural Students can easily learn the subjects.

*Use of Computer in the Directorate :*

The number of Polytechnic students appearing for the various Diploma examinations in different semester has been steadily increasing. In order to tackle this increased work load, the preparation of Nominal Rolls, Hall Tickets, Mark Sheets, Publication of results, Diploma certificates has been computerised in the last two years. Centralised valuation of the answer books of diploma examination has been introduced during 1986-87. This has quickened the publication of results and ensured uniformity and accuracy in evaluation, besides minimising the expenditure on postage.

*Direct Central Assistance :*

Under the scheme of special Direct Central assistance, assistance of the Government of India is sanctioned to the approved schemes of the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. During the last three years, the Government of India have sanctioned assistance to the tune of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

*Faculty Development :*

Under Q.I.P. teachers of Engineering Colleges are sent to institutes of higher learning like I.I.T., I.I.S., Bangalore, etc., to acquire Doctorate degree. Polytechnic teachers are deputed to T.T.T.I. for training. Teachers are also deputed to participate in short courses, seminars, symposia and conferences under the continuing Education Programme.

**CONNEMARA (STATE CENTRAL) PUBLIC LIBRARY**

The Connemara Public Library, Madras-8 has been named after Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras (1886-1891). Its building has been constructed in Anglo-Italian style and opened on 5th December 1896. Under the auspices of the Government of Composit Madras.

It has been declared as the State Central Library with effect from April 1950, under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. On 10th September 1986 it became one of the four recipient Public Libraries in India under the provisions of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 27 of 1954 to receive all publications published in India free of cost.

*Accommodation :*

In order to cope up with the increasing needs of accommodation and other facilities, an additional three stories 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 ft. It can accommodate more than 350 readers at a time.

*Specialised Wings :*

(1) It serves as UNESCO Information centre since 1956 and receives all the publications of UNESCO.

(2) It also serves as U.N.O. Information Centre for its publications.

**Service :**

At present, the Connemara Public Library is functioning with the following 7 divisions of services to the public.

1. *Reference Services*.—A Ready Reference section useful to the scholars is functioning in this Library where Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Guide Books and such other reference materials are collected are kept in one place.

2. *Text Book Wing*.—Text Book wing is functioning from 1st November 1981 and it serves to the student community of the Metropolis of Madras.

3. *Home Delivery Section*.—Through this section books are directly delivered to the members at their doors. A monthly subscription of Re. 1 is collected for the purpose.

4. *Lending Service*.—Book lending facilities are provided to the citizens of Madras from 1st January 1930. At present there are 32,608 members on rolls as on 31st March 1987. During the year 1986-87, 2,05,467 volumes were lent to the members.

5. *Bibliographical Service*.—This Library is bringing out cyclostyled copy of "The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography of Childrens Literature" in Tamil from January 1963 and also "The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography for Tamil Books from July 1964".

Both the bibliographies have been merged and is being issued in a single cyclostyled to all the major libraries in India, Annual cumulations is also printed and distributed as above.

6. *Periodicals and Newspapers*.—Periodicals received under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act, are indexed then and there, Index cards for periodicals are maintained in language sequence first and the titles are arranged alphabetically and periodicity wise.

Newspapers of different languages are received under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act. They are displayed on the reading tables for the benefit of the readers.

During the year 1986-87 (i.e., 1st May 1987 to 31st March 1988) this Library received 3,670 periodicals and 310 Newspapers under Delivery of Books Act and 73 Foreign periodicals were purchased and its cost about Rs. 97,482.

7. *Other Services*.—In addition to the above the following services are also being rendered to the public :—

(1) Quarterly list of select English books is being brought out regularly and circulated to all the District Central Libraries in Tamil Nadu and Major Libraries in India.

(2) Periodical display of Books on topical interest is being arranged so as to enable the readers to acquaint with the latest publications in a particular subject.

(3) The book required by the residential out side of the City (Metropolis of Madras) can borrow book from this Library through Inter Loan Library (Local Library Authority).

(4) Films of educational, cultural and aesthetic taste are screened once in three months to the readers.

**Extended Timing :**

The Library is being kept open to the Public for 12 hours a day from 8-00 a.m. to 8-00 p.m. throughout the year except the following three National Holidays :—

1. Republic Day,
2. Independence Day and
3. Gandhi Jayanthi.

**Reference Library :**

Books published prior to 1930, bound volumes of periodicals, Tamil Nadu or India Gazettes, Budget, Fine Arts, Books, Census Books, Tamil Medicine Books, UNESCO art its related agencies publication are housed in the old building for reference of research scholars from different parts in India.

*Photo-copying Machine :*

A photo-copying machine has been installed in this Library from 1st February 1985. The charges for the 1st copy is 75 paise and for subsequent copies is 50 paise.

Reprint of books and Newspapers available in this Library can be easily had with the help of this machine.

The statistical data about the Library are furnished below :—

(1) Number of books in stock .. .. .	4,14,978
(2) Number of members as on 31st March 1987 ..	32,608
(3) Total visitors to the library from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 .. .. .	8,50,852
(4) Books lent during 1986-87 .. .. .	2,05,467
(5) Books consulted during 1986-87 .. .. .	25,87,653

## CHAPTER VI.

## ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

## ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU.

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) is a wholly owned enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu with the objective of promotion of electronics industries in the State. It commenced its activities in 1980-81.

The principal areas of development are :

- T. le communications.
- Professional electronics.
- Computers.
- Consumer electronics.
- Component manufacture.
- Other high technology fields.

Towards the objective of speedy growth of electronics industries in the State, ELCOT promotes joint ventures companies and renders marketing assistance to support private electronic industries apart from establishing public sector manufacturing operations.

*Highlights of own ventures :*

During the year 1986-87, the Aluminium Electrolytic capacitors Unit at Hosur has achieved a break through in Rural and Development by developing Bipolar S-correction Capacitors for indigenous production. This import substitution product has helped to significantly improve the business and image of ELCOT. The sales turnover of various capacitors from this unit was Rs. 193 lakhs during 1986-87, an increase of 35 per cent over the sales turnover of Rs. 142 lakhs achieved during 1985-86.

Another public sector Unit, located at Madras, engaged in the manufacture of V.H.F. Land Mobile Wireless Communication System has successfully developed single Channel Duplex Communication System, Data Communication between Wireless Equipment and through Public Switched Telephone net-work. The total sales turnover of this unit was Rs. 107 lakhs in 1986-87, an increase of over 87 per cent from the sales turnover of Rs. 57 lakhs achieved during the year 1985-86.

Own units also include a Contracts Division which manufactures Custom Built Equipment for Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited, etc., and achieved a turnover of Rs. 46 lakhs in the current year. A digital Electronic Watch Unit which is diversifying into simple plastic watches ; and a marketing assistance scheme through which Quartz Analog Clocks, EMD Clocks and Security Systems are marketed.

*Joint Venture Units :*

In addition to its own units, for a speedy growth of electronics Industries with limited resources available with ELCOT, the company has gone in for the establishment of a number of projects as joint venture in association with private entrepreneurs to gain utilisation of Managerial, technical and financial resources available in the private sector.

As on 31st March 1987 ELCOT had 6 Joint Venture Companies in commercial production. The product range of these companies are Carbon Film Resistors (Messrs. Rukmini Electronics Limited, Madurai), Computer Software for export (Messrs. Advent Computer Services Limited, Madras), Black and White and Colour T.V. Receivers (Messrs. Sears ELCOT Limited, Madras), Power Electronics Equipments (Messrs. ELCOT Power Controls Limited, Madras) Medical Electronic Equipments (Messrs. Kody ELCOT Limited, Madras) and Micro Processor based instrumentation and Control Systems ( Messrs. Lambak ELCOT Limited, Madras).

During the year 1986-87, the computer software export increased to 113 per cent more than that of the previous year. During the second year of operation i.e. 1986-87, the net sales of power electronics equipment increased to 444 per cent more than the previous year's net sales. The sales turnover during 1986-87 is 26 per cent more than last year's net sales in respect of black and with and Colour T. V. manufacture. The carbon film resistor manufacturing company is yete

to break grounds in the stiff competitive resistor market. However, attempts are being made to associate major brand companies like Messrs. Kothari Electronics Limited, in marketing so as to effectively utilise the installed capacity. The companies for the manufacture of medical electronics equipments and micro-processor based instrumentation and control systems commenced production during the year 1986-87.

*Conclusion :*

The corporate sales turnover during the year 1986-87 has increased to Rs. 1,087 lakhs from Rs. 798 lakhs achieved during the year 1985-86. Four more joint venture companies for the manufacture of electronic push button telephone instruments, computer hardware and software, Loudspeaker components and components for Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors are scheduled to commence commercial production during the year 1987-88. Together with the expected growth of the existing units in production, it is expected that the Corporation is likely to achieve a sales turnover of Rs. 1,842 lakhs during the year 1987-88.

**TAMIL NADU ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY ((TEDA).**

The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) has taken up statewide programme relating to demonstration and extension of various new and renewable energy systems such as Solar Water Heating Systems, Solar Cookers, Photovoltaic Powered Street Lighting Units and Photovoltaic water pumping system, Windmills for power generation and Windmills for water pumping and installation of Community Biogas plants, etc.

*Solar Thermal :*

*Solar Water Heating System.*—So far, 115 numbers of SWHS of 3,97,175 litres per day capacity at a cost of Rs. 1.93 crores have been sanctioned. 62 numbers of SWHS of 3,38,150 litres per day capacity at a cost of Rs. 1.516 crores have been installed. 43 number of SWHS are under progress. Among the installed units, the biggest is at Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Mills at Erode. The system is delivering 48,000 litres per day 70° C and the hot water is used as pre-heating water for boiler and a considerable amount of fuel is saved (oil/coal). From the year 1986-87, several Hot Water Systems have been installed in Hostels, Lodges, and Industrial canteens for cooking and bathing purposes. Generally, users are satisfied with these systems.

*Domestic Solar Hot Water System (DSHWS).*—TEDA undertakes installation of domestic hot water system of 100 litres capacity in Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai districts. So far, 371 systems have been completed. The subsidy extended by Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) is 50 per cent of the cost per system or Rs. 3,000 whichever is less. The Tamil Nadu Government is extending a subsidy of 40 per cent out of the remaining 50 per cent or Rs. 1,500 whichever is less. Several domestic users have reported that the system installed is working satisfactorily and is very useful.

*Photovoltaic Street Lighting :*

During 1983-84, 5 tribal villages (2 in Salem and 3 in South Arcot in Kalrayan Hills) were electrified with 28 independent type solar panels.

During 1984-85, 15 tribal villages (9 in Salem and 6 in South Arcot) were electrified in Koppal, Yercaud and Kalrayan Hills with 104 independent type solar panels.

During 1985-86, 13 tribal villages (5 in South Arcot and 7 in Salem) were electrified with 105 independent type panels and one centralised scheme consisting of 10 street lights.

During 1986-87, 16 villages in South Arcot District and 69 hamlets (2 in Dharmapuri, 28 in Tutuchirappalli and 39 in Salem) were electrified. 20 street lighting units have also been supplied to the 4 hamlets in Fisherman Colony in Rameshwaram and Pamban areas.

*Photovoltaics Pumps :*

During 1984-85, 10 pumpsets were distributed to farmers at a subsidised rate in Thanjavur District. Twenty pumpsets received during 1986-87 from DNES are being distributed in various places in Tamil Nadu.

*Wind Energy Wind Mills for Power Generation :*

A wind farm at Tuticorin has been commissioned with effect from 18th January 1986. The power generated upto 15th December 1987 is 20,81,261 units. The Wind farm at Tuticorin is being expanded and the work is likely to be completed before 31st March 1988. The capacity

of the farms after expansion will be 1:1 MW. Under Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) two 90 KW Wind Turbines were allotted to Tamil Nadu and the same have been installed at Sultanpet in Coimbatore district, Puliyankulam of Katurirangapuram village in Nellai-Kattabomman district. These pilot projects are meant for collecting Wind Data on a realistic basis, with a view to assess the feasibility of deployment of large wind turbines for power generation in that area at a later date.

A wind farm of 15 x 90 KW is under erection at Kayathar in Chidambaranar district and is likely to be completed before March 1988.

*Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) :*

During 1986-87, the programme was introduced in Palani block in Anna district. The object of the scheme is to popularise energy saving devices such as installation of windmills for water pumping, installation of Community biogas plant, demonstration and sale of Solar cookers, distribution of Priagni metal stoves, distribution of Sujala foot valves, distribution of tropicultors (multi-purpose animal drawn tool carriers), distribution of mud chulhas. The energy saving devices are either given free of cost or at a subsidised rate to the beneficiaries in the IREP block. The scheme is proposed to be implemented for a period of three years in a block and the funds allotted per block are approximately Rs. 12.5 lakhs.

*General.*—The DNES, Government of India, New Delhi, has chosen Tamil Nadu for the following awards for exceptional performance in implementing the following programmes for the year 1986-87. :—

- (1) Utilisation of Wind Energy—Certificate of Appreciation—First Place.
- (2) Utilisation of Solar Thermal Energy—Second Place.

The awards were received by the Managing Director, TEDA from the Hon'ble Union Minister for Energy on 11th November 1987.

### TAMIL NADU SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRES.

In the G.O. Ms. No. 2464, dated 8th November 1982, Education, Science and Technology, the Government approved the formation of an autonomous society for the Science and Technology Centres in Tamil Nadu in the name and style of "Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres". The Government also approved the Memorandum of Association, the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of the Society.

In G.O. Ms. No. 182, Education, Science and Technology, dated 20th February 1984, the Government accorded administrative approval for the establishment of a modern Science Centre at Kottur, Madras, in the name and style of "Periyar Science and Technology Centre" at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.85 crores and adjacent to this Centre, a Planetarium at a cost of Rs. 1.59 crores. The entire cost of the Planetarium is donated by Thiru C. K. Birla, a leading industrialist of India. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 92, dated 28th September 1987 have accorded administrative approval for Phase I of the works amounting to Rs. 383.75 lakhs, After completing of I Phase the work relating to Phase II will be taken. 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 and thinking in the younger generation by encouraging curiosity and questioning processes, scientific and the natural environment to inculcate an ability to identify the problems and work towards an appropriate solution and to collect and disseminate on demand, information relating to Science and Technology.

The main Objectives of the Centre are —

1. To undertake scientific research in the areas of Science, Technology, Museology, Astronomy, Celestial Mechanics, Astro-Physics, Space Science, etc.
2. To establish, operate, promote, run, maintain and manage Science and Technology Centres engaged in advancement 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 methodologies 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 or assist research laboratories and experimental Centres for the scientific research leading to fulfilment of the objectives outlined in the foregoing sections.

6. To promote research in appropriate technology to assist in designing, developing and fabricating exhibits in Science and Technology and Astronomy.

To promote, develop and improve exchange of scientific knowledge as well as technical co-operation between other research Centres with similar interest and objectives.

On completion, the Periyar Science and Technology Centres will have the following sixteen galleries :—

1. Periyar's teachings on Science and Technology.
2. Transportation.
3. Physical Science.
4. Electronics and Communication.
5. Motive Power.
6. Pure Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry.
7. Cell, Population and Genetics.
8. Evolution and Ecology.
9. (a) Metallurgy.  
(b) Children's Gallery.
10. Energy.
11. Industry.
12. Health and Hygiene.
13. Environmental Pollution Control.
14. Mechanics and Measurement of time.
15. Space Science Education.
16. Computer Science Education.

The Periyar Gallery will be put 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.

#### Construction of Buildings :

1. *Forestry*.—Forestry is being developed in the rearside of the Centre, depicting the various species of forest trees. Recreation and Sports Centre has also been planned with the aid of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

2. *Library Books*.—About 600 books on Science and Technology subjects and Science Museums all over the world have been purchased and kept in the library of Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres for reference, for designing, modelling and fabricating of exhibits. Also, data books on Electronics have been purchased for making modern Micro Circuits for the development of exhibits. A good collection of books on Thanthai Periyar's life history and teachings have also been done for the fabrication of exhibits in the Periyar Gallery. Also, Magazines like *Science To-day*, *Computer To-day*, etc., are available in the library for reference. The cost of the books is approximately Rs. 55,000.

## TAMIL NADU STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

**General :**

The Council was established by a resolution of the Government on 31st March 1984. It is headed by Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah as its President nominated by the Chief Minister, and consists of 29 members drawn from the Universities, research organisations, departments of the State and Central Government public sector undertakings and financial institutions. The Council was set up with the following objectives :

1. To identify areas for the application of Science and Technology to the development needs, objectives and goals of Tamil Nadu, and in particular, to the prevailing conditions of backwardness, rural unemployment and poverty ;
2. To advise Government on the formulation of policies and measures including technical administrative and legal devices which will promote such application to identified needs, objectives and goals in particular to health, education and manpower utilisation with special emphasis on the development of human skills in the rural areas and in the slums, and which will promote the scientific management of the natural resources of the State ;
3. To promote effective co-ordination and to develop and foster communication and other links between centres of scientific and technological research, Government agencies, farms and industries so that promising research and development work is initiated, promoted and effectively deployed in agriculture, industry, in Government and elsewhere ;
4. To initiate, support and co-ordinate fundamental and applied research programmes in Universities. Tamil Nadu Academy of Sciences and other scientific, academic and professional bodies in areas identified to be specially suitable for the application of Science and Technology.
5. To prepare Science and Technology plans relevant to the development needs of the State and to integrate these plans with the Annual Plans of the State ;
6. To consider, and advise Government on such other matters are relevant to the application of Science and Technology to the problems of the State of Tamil Nadu.
7. To interact with the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Cabinet of the Government of India. :

During the year 1986-87 the Government of Tamil Nadu approved five projects sponsored earlier and released the grants for their implementation. The highlight of the other activities include the organisation of meetings between the research scientists and field practioners with a view to identifying the S. and T. in puts that may be needed for solving the operational problems.

The promotion/development of a " research culture " among the young scientists has been engaging the attention of the State Council for sometime. It was realised that while schemes exist at the national level to provide incentives to young scientists, at the State level the situation deserves further appreciation and support.

## PART I.

(a) Research projects taken up for implementation during the year and the progress made so far :

The Government of Tamil Nadu were pleased to approve the implementation of the following five projects/studies during 1986-87 and have released a grant of Rs. 4.68 lakhs on 21st November 1986 for the purpose :

	<i>Amount of grant.</i> (RS. IN LAKHS.)
(i) Strategies to arrest phenomenon of dropouts in Primary Schools .. ..	1.00
(ii) Information on the effects of the nutritious noon-meal programme .. ..	0.80
(iii) Evaluation of Technical Education :	
Quality of Technical personnel and acceptability to employees .. ..	1.20
(iv) Communication of Technology to rural women through screen printing.	1.43
(v) Training on Computer Oriented data analysis for the Social Sciences .. ..	0.25
Total .. ..	<u>4.68</u>

The first three projects were recommended by the Panel on Educational Research and Training and other two by the panel on Social Sciences.

The projects have been taken up for implementation and a report on their progress follows :

(i) *Strategies to arrest phenomenon of dropouts in Primary Schools :*

The project is being implemented by the Bharathiar School of Management and Entrepreneur Development, Coimbatore with Dr. K. Ramakrishnan as the Project Director.

An amount of Rs. 50,000 has been released as the first instalment of the project grant, out of the total of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year.

Preliminary phases of the study such as literature survey and recruitment of research personnel have started. The University has advertised for the recruitment of a research officer. At present, the services of research assistants are being utilised on an adhoc basis pending the appointment of personnel on long-term basis.

(ii) *Information on the effects of the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme :*

The project is being implemented by the Madurai—Kamaraj University, Madurai with Dr. (Mrs.) J. K. Pillai, Professor of Education and Director of the Institute of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, as the Chief Investigator.

A grant of Rs. 40,000 has been released as the first instalment of a total of Rs. 0.60 lakh for one year.

A research assistant has been appointed. Collection of data on enrolment and retention of school children in the villages of the district of Madurai has commenced. This is to be used as the base-data for year 1986-87 and data for 1987-88 are to be collected during the next academic year. Preparation for achievement tests has also started.

(iii) *Evaluation of Technical Education : Quality of Technical Personnel and acceptability to employees :*

The author of the proposal, Mrs. J. Indiresan has since left IIT, Madras. The Department of Humanities and Social Sciences is taking up the project. The first instalment of the grant (Rs. 0.60 lakh) is being released.

(iv) *Communication of Technology to rural women through Screen Printing :*

This project proposal is to be implemented by the AMMC Research Centre, Taramani, Madras-113, with Dr. C. V. Seshadri, Director as the Co-ordinator.

An amount of Rs. 70,000 has been released.

(v) *Training on Computer Oriented Data Analysis for the Social Sciences :*

This project is to be implemented by the Department of Statistics, University of Madras, Madras with Dr. P. K. Ponnuswamy, Professor and Head of the Department as the Co-ordinator.

A grant of Rs. 12,500 has been released for the first training programme.

It is understood from the Co-ordinator that the programme is planned to be conducted during April 1987.

(vi) *Directory of Research Activities in Universities in Tamil Nadu—Compilation of—Progress :*

The Council had requested the Anna University, Madras and the Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli to compile a directory of research activities in the Universities of Tamil Nadu in the areas of Engineering Sciences/Social Sciences respectively.

Grants of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000 were released to Anna University and Bharathidasan University respectively for this purpose.

(b) *Programme of Research Scientists—Field scientific/engineering practitioners meetings/ seminars ; Recommendation made and follow up action ;*

*Research Scientists—Field Practitioners Meetings :*

As mentioned earlier, this activity has been organised to appraise the research scientists of the problems faced by the practitioners and also to acquaint the practitioners of the findings of the research being undertaken in our Universities/academic institutions. The recommendations made are taken up for action with the concerned agencies.

Five meetings were held during the year under report including the one arranged at the specific request of the Education, Science and Technology Department of the Government. The themes of the discussions and the dates are :

- |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Energy .. .. .                | 7th October 1986.   |
| (ii) Roads and Transport .. .. .  | 14th October 1986.  |
| (iii) Animal Husbandry .. .. .    | 6th February 1987.  |
| (iv) Rural Housing .. .. .        | 25th February 1987. |
| (v) Drinking Water Supply .. .. . | 18th March 1987.    |

The report on these is given below :

(i) *Energy*.—At the invitation of the Education, Science and Technology Department of the Government, the Council organised a meeting of the Energy Scientists and officials of the Government Departments on 7th October 1986 to discuss the "Energy Scene in Tamil Nadu". The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Science and Technology, Thiru K. Rajaram and attended by 18 participants including the President of the Council Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, and drawn from the academic institutions, industries and voluntary agencies.

Thiru Oza, Second Secretary, mentioned that meeting has been convened to find out what the scientists can do for the Society rather than to advise the Government on what it should do.

Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah in his address, requested the participants to estimate the gap between the demand and supply of energy in Tamil Nadu and to come out with specific schemes indicating in what way they can contribute to bridge the gap. He pointed out that the scientists in some of the Universities in Tamil Nadu are already engaged in this type of work and requested them to inform the Government of the results of their research so that it could be utilised in a fruitful manner to meet the ever increasing demand for energy in the years to come.

Dr. S. Krishnaswamy, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai Kamaraj University, informed that the University has set up a biomass research centre—the second of its kind in the country and has tested nearly 400 species of trees suitable for semi-arid zones which could provide a good yield and which are suitable for propagation. Genetic combing is being tried out. The University has set apart an area for growing of trees specifically to meet the demand of firewood in Madurai, which was of the order of 300 tonnes per day. This he said, will, hopefully, prevent the indiscriminate felling of trees around the city. He added that the Department of Environment has suggested to the University, the establishment of a separate Institute for Tree Genetics utilising the latest advances in bio-technology. It was suggested by Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah that the University may identify trees suitable for the different ecological regions in the State so that the idea could be extended to other districts as well.

Thiru K. S. Sriram, past Chairman of the Confederation of Engineering Industry referred to the need for conservation of energy and suggested that loans at low interest rates be extended for purchase and installation of equipments for energy conservation. He pleaded for the formulation of a long term energy policy for the State similar to the one the Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted. The Confederation, he said, will prepare an action plan for this purpose. He suggested that the recent find of natural gas in the Cauvery Basin may be utilised for setting up a 30 to 50 MW Plant. He referred to the recent trend in the industry to switch over from coal to oil as the calorific value of the coal was found to be low. He pleaded for the exemption from sales tax on diesel oil used for the captive generating plants set up by the private industries.

Dr. Adiseshiah suggested that the Confederation could advise the Engineering Industries to use the natural gas struck at Thanjavur for generation of electricity and to bank it with the T.N.E.B. in addition to providing advise on methods of energy conservation.

Dr. N. V. C. Swamy of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, referred to the work done at IIT, Madras in the utilisation of solar energy for refrigeration purposes to preserve food products and also to the utilisation of wind energy. He pleaded for the setting up of a task force to draw up a wind energy map for Tamil Nadu and for conducting detailed investigations for exploitation of wind energy.

Dr. T. R. Jagadeesan of Anna University referred to the work done in the University, particularly energy modelling for the whole country. He said that such a modelling could be taken up by the University also for Tamil Nadu which would be useful in evolving a long term energy policy.

Thirumathi Sharada Venkataraman of Women's Indian Association referred to the work done by her organisation in introducing improved varieties of chulhas and offered to continue the propagation of this concept which will reduce the consumption of fire wood by 30 to 50 per cent.

Dr. R. Vasudevan of Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli offered the services of the organisation to advise the industry on more efficient use of coal by employing such methods as fluidised bed combustion and invited the representatives of industries to visit the Bharatnivasan School of Energy at Tiruchirappalli to get first hand information on energy conservation projects undertaken by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

(ii) *Roads and Transport in Tamil Nadu.*—The meeting presided over by the President Dr. Malcom S. Adiseshiah was attended by 14 participants drawn from the Anna University, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Highways Research Station, Highways Department, Scientists engaged in research on roads and transportation, officers of the Police Traffic department, Transport Corporations, and the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

The following recommendations were made at the meeting :—

1. About Rs. 2,500 crores have been invested in the Nationalised Transportation System—There have been losses amounting to Rs. 750 crores. Buses ply for 180 to 300 km. per day per bus at an efficiency of 60 per cent to 90 per cent.

A scientific study for the optimal utilisation of the existing transportation facilities and assets is to be undertaken and a model identified to minimise the losses in the absence of generation of profit.

2. Tamil Nadu has a multi-corporation nationalised transportation system whereas all the others have a single transport corporation. There is no concrete evidence to find out which system is better operationally/commercially.

A study may be undertaken to critically evaluate the operation of the multi-corporation system vis-a-vis a unitary system.

3. At present the transport vehicles are not designed as a "total system" to produce optimal performance. The body, engine, chassis are designed individually and assembled as a unit in a hybrid manner.

It is desirable that an integrated design to suit the conditions of roads and usage be developed utilising the services of a research organisation/University department.

4. It is desirable that vehicles be designed for optional fuel consumption with available materials. Research in this area is called for.

5. Computerisation on the operational side of the transport system is recommended. Software packages designed abroad are available for this purpose ; but these are not found suitable for Indian conditions ; Industry—Institute collaboration is recommended for this purpose.

6. There are no ring roads in Madras as in other cities like New Delhi. It is recommended that a suitable road network similar to the Delhi pattern be evolved to improve the flow of traffic and also to increase the capacity ; the widening of the existing narrow bridges may also be considered while formulating the road network.

7. Driver education/training calls for more attention. The transport Corporations have set up 15 driver training centres. There is a need to set up more such training schools both for initial training and for refresher training.

8. As the number of two and three wheelers has increased considerably and is likely to increase further in the near future, research on traffic management of two and three wheelers may be undertaken.

9. Identification of well designed parking lots may be undertaken.

10. Truck terminals should be constructed outside the city limits after conducting a study of the number and type of vehicles entering the city from various directions.

11. While some of the pedestrian subways are used, there are a few which are rarely used. A study may be undertaken to identify the reasons ; the existing facilities for pedestrians call for improvement.

12. Traffic training for Police officials should be periodically updated offering refresher courses.

13. A Scientific study of the structure of bus tariff is called for.

At the end of the discussions it was agreed

(a) that any of the participants who wishes to develop research in the areas listed above either individually or in co-operation with other organisations may send proposals to the State Council for Science and Technology for financial assistance.

(b) that the Transport Corporations/Madras Metropolitan Development Authority be requested to make available to the Universities/IIT copies of their technical reports and in turn the Universities/IIT may also spare copies of their technical reports to the transport corporations/Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

(c) that Data base be established by user organisations so as to enable research scientists to have easy access to such data.

(d) A list of research topics/these undertaken by the Universities/IIT may be furnished to the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and transport undertakings for their use.

(iii) *Animal Husbandry*.—The discussions were held on the forenoon of 6th February 1987 with Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah in the Chair.

On the side of the Research Scientists, a team of 16 faculty members from the different departments of the Veterinary College of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madras led by the Dean, Dr. P. Kothandaraman, participated.

Thiru Karuppan, Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, Dr. D. Ebenezer, Rinderpest Officer, Animal Husbandry Department of the Government, Director (Animal Health) from Tiruchirappalli and Assistant Director (Animal Health) Animal Disease Intelligence Unit, Coimbatore took part representing the field practitioners.

The conclusions arrived at after the discussions are summarised below :

1. There exists a need for formulating a Comprehensive Animal Husbandry Policy for the State.

The Veterinary College, Madras will send a draft policy to the Directorate of Animal Husbandry for consideration of the Government.

2. There exists a need for maintenance of records on livestock covering data on such factors as the number of animals, the health status of the animals, their reproductive cycle, nutrient and feed resources.

At the farm level, people should be trained to maintain such records.

3. The diagnostic procedures need improvement. In this connection it was recommended that—

(a) the department of Animal Disease Investigation Centre, Veterinary College, Madras be developed as the State Centre for Research providing additional resources ;

(b) the Veterinary College be requested to produce the required number of diagnostic kits for use by the field workers.

4. (a) Norms should be laid down for identification of barrenness based on the research findings.

(b) Methods should be evolved for combating/overcoming barrenness and to increase fertility in animals and for transforming the barren animals to reproduce.

5. The Veterinary College, Madras be requested to assist in developing/enriching fallow lands for fodder and animal feed production.

6. There exists a need to increase both qualitatively and quantitatively, the livestock in general and mutton sheep in particular. The development of use of briber rabbits needs encouragement.
7. Design and development of instruments and equipment for meeting the local requirements in Animal Husbandry needs to be undertaken.
8. Extension services in the area of animal husbandry need strengthening.

(iv) *Rural Housing*.—The discussions were held on the forenoon of 25th February 1987. Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, President chaired the session.

The Research Scientists who participated included: Dr. P. Purushothaman, Professor, A. N. Seagupta and Mr. M. A. Slings by all from the Anna University.

Thiru K. Dharmarajan, I.A.S., commissioner and Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development, Thiru M. Kanagasabapathy, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department, Thiru V. Chellaraj, Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Housing Board represented the field practitioners.

After discussions the following conclusions were arrived at :—

- (i) Housing is part of the development of rural areas and not an independent problem.
- (ii) The construction of tenements be discouraged ; In exceptional cases construction of at most 2 storeyed houses be permitted ;
- (iii) The Government of Tamil Nadu be addressed for developing a cadre of rural engineers/Architects ;
- (iv) The kind of educational reforms to be made in relation to the development of a cadre of rural engineers should be identified ;
- (v) When the Government starts any construction programme every year, the expertise and resources available in the engineering colleges and schools of architecture should be fully utilised ;
- (vi) The following topics require further research :—
  - (a) the optimal space required for a house hold of 5 members ;
  - (b) the mix of construction materials needed for the upgradation of existing houses/ dwelling units to be identified.
  - (c) Sanitation for rural houses.
  - (d) effect of housing on the development/rural economy and the individual (in Tamil Nadu).

(v) *Drinking water supply*.—The session was held on 18th March 1987 with Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah in the chair.

The following invitees took part in the discussions :—

Prof. A. Mohanakrishnan, Chief Engineer, (Retired) Public Works Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Thiru S. Daivamani, Engineering Director, Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

Thiru S. Sellappan, Deputy Chief Engineer (R.), Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Dr. H. Raman, Professor and Head of Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

Dr. K. Elango, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, and

Prof. V. Ananda Rao, Member Secretary.

The conclusions arrived at and the recommendations are summarised below :

(i) (a) The Council for Science and Technology should recommend to the Government the enactment of legislation on the tapping and utilisation of ground water. The legislation may be made applicable to begin with to areas in and around the city of Madras and gradually extended to other blocks/districts in the State. The legislation is also to specify the allocation of water tapping to different users, priority being given to water supply for drinking, irrigation, industrial use and other uses, in that order.

(b) A co-ordinating authority is to be created comprising professionals and administrators to advise the Government and oversee the implementation of the law.

(c) A data bank needs to be developed for all the water resources, block by block. The data bank may be located in the Water Institute at Taramani. The bank will provide comprehensive information on the potential, and utilisation of both surface and ground water resources in the State.

(ii) Both Research Scientists and Practitioners are to work together to establish block by block, limits on the tapping and use of ground water. This information should be disseminated to the ultimate users, namely, agriculturists as an extensive activity of the department of Agriculture and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

(iii) Research work on the siting of percolation ponds has to be supported and the State Council to take up the matter with the Government.

(iv) Modern methods of irrigation are to be adopted and the resulting saving in water to be utilised for drinking purposes.

(v) The per capita water resources are as under.

All India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14 mc.ft.
Karnakata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.12 mc. ft.
Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03 mc. ft.

(vi) *Convention of Entrepreneurship Development Trainees.*—At the request of the Department of Electronics, Science and Technology of the Government Zonal convention of the Entrepreneurship Development Programme train was organised on 22 January 1987. The convention was presided over by the President of the Council, Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah. Thiru M. B. Pranesh, commissioner and Secretary to Government, Electronics, Science and Technology Department, Major R. Thiagarajan, Joint Adviser, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Thiru M.G. Balasubramaniam participated in the programme together with representatives from financial institutions, E.D.P. training institutions, departments of Government and Academic institutions/Universities.

Thirty-two trainees responded to the invitation. They were trained at the E.D.P. Camps in Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli organised by the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India in association with the E.D.I.I., Ahmedabad, and CODISSIA, Coimbatore.

The sessions included presentations by training Institutes, financial institutes and Government departments and presentation of experiences, difficulties, suggestions by the trainees.

The recommendations made at the conventions are summarised below :

(i) Commercial Banks to be requested to consider sympathetically the cases of technical entrepreneurs who apply for loans to set up assembly type of ventures without insisting on possession of plant and machinery that is, absence of plant and machinery in a new venture involving assembling of components to produce a sub-assembly or a system should not stand in the way of sanction of loan to science and technology entrepreneurs.

(ii) Where an element of innovation is introduced by technical entrepreneurs the concerned financial institutions may be requested to provide appropriate financial support ;

(iii) E.D. Training programmes should be organised in a manner that the preparatory and operational phases are distinctly demarcated.

(iv) Panchayat and Local Libraries may be equipped with books and reference material on industries.

(v) An association of EDP trainees be formed to exchange ideas and discuss problems of mutual interest.

(vi) For the technical entrepreneurs the Material—Technology Brand (MTB) programme of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation may be suitably modified such that it falls within the purview of the Prime Minister's self employment programme.

(vii) For providing new opportunities in Electronics Industries, user/industry interaction meetings be organised particularly with ISRO/CDOT/BEL and entrepreneurs.



Activities relating to liaison work with State Government departments, Central Government departments for promotion of S. & T. activities.

(i) *Diffusion of information received from Central Government Departments.*—Information received by the Council on such subjects as inviting research proposals, assistance for organising workshops/seminars/foreign travel/training camp, assistance for S. & T. training for Handicapped persons and those belonging to the weaker sections, etc., is being communicated to all concerned promptly to enable them to act in time, if they so desire.

So far such information has been received from the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Electronics and other technical Ministries of the Government of India.

(ii) *Proposals for holding seminars/workshops and for research grant.*—Proposals involving large financial outlays and those which the Council is not in a position to assist are sent to the concerned funding agencies for possible assistance.

A proposal received from the Department of Analytical Chemistry, University of Madras for the conduct of a workshop was forwarded to the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

The proposal has been approved by the Government of India. Similarly proposals for holding of Entrepreneurship Awareness camps of 3 days duration received from the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet and for the setting up of an Entrepreneurship Development Cell at Anna University have been recommended for financial assistance by the NSTEDB, DST, GOI.

The proposal received from Anna University for the establishment of a Centre for Entrepreneurship Development has been recommended for consideration by the NSTEDB and it is understood that it is likely to be sanctioned.

(iii) *National Science Day.*—The Department of Science and Technology, Government of India had requested that the Council may extend its co-operation in the celebration of the National Science Day on 28th February 1987. The Government of Tamil Nadu were informed of this and as the Government had also received a similar request from the Union Minister of State for Science and Technology, the celebrations were organised at the Government level.

#### ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WING.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce has set up exclusive Estates for Electronics and offer certain incentives, with the result at the end of 1976, 156 S.S.I. Electronic Industries came into existence producing items like Television, Car Radio, Tape Recorders, Process Control Instruments, Bio-Medical and Analytical instruments, power source and supplies. The annual turn-over of the items registered a steady increase from around Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1970 to Rs. 3.00 crores by 1975-76. By 1983, number of units increased to 280 with an annual production of Rs. 43.5 crores. At the end of 1987, number of units producing Electronic goods increased to 829 with an annual turn-over of Rs. 130.00 crores. Large and medium scale sector in the State contributed Rs. 220.00 crores during the same period. Thus, the total production of Electronic goods in Tamil Nadu at the end of 1987 registered Rs. 350.00 crores.

#### *Infra-structural facilities :*

1. *Industrial Estates.*—Industrial Estates exclusively for electrical electronic and allied industries have been set up at seven places. In Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Instronic Estate, 104 sheds have been constructed and allotted. Besides this Estate, the Department has also formed a developed plot estate in Perungudi in an area of 106 acres, 174 plots have already been allotted to industrialists and many units are coming up. Since the demand for these plots outstripped the availability and as there is growing enthusiasm for starting new electronic industries around Madras City.

Five other Estates at Kakkalur, Hosur, Trichy, Madurai and Coimbatore housed 34 Industrial sheds provided by the Government and another 40 sheds constructed by the allottees on the Developed plots. All the working Industrial units in these Estates provide employment to about 5,000 persons.

*Details of exclusive Industrial Estate for Electrical and Electronics.*

Serial number.	Location.	Sheds.			Plots.		
		Planned.	Constructed.	Occupied.	Planned.	Developed	Occupied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Dr. V. S. I. Estate, Madras-41 .. ..	104	104	104	..	..	..
2	Perungudi, Madras-96 ..	..	..	..	174	174	174
3	Kakkalur .. ..	20	14	13	44	44	21
4	Hosur .. ..	12	12	12	22	20	20
5	Thichrapalli .. ..	12	8	8	65	65	40
6	Madurai .. ..	..	..	..	104	101	41
7	Coimbatore .. ..	..	..	..	24	24	24

*Expansion of the Existing Estates*

Hosur and Coimbatore — Land acquisition is under progress.

*Test and Development facilities :*

The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur and the Electronics Test and Development Centre at Adyar provide a wide range of testing and product development facilities for the number of Electrical and Electronic Industries in the State. Besides Electronics Test and Development Centre also provides, Environmental Testing and servicing of life saving equipment like ECC, EEG, Diathermy, Defibrillator, Ultrasonic Foetus Monitor Calorimeters, PH meters, etc.

The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur has been recognised by the Bureau of Indian Standards, Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, Ministry of Railways for Electrical items falling under I.S. Specification. The laboratory also act as quality consultant to the Government Department in the matter of purchase of Electrical goods.

The Electronics Test and Development Centre, Adyar Provides facilities for Calibration of voltmeters, ammeters and wattmeters, product development facilities for proto type equipments, Environmental Testing as per Indian Standards, British Standards, IES, JSS specifications. This centre also undertakes repairing and servicing of sophisticated life saving latest Electronic Equipment from various Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu.

Basic measuring and testing facilities are also available at Hosur and Madurai.

*Data Bank and Information Centre, Madras-41*

This centre provides comprehensive package of basic information and guidance to the needy entrepreneurs propose to start new electronic units. This package includes—

1. Guidelines on Government policy and procedures with respect to approval of production programme. Import of capital goods, raw materials and components Infrastructural facilities, special incentives, etc.
2. Technical Information on products demand, technical knowhow and transfer of technology.
3. Financial Assistant scheme available from various institutions.
4. Ready made brief project reports on selected products.
5. This centre is equipped with computer system to get fast information.

This centre developed a very good Technical Library for the use of entrepreneurs and other public. More than 1,020 books and 35 indigeneous and foreign journals, buyers guide relating to electrical, electronic, consumer electronics and computer engineering fields are available for references. This library is attracting increasing number of visitors.

*Quality Control Centre, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.*

This is a new centre now functioning from Electronics Test and Development Centre, Madras-4 acts as quality control agency for house hold Electrical Appliances Act 1981.

The staff will undertake surprise inspection to the premises of manufacturers/dealers/stockists and examine as to whether the quality of the products covered under order, are in conformity with the relevant standards.

During the year 1987-88 (i.e. up to November 1987) the following achievements have been made :—

1. Number of existing units manufacturing Household Electrical appliances identified .. .. .	90
2. Number of units have been issued manufacturers certificates .. ..	56
3. Number of dealers/traders registered .. .. .	1,662
4. Number of samples collected from manufacturers for testing .. ..	7
5. Number of samples collected from dealers for testing .. .. .	599
6. Number of samples tested as per Quality Control Order 1981 of Government of India .. .. .	227

*Electronic Raw Materials Spares Depot, Madras-41.*

This is a new centre which provide scarce Electronics Spares to all entrepreneurs manufacturers of Electronic goods. The centre has been converted as a service co-operative with active co-operation of Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation.

*Common Facility Centre, Coimbatore.*

This is a new testing centre just started like *Electronic Test and Development Centre* and it provides Electrical and Electronic products testing and certify for the quality assurance.

The unit is going to function in few months for the benefit of Industries at Coimbatore and adjacent places.

*Product Development and Training Centre, Tiruchirappalli*

This is a new centre situated in Tiruchirappalli to develop new Electronic products and already started providing training for the prospective entrepreneurs availing R.A.P. funds.

*Electro-Medical Equipment Centres.*

The Department is running service centres for Electro-Medical Equipment at Guindy, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. These laboratories are equipped with certain sophisticated equipments for conducting test and to rectify the defects in the equipments being used by the Government hospitals in the State and Government institutions in their vicinity. These centre are undertaking the repairing and servicing of medical electronic equipments of hospitals in their respective regions.

During the year 1987-88, the EME centres have done the servicing of equipments as follows :—

	<i>Units.</i>	<i>Number of equipments serviced.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
			RS.
EME Centre, Guindy .. .. .		1,012	3,23,530
EME Centre, Thanjavur .. .. .		1,375	3,73,412
EME Centre, Madurai .. .. .		1,028	1,47,302
EME Centre, Coimbatore .. .. .		819	2,51,887

The following schemes sanctioned during 1986-87 are under various stage of implementation :—

**PART II SCHEME 1986-87.**

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the scheme.</i>
1	Expansion of functional Industrial Estates for Electrical and Electronics Instruments at Coimbatore.
2	Expansion of functional Industrial Estates for Electrical and Electronics Instruments at Hosur.
3	Training of Officers and Technical Staff at ETDC, Bangalore, etc.
4	Upgradation of Common Facility Centre, Hosur.

**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 of IRS during the year 1986-87 are presented in the succeeding paragraphs.

1. *Imparting training in Remote Sensing Applications to the Officers of the user departments—*  
The following familiarisation/exposure, on the job training courses were conducted during the year 1986-87 :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Course.</i>	<i>Participating departments.</i>	<i>Number of participants.</i>	<i>Period of training.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Digital Analysis of Remotely Sensed Data.	(a) Department of Agricultural Engineering. (b) Anna University.	5	9th July 1986 to 18th July 1986.
2	Aerial photo-interpretation on the job training for updating Taluk Maps.	Survey and Land Records.	3	18th August 1986 to 5th September 1986.
3	Aerial photo Interpretation on the job training for updating Taluk Maps.	Do.	3	22nd September 1986 to 10th October 1986.
4	Aerial photo Interpretation on the job training for updating Taluk Maps.	Do.	4	10th March 1987 to 31st March 1987.

Up to the year 1986-87, the IRS has trained 94 personnel in Remote Sensing Applications.

2. *Data products.*—The IRS is systematically procuring the input materials such as toposheets, Aerial photographs and satellite data products pertaining to whole of Tamil Nadu State from Survey of India (SOI) and Department of Space (DOS), Government of India. The aerial photographs pertaining to the districts of Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Pudukkottai, V. O. Chidambaranar, Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Madurai and South Arcot were procured during the year 1986-87. Similarly Satellite data were also procured for the districts of North Arcot, Salem Dharmapuri, Tiruchitappalli, Madurai, Anna, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Pudukkottai during 1986-87. A strong data bank is being developed to assist user departments for their reference while formulating welfare schemes in the State.

3. *Consultancy Projects.*—During the year under report the following Consultancy Projects were taken up and completed:—

(a) Delineation and codification of watersheds of western ghats area of Tamil Nadu region. Reports for Tirunelveli, Kamarajar, Madurai, Anna, Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts were submitted to Government.

(b) Based on the guidelines issued by the National Wasteland Development Board, Wasteland mapping has been completed for Dharmapuri and Salem districts in the first phase.

These two projects are noteworthy in view of the National recognition of IRS.

4. *Assistance to user departments in the production oriented field problems.*—(a) on the job training and expertise were offered to the staff of the Survey and Land Records department to update the village maps in two taluks, viz. Gingee and Wandiwash.

(b) The facilities were extended to the Agricultural Engineering department for Computer classification of data and cartographic enhancement of thematic maps for their Remote Sensing Application Projects.

(c) The equipments and expertise were made available to the Agricultural department for soil mapping.

5. *Academic support.*—The IRS is extending academic support to the M.Tech. programme in Remote Sensing conducted by Anna University in offering elective subject on Remote sensing Applications to various natural resources. The scientists are also guiding the M.Tech. Scholars in their project works. Preference is given to the deserving State Government officers for admission to the P.G. course by allotting each year about 50 per cent of seats out of the total sanctioned strength of ten seats.

6. *Equipments.*—The various instruments available in the IRS are being fully utilised for application projects and for training of personnel. It is worth mentioning here that with the acquisition of the Advanced Image Processing system (VAX-11/780), procured from State funds and Computer-aided photogrammetric Stereoplotters, donated by FRG under bilateral Indo-German agreement, the IRS will be leading in the country to have such infrastructural facilities.

7. *Quality improvement programme for IRS personnel.*—The FRG is offering technical assistance for the promotion of IRS and under this programme, the IRS has received the following instruments in the first phase :

- (1) Planicomp Stereoplotter.
- (2) Planicart.
- (3) ELTA-3 (Electronic Distance Measuring Instrument).

Four Scientists were trained in FRG on the operation and maintenance of the equipment, besides the Director's visit to the various educational and training Centres in FRG. A long term expert from FRG is with Institute of Remote Sensing for three years to advise the IRS in matters relating to training, project formulation and implementation. It was envisaged in the first phase of 4 years to develop the infrastructural facilities. However, the IRS has drawn up programmes to cater to the urgent needs of user departments in training and Consultancy projects in the initial developmental period and achieved its targets. The Government of India is continuously assisting the Institute by providing funds for Research and Development Projects in Remote Sensing and academic activities. The Institute is to become fully operational during the second half of Seventh Plan period.

## CHAPTER VII.

## EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

## EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

*Admission of candidates in Industrial Training Institutes :*

During the year under report two new Industrial Training Institutes at Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri have been started. Admission of candidates for 42 Industrial Training Institutes were made during this year. The total intake during August 1986 session is 9,344. The Andaman-Nickobar Administration requested for the allotment of seats to their candidates. After getting orders of Government 35 candidates were admitted in City Industrial Training Institutes in various Trades.

*Evening Class for Industrial Workers—*

This scheme is implemented in seven Industrial Training Institutes in the State. During the year 880 candidates were admitted in the Industrial Training Institutes under the scheme.

838 candidates were Trade Tested during August 1986 and 483 candidates came out successful in the test.

*Affiliation to Private Industrial Training Institutes to N.C.V.T. :*

Till 1985, 58 Private Industrial Training Institutes were affiliated to NCVT. At the end of 1986, 67 Industrial Training Institutes were permanently affiliated to NCVT. In addition to this, the candidates of 24 Industrial Training Institutes were permitted to take up the Trade Test, pending affiliation to NCVT.

*State Special Scheme—*

This scheme is implemented in four Industrial Training Institutes, viz., Pettai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. Admission has not been made during August 1986. 66 candidates were Trade Tested during 1986 under this scheme.

*All-India Trade Test—*

Every year during the month of July the All-India Trade Test is conducted in the ITIs/Affiliated institutions. During July 1986, it was conducted in 42 ITIs and 96 affiliated institutions in 30 Engineering and 12 Non-Engineering trades under the aegis of the National Council for Vocational Trades.

The Centralised Evaluation was conducted for written, subjects during July 1986 by the Regional Deputy Directors at ITI, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Guindy, Madurai and Tirunelveli. 12,340 trainees have appeared in the Trade Test held in July 1986 of which 10,820 have passed. The percentage of pass was 88 per cent. From April 1986 to March 1987 About 4,869 NTCs have been countersigned and issued to the Principals of ITIs/Affiliated Institutions.

The Supplementary Trade Test is conducted during January every year for the failed candidates. During January 1987, 1,982 trainees have appeared for the Supplementary Trade Test out of which 1,031 candidates have failed and 951 candidates came out successful in the Trade Test. The centralised evaluation for the Supplementary Trade Test 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 in January 1987, in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades in selected ITIs. Advertisement calling for applications were published in leading dailies on 26th and 28th September 1986. Permission was given to the candidates who possess a minimum of three years in practical experience as a regular worker in a recognised workshop/factory or institution registered under the Factories Act/Apprentices Act. As for the orders of the Director (Training) New Delhi, the examination fees collected for the All-India Trade Test from in 1983 is as follows :

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. ITI Trainees (2 years duration) .. .. . | Rs. 10 First Year.  |
|  | Rs. 15 Second Year. |
| 2. Supplementary candidates .. .. .        | Rs. 20              |
| 3. Private candidates .. .. .              | Rs. 40              |

From February 1984 onwards the number of attempts for Supplementary Trade Test was raised from 3 to 6.

**State Skills Competition and All-India Skills Competition—**

The State Skills Competition and All-India Skills Competition have been conducted during November 1986/December 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 Tailoring
10. Carpenter
11. Wireman
12. Sheet Metal Worker.

The 23rd All-India Skills Competition took place during December 1986. The best trainees only in the first 9 trades were selected to participate in the All-India Skills Competition.

The best trainees and the instructional staff responsible for training the trainees in the state level as well as All-India level competition are awarded cash incentive as per rules.

**I. Starting of new ITI at Dharmapuri.**—Government in their order No. 174, dated 1st July 1986, Employment Services Department have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs. 3,25,000 towards the purchase of tools and equipments for ITI, Dharmapuri including furniture. Orders have been placed for the purchase of all essential tools and equipments to the value of Rs. 2.96 lakhs in this year.

**II. Starting of new ITI at Ramanathapuram.**—Government in their order No. 175, Employment Services Department, dated 1st July 1986 have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs. 3.71 lakhs towards the purchase of tools, equipments and furniture for ITI, Ramanathapuram. So far orders have been placed with the firm to the value of Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

**STARTING OF MINI INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE AT SANKARAPURAM FOR THE WELFARE OF TRIBAL PEOPLE.**

Government in their order No. 2511, dated 23rd September 1986, Social Welfare Department, have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs. 6.84 lakhs for the purchase of tools and equipments including furniture for ITI, Sankarapuram. So far, purchase orders have been placed with the firm to the value of Rs. 3.68 lakhs and the balance will be utilised in 1987-88.

**Apprenticeship Training Scheme :**

The Apprentices Act, 1961, was enacted by Parliament in December 1961. Under this Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the apprentices are given training in 134 designated trades in various industries. Related Instruction Classes were conducted for apprentices under Apprentices Act in 14 institutes/related instruction centres in this State.

The position of the apprentices as on 30th September 1986 was as follows :

Name of the scheme.	Number of assigned.	Number of apprentices on roll.	Establishment.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Apprenticeship Training Scheme ..	13,700	12,470	1,650	91

Trade Test was conducted under Apprenticeship Training Scheme during the period of the report in April 1986 and November 1986.

The number of apprentices who attended the trade test and passed is furnished below :—

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Number appeared.</i>	<i>Number passed.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
April 1986 .. .. .	3,439	2,503	72.7
November 1986 .. .. .	3,101	2,351	75.8

*Private Aided Industrial Schools :*

During the year 1986-87 recognition has been accorded to 26 new Industrial Schools by this Department. In July 1986 session 6,238 students were admitted for training. In June 1986 3,026 trainees have appeared for the Common Examination and 2,387 trainees have come out successful.

During 1986-87 recognition has also been given to 85 Computer Centres for the conduct of short term courses such as Basic, Cobol, Fortran, etc.

*Training of Rural Youths of Self Employment in Industrial Training Institutes (TRYSEM) :*

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from September 1979. This scheme aims at upgrading and updating the skill of young rural Craftsmen in order to enable them to do their jobs in a more efficient and accurate manner. It also aims at retaining skilled man power to urban areas. Candidates belonging to the 'Target Group' consisting of small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, agricultural labourers and people below poverty line are selected for this training. Training is conducted in 29 Industrial Training Institutes in 20 Crafts ranging from six months to one year. Candidates up to the age of 35 who are able to read and write in their mother tongue are admitted for this course. During training candidates are awarded with a stipend ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 per mensem. A tool kit costing up to Rs. 500 is given at free of cost. An identity Card is issued to those who have successfully completed this training course. So far 16,675 candidates were trained and 923 candidates are now undergoing training. Candidates selected by the Task Force are given financial assistance through Banks for setting up their own ventures.

## OVERSEAS MANPOWER CORPORATION.

*Introduction :*

Overseas Manpower Corporation is an organisation set-up by the Government of Tamil Nadu. It was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on 30th November 1978, as a State owned private Limited Company. It commenced its business on 1st March 1979. However, its effective functioning was only from 6th July 1979. The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 50 lakhs and its subscribed capital is Rs. 20 lakhs.

*Functions :*

1. To seek and secure job venues abroad, especially in the West Asian Countries for Indian job seekers.
2. To mobilise a good portion of savings with the Indian Nationals abroad and channel it for useful projects in India.
3. To set-up joint industrial ventures in India and abroad, and
4. To promote export of Indian products.

Although there are various objectives as indicated above to be pursued by the corporation, it is for the time being, pursuing only the objective of finding jobs abroad for the Indian skills and is still thinking of diversifying its activities.



*Registration of job seekers :*

Any person, citizen of India having three years experience in his field can register with Manpower Data Bank for future employment. Manpower Data Bank have presently more than 20,000 persons. It registers for candidates from unskilled to professional skills.

*Recruitment :*

The corporation adopts the following methods to secure demands from Foreign Employers :

1. Personal contacts with Foreign Employers if and when they visit Madras to procure Manpower.
2. Addressing Foreign Employers directly.
3. Addressing (or) contacting Overseas Recruiting Agents in India to have some tie-up arrangements with them.
4. Visiting Indian Embassies Abroad by the Managing Director and appraise them of the Services rendered by the Corporation.

*Selection Process :*

On receipt of enquiry from the Foreign Employer, bio-data of suitable candidates available in the Manpower Data Bank maintained by the Corporation are forwarded for the Employer's shortlistment. In case of non-availability (or) dearth of any type of applicants, an advertisement will be released in the press to procure candidates. After the employer finalises his pre selection the Corporation gets the team of employers to Madras to hold interview, trade testing etc., and finalise the selection. Trade Testing will be arranged at the request of the Employers in the Government Industrial Training Institute at Madras. The selection is entirely left to the choice of the Foreign Employer and the Corporation will provide him all assistance including secretarial assistance, office accommodation and conveyance facilities, etc. On an average 4 to 6 week's time is spent in the process of recruiting candidates. It has recruited 207 persons (provisional) to West Asian countries. The details are as follows :

1. Messrs Best and Crompton (Saudi) .. .. .	74
2. B.H.E.L. (Rabigh Power Station, Saudi) .. .. .	9
3. P. D. R. Yemen, Nurses .. .. .	22
4. Air Duct Factory (Saudi) .. .. .	10
5. Libya (Doctors) .. .. .	63 (Provisional)
6. Jordan, Nurses .. .. .	4
7. Metallurgist, Jordan .. .. .	1
8. Rites, Lift Technician .. .. .	1
9. National Clinic (Gizan, Saudi) .. .. .	5
10. Oman—Ministry .. .. .	1
11. Omar Al Sous, Jordan, House Maids .. .. .	3
12. Gulf Contracting and General Trading Company, U.A.E.	8
13. Oman-MD.Al. Wahaiby .. .. .	1
14. Saudi Government Hospitals, Doctors .. .. .	5
Total Selected Persons .. .. .	207

The Corporation successfully organised a management of a Haj Field Hospital in Mekkah, Saudi Arabia for 45 days by deploying 46 persons in September 1986.

*Revenue Earned :*

The Corporation levies on the job-seekers a fee of Rs. 50 towards application and registration with the Manpower Data Bank. The administration service charges on the job seekers providing employment is as per Emigration Act, 1983. The Corporation levies on the employers the entire cost of Air passage in respect of the workers. Wherever possible service charges and trade testing charges, advertisement charges are also collected from the employers.

*Cash Inflow to the Agency :*

The financial position of the Corporation is given below :—

Period.	Income.	Expenditure.	(Loss)/ Profit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(Rupees in Lakhs.)	
1985-86	33.74	15.45	18.29 Profit.

*Foreign Exchange Earnings :*

Period.	Amount.
(1)	(2)
1985-86 .. .. .	Rs. 99,314

Besides, it is estimated that the candidates who have been placed in employment abroad may remit Foreign Exchange approximately equivalent to Rs. 90 lakhs per annum.

*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 has observed large scale return of Indian labourers and gradual reduction of working hours and salaries, due to depressed oil prices.

*Problems Faced :*

The Corporation fields the field of Overseas recruitment full of cut-throat competition and questionable and unethical practices religiously followed by private agents to cater to the basic requirements of the Overseas Employers so as to canvass vacancies from them. Briefly stated the main competition in the field is from private agents who indulge in unfair trade practices for canvassing vacancies. In addition to this the Corporation is weighed down by formalities and regulations. The private agents recruit and send out all types of persons by circumventing or contravening emigration rules. The foreign employers are usually influenced by their top executives, a majority of whom show an inclination, 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, sub-contracts sending trade delegations and arranging to supply goods required in a foreign market say for example silk lungies, towels, articles of rare cultural value, handicrafts items, etc., which are all in great demand Overseas Manpower Corporation is also helping their clients like Syarikat Karthik Engineering Company of Brunets set up a dairy farm in Brunei; Abdullah Al-Mazroei Agencies of Dubai for setting up projects in India; and Hi-Tech World Estsblishment of Kuwait for trade with India. There are similar other services which is being rendered by Overseas Manpower Corporation

*Opening of Liaison Office and Branch Offices :*

Majority of the foreigners make their first visit to Bombay and Delhi and more over most of the Middle Countries Embassies are located only in Delhi and Bombay where the formalities like Visa Stamping and Contract Signing etc., are being done. Hence, branch offices at Bombay and Delhi will 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.

*Fegmaci :*

Overseas Manpower Corporation has recently entered into agreement with the other Government Manpower Organisation for the exchange of bio-datas for emergency recruitments and joint business explorations in the foreign Countries. FEGMACI—Federation of Government Manpower Corporation Organisations has been formed and two meetings have been held in Bombay and Delhi. The next meeting will be in Madras in June 1987.

*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 CONTROL BOARD**

The main functions of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board are :—

(i) to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention and control of abatement of pollutions 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 or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water;

(iv) to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for sewage or trade effluent and for the quality of receiving waters resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State and to evolve standards for emissions from industries and automobiles.

*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 has 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. The Board collects samples of effluent from industries before and after treatment to assess the adequacy of treatment measures. During the year, 817 industrial units applied for consent of the Board and consent was granted to 455 units.

*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, the 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. During 1986-87, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board launched prosecution against 11 industrial units for failure to apply to the Board for consent on or before 31st March 1984 under (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended in 1978. The Board also launched prosecution against 14 Industrial Units for not treating the effluent to the standards prescribed by the Board.

*Implementation of a 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 industrial activities and by local authorities. The cess varies from  $\frac{3}{4}$  paise to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  paise per kilo litre 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 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 37.62 lakhs was collected as cess and the Government of India released a sum of Rs. 30.16 lakhs, out of the cess collection to the State Government.

*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 1986-87, the Board launched prosecution against one industrial unit for failure to apply to the Board for consent on or before 31st March 1984. During the year 1986-87 527 industries applied for consent and consent was issued to 429 units.

*Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board's 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 has been set up at Madurai and one more Regional Laboratory is under establishment at Salem. A total of 1,533 samples of effluent were analysed from April 1986 to March 1987.

*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. The Board played a catalytic role in arranging seminars highlighting environmental awareness. November—December, 1986 was observed as Environmental Awareness Month in the State.

*National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme :*

The Board in collaboration with the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, participates in the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme. To start with one station has been established in Kathiwakkam and the air quality is being monitored daily.

*Automobile Emission :*

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. The question of making an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules is under consideration of the Government.

## CHAPTER IX.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

## CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT.

*Set-up of Co-operative Audit Wing :*

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 in audit of Co-operative Societies, the Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 677, Co-operation Department, dated 22nd November 1978 have ordered the separation of audit from administration from the control of Co-operation Department and also creation of a separate department as Co-operative Audit for auditing of all the Co-operative Societies, in the State including Co-operative Sugar and Spinning Mills under the control of Finance Department.

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 a separate department as Co-operative Audit Department was formed with effect from 17th June 1981. This department is now functioning under the administrative control of Finance Department in the Secretariat. The Fourth Tamil Nadu Pay Commission has recommended for the upgradation of certain heads of Departments and the post of Director of Co-operative Audit is one among them. The Director is now assisted by one Chief Audit Officer, of the rank of Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, a Deputy Chief Audit Officer, and Personal Assistant to the Director both in the rank of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Headquarters.

There are 28 audit circles in the State, each audit circle being incharge of a District Co-operative Audit Officer, in the cadre of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. In their G.O. Ms. No. 475, Finance (C.A.) Department, dated 12th June 1986 the Government have issued orders for the creation of one Regional level Office at Madurai. The newly created Regional Office at Madurai, is functioning with effect from 29th September 1986. This Regional level Office at Madurai is incharge of 12 Audit Circles. The District Co-operative Audit Officers are assisted by Co-operative Sub-Registrars, Senior Inspectors and Junior Inspectors who conduct the audit of Societies. Each audit circle is entrusted with the audit of about 700 Societies.

The total number of Societies to be audited for 1985-86 was 20,482. This comprises of Societies under the control of other heads of Departments who are declared as Functional Registrars for the purpose of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act. The number of Societies under the control of Registrar and other Functional Registrars are as follows :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of head of the department.</i>	<i>Number of societies.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Registrar of Co-operative Societies .. .. .	11,884
2	Director of Handlooms and Textiles .. .. .	1,881
3	Director of Industries and Commerce .. .. .	1,085
4	Chief Executive Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board .. .. .	2,128
5	Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing) .. .. .	1,278
6	Director of Fisheries .. .. .	546
7	Director of Animal Husbandry .. .. .	1,169
8	Director of Sugar .. .. .	13
9	Director of Oil Seeds .. .. .	215
10	Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering Co-operative Service Centre .. .. .	148
11	Director of Sericulture .. .. .	64
12	Director of Social Welfare .. .. .	71
	Total ..	<u>20,482</u>

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 Chief Audit Officer/Joint Registrar (Co-operative Audit) Madurai Region/District Co-operative Audit Officers and Co-operative Sub-Registrars. As per the delegation of powers by 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 :—

*Chief Audit Officer :*

All the apex level Societies, Co-operative Sugar Mills, Co-operative Spinning Mills and Central Co-operative Banks and all other Societies in which Gazetted Officers of the Departments of Government are functioning as Secretaries, Business Managers, Chief Executive Officers or Special Officers.

*Joint Registrar (C.A.), Madurai Region :*

Central Co-operative Banks functioning in the Jurisdiction of Madurai Region and 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 Chief Audit Officer, Joint Registrar (C.A.), Madurai Region and Co-operative Sub-Registrars.

*Co-operative Sub-Registrars :*

All agricultural Co-operative service societies with limited or unlimited liabilities and jaggery manufacturing societies.

*Audit Progress :*

As on 31st March 1987 the progress in audit for the year 1985-86 has been furnished as below :—

As on 30th June 1986.

<i>Calendar year.</i>	<i>Financial year.</i>	<i>Co-operative year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
434	3,064	15,307	18,805

(a) *Levy of Audit Fees.*—For the audit conducted, the cost of the audit staff is levied and collected from the Co-operative Institutions.

However, certain categories of societies are exempted from payment of audit fees by Government.

The cost of audit recovered as audit fees and F.R. cost during 1986-87 (up to 31st March 1987) are given below:

*Departmental Revenue :*

<i>Audit Fees.</i>	<i>F. R. Cost.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS.)		
12.07	236.12	248.19

**TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.**

The Treasury and Accounts Department has been continuing its performance in controlling the expenditure within its powers and for the proper accounting of payments and receipts of Tamil Nadu Government. Apart from this, multifarious functions of the Treasury such as redressal of grievances of pensioners, elimination of scarcity in the supply of stamps, etc. have also been looked into and timely action taken wherever necessary.

Besides, the following schemes are also monitored in the Department :—

1. Tamil Nadu Government Servants Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme.
2. Tamil Nadu Government Servants Family Benefit Fund Scheme.
3. All India Services Group Insurance Schemes.
4. Tamil Nadu Labour Insurance-cum-Retirement Benefits Special Scheme.
5. Special Family Benefit Fund for House Building Advance.

The details of receipts and payments in respect of the above schemes are furnished below for the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.

Serial number. (1)	Particulars. (2)	Receipts. (3) RS.	Payments. (4) RS.	Total number of Beneficiaries. (6)
1	Tamil Nadu Government Servants Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme ..	17,46,53,498	4,76,61,491	8,189
2	Tamil Nadu Government Servants Family Benefit Fund Scheme .. .. .	2,22,52,000	5,22,42,000	2,612
3	All India Services Group Insurance Scheme .. .. .	86,43,000	2,87,42,000	900
4	Tamil Nadu Labour Insurance-cum-Retirement Benefits Special Scheme .. .. .	4,20,48,690.50	58,17,318.75	2,428
5	Special Family Benefit Fund for House Building Advance .. .. .	3,83,182.00	..	..

The Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees Provident Fund Scheme is also in vogue. According to this scheme, the Provident Fund Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees belonging to all Tamil Nadu Government Undertakings are maintained and Account slips issued to them. The claims on final payment are also settled. The particulars of subscribers are furnished below :—

Amount deposited under this Scheme upto 31st March 1987. .. Rs. 10,94,14,332.39

Total number of subscribers as on 31st March 1987 .. .. 17,629

To cater to the needs of the pensioners, departmental officers and the public still better, the following twelve new Sub-Treasuries have been opened during 1986-87 :—

1	Sub-Treasury ..	Mylapore-Triplicane .. ..	Madras District.
2	Do. ..	Egmore-Nungambakkam	Do.
3	Do. ..	Perambur-Purasawalkam	Do.
4	Do. ..	Mambalam-Guindy	Do.
5	Do. ..	Paramathy	Salem District.
6	Do. ..	Avadi	Chengalpattu.
7	Do. ..	Sholinghur	North Arcot.
8	Do. ..	Negamam	Coimbatore.
9	Do. ..	Sankarapuram	South Arcot.
10	Do. ..	Anthiyur	Periyar.
11	Do. ..	Aravakurichi	Tiruchirappalli
12	Do. ..	Tirunelveli Town	Tirunelveli.



Aiming at speedy redressal of the pensioners' grievances, a Cell headed by an Accounts Officer in this Department has been reviewing the pending pension cases in the departmental offices and the special meetings at the Collectorate and also with the Accountant-General are also arranged periodically.

### GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

The Finance Department decided to set up a Computer Centre for the development of software for various financial Management Information System of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Government at the first instance established a Central Budget Data Processing Centre (CBDPC) in the month of November 1971 and this Centre was functioning in the Secretariat until a computer centre with full pledged computing facility was established in the FERE buildings of the then College of Engineering, Guindy. This Centre was primarily catering to the computerised accounting of the daily transactions in the various treasuries and sub-treasuries in the State. The heads of Accounts were codified and a daily report was submitted to the Government. The CBDPC was renamed as the Government Data Centre (GDC) in November, 1972 with the installation of an IBM 1440 computer system along with its non-line and off-line (such as punches, verifiers, sorter, etc.). This centre was functioning in the FERE buildings and I Block until the year 1980. The Office of the Government Data Centre was shifted to the new buildings in the North-East Corner of the Anna University Campus. However, the computer system continued to function in the FERE buildings until November, 1983 when it was shifted and reinstalled in the new buildings.

2. *Genesis for the establishment of the Centre.*—The State Government decided to mechanise the treasuries' transactions with a view to quicken the processing of coding information on payments and receipts in the Treasuries so that complete information on the financial position of the Government is known on a daily basis. This processing was of great help to retrieve information quickly on the budget and expenditure position of the various Government departments by way of periodic monitoring of the expenditure. Tamil Nadu was the first State to establish such a Government Data Centre and subsequently the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh sought the knowledge and expertise available in this Centre by way of consultancy services. Besides meeting the requirements of financial information of the Government, this Centre undertook computerisation of the activities of various other Government departments and Government Undertakings of the Centre and State. One such major work done is the computerised examination results processing for the Higher Secondary, S.S.L.C., Matriculation and Anglo-Indian School courses. The main and supplementary examinations results processing of the Department of Government Examinations takes away more than 1/3 of the total time in a financial year.

3. *Infra structural Facilities.*—This Centre has an IBM 1440 computer system along with on-line peripherals such as card reader-cum-punch, line printer, magnetic tapes and disks. Besides the above, it possesses a total of 52 punches and verifiers (27 punches and 25 verifiers) for data preparation and verification. On the establishment side there are about 85 technical persons (including the punch Verifier Operators) and about 43 ministerial staff including five NMRs to assist the administration.

4. *Functioning and Role of the Centre.*—The G.D.C. was established with an objective of computerising almost all the activities of the Finance Department. However, this Centre concentrated in the initial stage only on the computerisation of treasury transactions and later diversified its activities to examination data processing and other outline activities which came to this Centre from other Government department.

5. *Expansion of the Centre for further developmental work—Steps taken.*—The Government have constituted a High Power Committee to suggest and recommend to the Government ways and means to expand the existing computing facilities for further developmental work. The High Power Committee is expected to make a thorough study of the existing condition and to recommend to the Government the acquisition of a new computer system and the staff structure required to computerise some of the additional activities of the Government departments.

6. *Details of Activities undertaken.*—This Centre has offered consultancy services and developed application packages for the following organisations :—

1. Finance Department ;
- 2 Department of Government Examinations ;
3. Entrance Examinations for all the Professional Courses ;
4. Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission ;

5. TANSI ;
6. Employment and Training.
7. Town and Country Planning.
8. Commercial Taxes.
9. Transport Development Finance Corporation.
10. Neyveli Lignite Corporation and
11. Few others who got their onetime job processed in this Centre.

Some of the new systems proposed to be developed are Pay Roll Accounting, Budgetting and other activities of the Finance Department.

#### LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

This Department is entrusted with the audit of both statutory and non-statutory bodies/ organisations under the control of Tamil Nadu Government and special schemes such as Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme. This Department is also in-charge of administration of pension schemes for Municipal. Panchayat and Town Panchayat Employees in this State, Provident Fund Securities of Local Body Employees and Charitable Endowment funds. The volume of transactions audited by this Department during 1986-87 was Rs. 1,465.77 crores.

#### INSTITUTIONS AUDITED.

##### A. Statutory Audit.—

1. Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Municipal Townships.
2. Panchayat Unions, Town Panchayats and Panchayat Town ships.
3. Tamil Nadu State Housing Board.
4. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.
5. Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.
6. All Universities in Tamil Nadu.
7. Local Library Authorities.
8. Market Committees.
9. Official Assignee, Administrator-General of Tamil Nadu, Official Trustee and Official Liquidator.
10. Wakf Board and Wakfs with income exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum.

##### B. Non-Statutory Audit.—

1. Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Scheme.
2. Private Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.
3. Private Arts and Science Colleges.
4. Private High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools.
5. All private Institutions receiving grant-in-aid, above Rs. 20,000 per annum recurring and Rs. 1,20 lakhs non-recurring.

**C. Administration of : Pension Schemes for the employees of Municipalities, Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats :—**

1. Realisation of pension contribution and maintaining Accounts therefor.
2. Scrutiny of pension proposals and certification of pensionary benefits.
3. Disbursement of monthly pension to Local Body Pensioners,

**D. Maintaining of Local Body Employees Provident Fund in Government Deposit Account.—**

1. Realisation of Provident Fund Securities of Local Body Employees and remittance into Government Deposit Account.
2. Sanction of interest to Local Body Employees Provident Fund maintained by 1,141 Local Bodies each year calculated on the monthly balance held in the Deposit Account.

**E. Administration of Endowment Fund numbering 880 with a total investment of Rs. 96.19 lakhs in the capacity as Agent to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Government of India and as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Tamil Nadu.**

**AUDIT ACTIVITIES DURING 1986—87.**

The Audit activities of the department during 1986-87 were as follows :

The volume of financial transaction audited by the Department during 1986-87 was as follows :

Serial number.	Institutions.	Accounting year.	Number of Institutions audited.	Receipts.	Charges
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN CRORES).					
1	Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Municipal Townships .. }	1985-86	93	83.46	80.86
2	Panchayat Unions .. .. }	1984-85	383	119.94	103.32
		1985-86	329	105.77	65.43
3	Town Panchayats .. .. }	1984-85	649	21.97	21.44
		1985-86	474	13.02	12.54
4	Universities, Colleges Polytechnics, L.L.A. Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board and Miscellaneous Institutions .. .. }	1985-86	1746	302.40	289.70
5	Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme .. .. }	1984-85	64,486	123.85	122.07
				770.41	695.36

Details of institutions audited during 1986-87 are as follows :—

Name of institution.	Number for which			Remarks/Position as on 31st March 1987.
	Number to be audited.	Audit done during 1986-87.	For the Accounting year.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Municipal Corporation ..	3	1	1985-86	Audit of Madras and Coimbatore Corporation was in progress.
Municipalities .. .. .	106	92	1985-86	1985-86 Annual Audit 1986-87 I Half Year Audit was in progress in Municipalities.
Panchayat Unions .. ..	383	329	1985-86	The Audit of the remaining institutions was in progress.
Town Panchayats .. ..	654	474	1985-86	Do.
Housing Board .. .. .	1	1	1985-86	The audit of the remaining institutions was in progress.
Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board .. .. .	1	1	1985-86	Do.
Wakf institutions .. ..	489	216	1985-86	Do.
L.L.A., Market Committee, O.A. and A.G., O.T. Miscellaneous Institutions .. ..	517	438	1985-86	Do.
Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme .. ..	64,486	62,495	1985-86	Do.

The reasons for pendency of audit relating to the year 1985-86 were non-receipt of annual accounts, non-availability of records for audit (filed with Courts) unpreparedness for audit and non-production of accounts book for audit (Wakf and Noon Meal Centres).

*Follow-up action on the Audit Reports :*

During the year 1986-87, a total number of 31,217 audit objections were specially brought to the notice of the Executive authorities through Special Letters and 12,363 audit paras. were settled, leaving a balance of 18,854 paras. outstanding as on 31st March 1987.

*Municipal Employees Pension Fund :*

During the period 1986-87 a total sum of Rs. 34.60 lakhs was realised as pension contribution from the municipalities and a total sum of Rs. 65.28 lakhs was disbursed towards pension and gratuity.

789 pension certificates and 130 pension payment orders were issued and 406 cases of commutation of pension were disposed of.

*Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats Employees Pension Fund :*

A total sum of Rs. 157 lakhs was realised as pension contribution during the year from the Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats and Panchayat Township Committees and a sum of Rs. 121.31 lakhs was realised as interest on investments made in Government accounts. A total sum of Rs. 149.88 lakhs was disbursed towards pension as pensionary benefits.

664 pension certificates and 522 pension payment orders were issued during the year 1986-87.

*Administration of Local Bodies Provident Fund Securities and sanction of interest.*

During 1986-87 securities (Fixed Deposits) value Rs. 41,000 were realised on maturity and remitted to Government Accounts. A total sum of Rs. 36.49 lakhs was realised as interest on Fixed Deposits. During the year 1,218 interest claims aggregating to Rs. 2.5 crores received from local bodies towards interest on their provident fund balance held under T. Deposits were cleared and payments authorised by this Department. The total amount of securities held by the Department as on 31st March 1987 was Rs. 3,390.02 lakhs.

## SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME.

The Department of Small Savings is mainly concerned with the main objectives of promotion of the ideal of thrift as a way of life among the various classes of people of the State and mobilisation of house-hold savings for national development. The endeavour of this organisation is to make savings a 'National Movement.'

A sum of Rs. 240 crores was fixed as target for the financial year 1986-87 by the Government for the entire State. The achievement against the target is 133.70 crores.

The achievement of each district furnished by the Collector in the State is given below :—

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Target.	UNIT : RS. LAKHS	
			Gross.	Nett.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Madras .. .. .	6,600	6,389.06	1,940.07
2	Chengalpattu .. .. .	1,638	2,797.88	808.17
3	Coimbatore .. .. .	1,986	2,548.28	523.73
4	Madurai .. .. .	1,044	1,721.45	375.49
5	Anna .. .. .	537	786.16	223.58
6	Salem .. .. .	1,595	2,261.62	872.36
7	Thanjavur .. .. .	1,218	2,791.00	751.00
8	Tiruchy .. .. .	1,566	2,440.90	362.45
9	Tirunelveli .. .. .	700	2,742.52	718.45
10	South Arcot .. .. .	1,218	1,837.90	352.58
11	North Arcot .. .. .	1,247	2,163.23	365.17
12	Ramanathapuram .. .. .	363	608.31	116.25
13	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	288	766.20	323.72
14	Kamarajar .. .. .	508	1,096.33	381.05
15	Periyar .. .. .	1,087	1,167.81	372.05
16	Dharmapuri .. .. .	450	693.72	231.50
17	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	436	1,028.23	285.56
18	The Nilgiris .. .. .	450	819.45	176.26
19	Pudukkottai .. .. .	246	502.91	192.13
20	Chidambaranar .. .. .	823	1,999.91	712.10
21	Others .. .. .	..	..	3,286.56
Total ..		24,000	37,162.87	13,370.23

People who come under "working class" have also been made aware of the 'Savings Movement'. The field staff of this Directorate geared under the leadership of Assistant Directors have approached various Institutions/Factories/Offices and State and Central Government undertakings. Campaigns are conducted by the various groups of field staff regularly and efforts are being taken to ensure cent per cent coverage under Pay Roll Savings Scheme.

The department has also participated in the Government exhibitions held at North Arcot Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Coimbatore and Salem Districts. Small Savings pavilions were erected and 1 per cent incentive was given to those who invest Rs. 1,000 and above in the National Savings Certificates.

In Madras, the Department has participated in the IV All India Industrial and Tourist Trade Fair, where 8 counters were operated for the sale of National Savings Certificates and Indira Vikas Patras. A prize Scheme for National Savings Certificates and Indira Vikas Patra investors by conducting a Lucky Draw in addition to 1 per cent incentive for National Savings Certificate investments of Rs. 1,000 and above, were also introduced. About 16 Crores worth of National Savings Certificates and Rs. 11.56 lakhs worth of Indira Vikas Patras were sold at the Trade Fair counters alone.

In order to achieve its objectives, all efforts of the department are concentrated on total coverage of the working class under Pay Roll Savings Scheme, strengthening, the agency force, Sanchayika scheme and exploring new avenues of resources so as to mobilise more deposits towards Small Savings, thereby making available a steady flow of revenue to the State.

#### STATE TRADING SCHEMES.

The functions entrusted to this department are :—

- (A) The Statutory audit of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.
- (B) Audit of
  - (1) Transactions of agricultural depots in respect of Sales of pesticides, Seeds etc. covering 23 schemes.
  - (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 1958.
  - (4) Accounts of Tamilagam a Udhagamandalam, State Guest House, Madras and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi including Physical Verification of Stocks.
  - (5) Cinchona Department, Udhagamandalam.
  - (6) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Madras.
  - (7) Institute of Film Technology, Madras.
  - (8) Tamil Nadu Films Divisions, Madras.
  - (9) Miscellaneous Institutions such as :
    - (a) Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.
    - (b) Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore.
    - (c) Information Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur.
    - (d) State Information Centre, Madras.
    - (e) Rajaji Hall and Seerani Arangam, Madras.
    - (f) Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plants Farm and Herbal Medicine Corporation at Madras.

The audit of the above institutions is being done quarterly, half yearly or annually according to the nature of the transactions of each institution.

Audit Activities of the Department during 1986-87 were as follows :—

1. Details of Institutions audited during 1986-87 are as follows :—

*Audit done during 1986-87.*

Serial number.	Name of the Institution.	Number of units to be Audited.	Period.	Number of units Audited.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1. Quarterly Audit—</b>					
	Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.	1179	1986-87 III Quarter.	719	1986-87 III Quarter 460 in progress.
<b>2. Half Yearly Audit—</b>					
	Chemical Fertilizers purchase and distribution.	16	1985-86 1986-87 I half.	10	II. Hy. 6 in II Half- yearly progress 16 in progress.
<b>3. Annual Audit—</b>					
	Agriculture Depots .. ..	773	1985-86	581	1985-86 in progress 192
	4. Weights and Measures .. ..	189	Upto 1985-86	142	1985-86 47 in progress.
<b>5. Tamil Nadu Text Book Society—</b>					
	(i) School Book Accounts-1 .. ..	1	1977-78 1978-79	1	1979-80 to 1985-86 in progress.
	(ii) College Book Accounts. .. ..	1	1978-79 1979-80	1	1980-81 to 1985-86 in progress.
	(iii) Note Book Accounts .. ..	1	.. ..	..	.. ..
<b>6. Tamil Nadu Films Division—</b>					
	7. Institute of Film and Television Technology.	1	1984-85	1	1985-86 and 1986-87 in progress.
<b>8. Cinchona Department. .. ..</b>					
		11	1984-85 1985-86	11	1985-86— 2 9 only Pending.
<b>Miscellaneous Institutions</b>					
	9. Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi	1	1985-86	1	..
	10. Tamilagam, Uthagamandalam ..	1	1985-86	1	..
	11. State Guest House, Madras ..	1	1985-86	1	..
	12. Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras ..	1	1985-86	1	..
	13. Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore ..	1	1985-86	1	..
	14. State Information Centre ..	2	1985-86	1	..
	15. Rajaji Hall and Seerani Arangam Madras.	1	1985-86	1	..
	16. Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine, Corporation .. ..	1	1985-86	1	..

2. Volume Financial transactions audited by the Department during 1986-87 are as follows:

Serial number.	Institution.	Number of Institutions Audited.	Receipts.	Charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(Rupees in lakhs)	
1	Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board .. .. .	719	43,95.82	50,93.68
2	Agriculture Depots .. .. .	581	10,49.57	..
3	Weights and Measures .. .. .	142	47.23	..
4	Chemical Fertilizers .. .. .	10 (1985-86)	..	0.30
5	Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Madras ..	4	5,44.16	6,11.36
6	Tamil Nadu Films Division .. ..	1	6.18	43.20
7	Institute of Film and Television Technology. .. .. .	1	2.20	32.06
8	Cinchona Department .. .. .	11	1,05.04	3,63.03
9	Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi .. ..	1	7.08	39.43
10	Tamilagam, Udhamandalam .. ..	1	2.83	5.14
11	State Guest House, Madras .. ..	1	2.79	29.50
12	Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras .. ..	1	3.91	7.54
13	Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore .. ..	1	5.82	4.75
14	State Information Centres .. .. .	2	..	3.35
15	Rajaji Hall and Seerani Arangam ..	2	0.82	6.34
16	Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation .. ..	1	17.80	16.40
	Total ..	1,479	61,91.25	62,56.08

(i) Total number of institutions .. .. 1,479.

(ii) Total transactions .. .. . 1,24,47.33 (Rs. in lakhs).

Despite the inadequacy, a case of omission of 10.99 lakhs of empty saline water bottles at the Government General Hospital was detected and reported to the Director of Medical Education. Cases of abnormal payment, viz. Rs. 955/973 for painting and minor repairs to steel cup-boards has been detected in the Madras Dental College, Madras.

*Other Institutions :*

In addition to the Government side stock verification, the physical verification of stocks and stores of the following institutions also conducted by this department, as is done in the case of Government Departments :—

1. Madras and Madurai Corporations.
2. Special, Selection and First Grade Municipalities.
3. General Stores, Wood Working Unit and Cellular Concrete Plants of Tamil Nadu Housing Board.



## 4. Madras Metropolitan Water-supply and Sewerage Board.

## 5. Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board.

During the year under report, this department was entrusted with the physical verification of stocks and stores of all Panchayat Union Councils, Town Panchayats and also the Annamalai University.

During the verification of stocks and stores of Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board surplus materials worth about Rs. 2.13 crores found and cases of non-accounting of stocks transferred from one unit to another valued at Rs. 10 crores were reported to Government.

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 :—

Serial number	Details of institutions.	Number of institution to be verified.	Number of institution verified.	Total value of stock verified.	Total number of items of short-ages.	Value of short-ages.	Total number of items found to be not taken into stock.	Value of stocks found to be not taken into stock.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				(Rupees in lakhs)		(Rupees in lakhs).		(Rupees in lakhs)
1	Government Institutions ..	5,930	233	22,78.61	1,979	4.39	742	2.15
2	Special Selection and First Grade Municipalities.	54 (6 ELS)	60 (6 ELS)	7,90.04	3,502	6.37	776	3.52
3	Institutions under Madras Corporation.	1,104	36	9,30.00	563	2.52	182	0.63
4	Institutions under Madurai Corporation.	308	4	65.00	273	2.38	119	2.26
5	Institutions under Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board.	82	39 Divisions.	19,40.00	30 Divisions.	2.63	35 Divisions.	1.97
6	Institutions under Madras Metropolitan Water-supply and Sewerage Board.	210	5	50.00	32	0.40	48	0.57
7	Institutions under Tamil Nadu Housing Board.	3	2	1,00.00	..	1.09	4	5.47
8	Panchayat Institutions .. ..	383	7	1,74.50	392	1.40	150	0.17
9	Town Panchayats .. ..	654	17	44.20	158	0.19	26	0.05
	Total ..	7,728	5,403	63,72.35	6,929	21.37	2,082	16.79

The excess stocks and stores not included in the stock details but actually found during verification were asked to be brought to stock account immediately and 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 regularisation of the losses and rectification of the defects are watched by the Assistant Chief Auditors concerned.

## TAMIL NADU RAFFLES.

*Inauguration :*

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968 at Rajaji Hall, Madras. 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. Sixty-seven ordinary and eleven Bumper draws were conducted upto 12th September 1975.

2. After revival of the scheme, the first draw was conducted on 30th September 1976. During the period from 30th September 1976 to 31st March 1987, 356 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 three draws per month were conducted. From 10th February 1985 onwards weekly draws are being conducted on every Sunday. From 21st May 1986 second weekly draw (Paari Vallal) and from 22nd August 1986 onwards third weekly draws (Pon Maari) are being conducted. Like other State Lotteries, the Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets are also being printed in attractive colours with counterfoils in a private press with effect from January 1985.

3. Besides ordinary draws, Bumper draws are also being conducted. In the beginning one Bumper draw per year was conducted. Later it was changed into three draws per year. Subsequently four draws and six draws per year were conducted. From 11th March 1987 onwards monthly Bumper Draws are being conducted.

4. Prize structures relating to weekly draws and Bumper draws are enclosed. Besides one first prize of Rs. 15 lakhs, other prizes to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs are being distributed for bumper draws. A counter has been opened in this office during January 1985 and all prize money and bonus are paid through P.D. cheques.

The particulars of the gross receipt, total expenditure and net receipt for the period from April 1986 to March 1987 are as follows :

	Rs.
1 Gross Receipt .. .. .	11,67,82,700.00
2 Total Expenditure .. .. .	10,81,15,853.30
3 Net Receipt .. .. .	86,66,846.70

## STATE FINANCE.

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1986-87 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

*Cash Balance :*

The Cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 17.06 crores on the 1st April 1986 and Rs. 12.90 crores on 31st March, 1987.

*Revenue Account :*

The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1986-87 was Rs. 28,79.31 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 27,75.70 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 1,03.61 lakhs.

*Capital Account :*

The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,68,95.95 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 29,74.00 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services and Rs. 51,51.00 lakhs under capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects and Rs. 23,71.57 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges and Rs. 26,87.44 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 1986-87 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Purchased price). A sum of Rs. 875.00 lakhs has been provided from Budget Estimate 1985-86. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1986 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. 117.43 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. 27,08.12 lakhs.

TABLE I.

		<i>Receipts during</i> 1986-87.
		(in thousands of Rupees).
<b>A. Tax Revenue.</b>		
021	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .. .. .	1,63,38,89
022	Taxes on Agricultural Income .. .. .	10,02,98
029	Land Revenue .. .. .	12,88,58
030	Stamps and Registration .. .. .	1,21,54,41
031	Estate Duty .. .. .	1,10,67
035	Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land ..	1,34,71
039	State Excise .. .. .	2,86,56,46
040	Sales Tax .. .. .	11,05,09,00
041	Taxes on Vehicles .. .. .	1,45,31,65
043	Taxes and duties on Electricity .. .. .	8,29,17
045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services .. ..	65,98,78
<b>Total—A. Tax Revenue</b> .. ..		<b>19,21,55,30</b>
<b>B. Non-Tax Revenue.</b>		
047	Other Fiscal Services .. .. .	1,36
049	Interest Receipts .. .. .	74,43,34
050	Dividends and Profits .. .. .	2,25,93
051	Public Service Commission .. .. .	83,01
055	Police .. .. .	7,04,19
056	Jails .. .. .	1,81,08

TABLE—I—cont.

B. NON-TAX REVENUE—cont.		Receipts during 1986-87.
		(in thousands of Rupees.)
058	Stationery and Printing .. .. .	2,40,16
059	Public Works .. .. .	2,23,17
065	Other Administrative Services .. .. .	8,81,44
066	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and Other Retirement Benefits.	4,19,52
068	Miscellaneous General Services .. .. .	12,46,63
077	Education .. .. .	9,81,39
078	Art and Culture .. .. .	81,37
080	Medical .. .. .	14,44,27
081	Family Welfare .. .. .	1,05,24
082	Public Health, Sanitation and Water-Supply .. .. .	2,42,90
083	Housing .. .. .	3,54,36
084	Urban Development .. .. .	5,66
085	Information and Publicity .. .. .	1,57,93
087	Labour Employment .. .. .	2,11,54
088	Social Security and Welfare .. .. .	5,87,36
095	Other Social and Community Services .. .. .	18,49
098	Co-operation .. .. .	4,27,48
104	Other General Economic Services .. .. .	1,43,22
105	Agriculture .. .. .	31,05,47
106	Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development .. .. .	2,48,75
109	Food .. .. .	6,14
110	Animal Husbandry .. .. .	1,47,08
111	Dairy Development .. .. .	7,49
112	Fisheries .. .. .	79,13
113	Forests .. .. .	30,03,60
114	Community Development .. .. .	1,15,95
120	Industries .. .. .	1,44,29
121	Village and Small Industries .. .. .	6,01,23
128	Mines and Minerals .. .. .	4,14,69
131	Water and Power Development Services .. .. .	7,90
133	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .. .. .	1,49,17

TABLE I—cont.

		<i>Receipts during 1986-87.</i>
		(in thousands of Rupees)
<b>B. NON-TAX REVENUE—cont.</b>		
135	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .. .. .	30,90
137	Roads and Bridges .. .. .	7,99,05
138	Road and Water Transport Services .. .. .	51
139	Tourism .. .. .	23,91
<b>TOTAL—B. NON-TAX REVENUE ..</b>		<u>2,52,96,30</u>

**C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS.**

160	Grants-in-Aid from Central Government .. .. .	2,84,21,83
162	States share of Union Excise Duties .. .. .	4,20,57,82
<b>TOTAL—C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS, ..</b>		<u>7,04,79,65</u>

TABLE II.

		<i>Expenditure during 1986-87</i>
		(in thousands of Rupees)
<b>A. GENERAL SERVICES.</b>		
211	State Legislatures .. .. .	1,84,04
212	Governor .. .. .	38,63
213	Council of Ministers .. .. .	1,10,70
214	Administration of Justice .. .. .	19,39,75
215	Elections .. .. .	1,08,64
220	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure .. .. .	99,02
229	Land Revenue .. .. .	18,92,01
230	Stamps and Registration .. .. .	8,60,14
235	Collection of other Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions ..	82,82
239	State Excise .. .. .	5,61,98
240	Sales Tax .. .. .	15,58,27
241	Taxes on Vehicles .. .. .	2,73,17
245	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services .. .. .	64,66
247	Other Fiscal Services .. .. .	3,80,65
248	Appropriation for Reduction of Avoidance of Debt .. .. .	21,92,93
249	Interest Payments .. .. .	1,98,92,20
251	Public Service Commission .. .. .	2,14,26

TABLE II—cont.

A. GENERAL SERVICES		Expenditure during 1986-87.
		(In thousands of Rupees.)
252	Secretariat—General Services .. .. .	8,42,74
253	District Administration .. .. .	51,34,96
254	Treasury and Accounts Administration .. .. .	12,79,68
255	Police .. .. .	1,12,77,12
256	Jails .. .. .	12,65,91
258	Stationery and Printing .. .. .	15,03,43
259	Public Works .. .. .	26,95,92
260	Fire Protection and Control .. .. .	7,56,13
265	Other Administrative Services .. .. .	9,06,23
266	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits: — .. .. .	1,21,62,69
268	Miscellaneous General Services .. .. .	10,48,77
<b>TOTAL—A. GENERAL SERVICES</b> ..		<b>6,93,27,45</b>
<b>B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.</b>		
276	Secretariat—Social and Community Services .. .. .	2,94,09
277	Education .. .. .	5,98,90,70
278	Art and Culture .. .. .	7,44,79
279	Scientific Services and Research .. .. .	85,36
280	Medical .. .. .	1,53,96,98
281	Family Welfare .. .. .	33,51,69
282	Publicity Health, Sanitation and Water Supply .. .. .	95,54,21
283	Housing .. .. .	34,66,92
284	Urban Development: .. .. .	19,61,32
285	Information and Publicity .. .. .	3,61,48
287	Labour and Employment .. .. .	23,71,46
288	Social Security and Welfare .. .. .	1,80,25,06
289	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities .. .. .	14,99,84
295	Other Social and Community Services .. .. .	2,16,43
<b>TOTAL—B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</b> ..		<b>11,72,20,33</b>

		<i>Expenditure during 1986-87.</i>
TOTAL II— <i>cont.</i>		(In thousands of Rupees.)
<b>C. ECONOMIC SERVICES.</b>		
296	Secretariat—Economic Services .. .. .	3,08,52
298	Co-operation : .. .. .	31,56,43
304	Other General Economic Services .. .. .	4,98,15
305	Agriculture .. .. .	1,17,33,07
306	Minor Irrigation .. .. .	9,49,29
307	Soil and Water Conservation .. .. .	7,36,04
308	Area Development .. .. .	8,07,26
309	Food .. .. .	1,09,22,53
310	Animal Husbandry .. .. .	29,60,50
311	Dairy Development .. .. .	1,80,58
312	Fisheries .. .. .	5,48,47
313	Forest .. .. .	13,87,58
314	Community Development .. .. .	1,59,84,16
320	Industries .. .. .	9,49,93
321	Village and Small Industries .. .. .	68,87,10
328	Mines and Minerals .. .. .	1,08,52
331	Water and Power Development Services .. .. .	92,06
333	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .. .. .	64,03,56
334	Power Projects .. .. .	90,49,00
335	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .. .. .	71,50
336	Civil Aviation .. .. .	5,00
337	Roads and Bridges .. .. .	88,79,54
338	Road and Water Transport Services .. .. .	9,25,43
339	Tourism .. .. .	42,48
TOTAL—C. ECONOMIC SERVICES .. .. .		8,35,86,70
<b>D. GRANTS-IN-AID CONTRIBUTIONS.</b>		
363	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat- Raj Institutions.	74,35,52
TOTAL—D. GRANTS-IN-AID CONTRIBUTIONS .. .. .		74,35,52
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS—REVENUE ACCONUT (A + B + C + D)		27,75,70,00

D-----

TABLE III.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

## A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT ON GENERAL SERVICES.

	1986-87. (In thousands of rupees.)
<b>A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT ON GENERAL SERVICES.</b>	
459 Capital Outlay on Public Works .. .. .	11,57,73
465 Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services .. ..	20,18
<b>TOTAL—A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES.</b>	<b>11,77,91</b>

	1986-87 (In thousands rupees.)
<b>B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>	
477 Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture .. .. .	5,76,01
480 Capital Outlay on Medical .. .. .	8,98,78
481 Capital Outlay on Family Welfare .. .. .	1,54,26
482 Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply ..	2,13,87
483 Capital Outlay on Housing .. .. .	2,45,95
484 Capital Outlay on Urban Development .. .. .	11,86
485 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity .. .. .	4,08
488 Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare .. .. .	5,42,06
495 Capital Outlay on other Social and Community Services .. ..	40,57
<b>TOTAL—B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES .. .. .</b>	<b>26,87,44</b>

## C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES.

	1986-87 (In thousands rupees.)
498 Capital Outlay on Co-operation .. .. .	4,15,29
500 Capital Outlay on General Financial Trading Institutions ..	3,75
504 Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services .. ..	(—) 51
505 Capital Outlay on Agriculture .. .. .	6,55,39
506 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development. .. .. .	3,76,47



## B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES—cont.

	1986-87
	(In thousands of rupees.)
509 Capital Outlay on Food .. .. .	64,29
510 Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry .. .. .	58,78
511 Capital Outlay on Dairy Development .. .. .	3,36
512 Capital Outlay on Fisheries .. .. .	2,29,29
513 Capital Outlay on Forest .. .. .	15,73,67
514 Capital Outlay on Community Development .. .. .	12,75
520 Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Development .. .. .	6,56,09
521 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries .. .. .	6,04,80
525 Capital Outlay on Tele-Communication and Electronics Industries .. .. .	1,49,00
526 Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries .. .. .	45,50
528 Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries .. .. .	4,90,05
530 Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions .. .. .	..
533 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .. .. .	51,51,64
535 Capital Outlay on Ports, Light-houses and Shipping .. .. .	74,01
537 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges .. .. .	23,71,57
538 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Services .. .. .	25,00
544 Capital Outlay on other Transport and Communication Services .. .. .	70,41
<b>TOTAL —C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES ..</b>	<b>1,30,30,60</b>
<b>TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT (A+B+C) .. .. .</b>	<b>1,68,95,95</b>

**CHAPTER X.**  
**FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT.**

**CIVIL SUPPLIES.**

In a normal year, paddy is grown in an area 26.00 lakhs hectares in the State and the production of rice is in the order of about 55.00 lakh tonnes which is sufficient for the State's requirement. In the year 1985-86, the paddy cultivation in the State was affected considerably on account of Failure of monsoons. During the year under report (1986-87) also, both the monsoons failed in the State and on account of this, the area under paddy cultivation declines to 19.18 lakh hectares. The shortfall in the coverage of paddy during the year under report was about 26 per cent. Due to failure of both the monsoons, the storage of water in the reservoirs, especially in Mettur Dam and the irrigation tanks in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram, had been very poor leading to a shortfall in the paddy cultivation area. Therefore rice production in the State during the year 1986-87 has been estimated to be below normal and this was not sufficient to meet our requirements. The inflow from Andhra was helpful in meeting our requirements.

*Procurement :*

Monopoly procurement in the Cauvery delta areas and trader's levy in the rest of the State were in force during the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987. Monopoly procurement was in force in the entire district of Thanjavur, Chidambaram and Kattumannar Koil taluks in South Arcot district, Alangudi, Avudayarkoil and Arantangi taluks in Pudukkottai district, Ariyalur, Lalgudi, Musiri, Kulithalai and Udayarpalayam taluks in Tiruchirappalli district. In order to safeguard the interests of farmers in the above monopoly procurement areas, an incentive of Rs. 35 per quintal of paddy payable in the form of fertilizer coupons was also issued to the farmers who sold their paddy at the direct purchase centres of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. In all other districts and the other areas of monopoly procurement, 50 per cent trader's levy was in force and procurement on Government account was undertaken at prices notified by Government of India. The Government of India fixed the following procurement prices for paddy for the year 1986-87, i.e., 1st October 1986 to 30th September 1987.

<i>Paddy—</i>	<i>Price per quintal.</i>
	RS.
Common ... ..	146
Fine ... ..	150
Superfine ... ..	154

The Government of Tamil Nadu have fixed the following prices for procurement of rice for the above period:—

	<i>Raw Rice. per quintal.</i>	<i>Boiled Rice per quintal.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Common: ... ..	235.90	230.40
Fine ... ..	242.15	236.35
Superfine ... ..	248.30	242.30

In Samba 1986 season (i.e., 16th December 1985 to 30th September 1986), a quantity of 6,76,967 M. Tonnes of rice was procured and in Kruvai 86 season (i.e., from 1st October 1986 to 15th December 1986) a quantity of 1,48,369 m. tonnes of rice was procured. In the current Samba Season (1987) from 16th December 1986 to 31st March 1987, a quantity of 6,46,074 M. Tonnes of rice was procured. On the whole a total quantity of 9,33,815 M. Tonnes of rice was procured during the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.

**Public Distribution of Essential Commodities :**

The whole State is covered by a network of fair price shops. At present, there are 21,035 fair price shops in the State of which 17,207 shops are in rural areas and 3,838 shops in Urban areas. These shops are run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Co-operatives and other agencies. There are 119.66 lakh family cards in circulation throughout the State. Essential commodities such as rice, wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, Palmolein, Soyabean oil, coconut oil, controlled cloth, etc., are supplied to the cardholders through fair price shops. During the year 1986, 9.21 lakh Tonnes of rice was distributed to the cardholders through the fair price shops.

The scheme under which one kg. rice was supplied free of cost to those cardholders who draw the eligible quantity of 20 kgs. of rice per card per month was temporarily suspended with effect from 1st November 1985. The entitlement of rice was also from 20 kgs. per family reduced to 12 kgs. per card per month from the same date. However the scale of supply of 4 kgs. of rice per adult and 2 kgs. of rice per child remained unaltered.

**Wheat and wheat products :**

During the period March 1986 to February 1987, 75,345 M.Ts. of wheat was distributed to the cardholders.

Levy wheat was distributed to all cardholders without any ceiling limit from the end of December 1985 onwards. The retail issue price of wheat to the cardholders was Rs. 2.05 per kg.

The Government of India also allotted wheat for distribution to wheat roller flour mills in the State equivalent to 150 per cent of their licensed capacity from February 1986 onwards for conversion into wheat products. In view of bumper harvest of wheat in the country, the Government of India discontinued the practice of allotting wheat to the flour mills and allowed the wheat roller flour mills to purchase their requirement of wheat either from Food Corporation of India or from the open market. Further the Government of India rescind the Control Order on Flour Mills with effect from 31st October 1986.

**Edible Oils :**

Palmolein Oil is allotted by the Government of India every month for distribution to cardholders under the Public Distribution System. During the year 1986-87 (April-March) the Government of India allotted 47,800 M.Ts. of loose palmolein oil and 20,000 M.Ts. of Palmolein oil supplied in small consumer packs. The average monthly allotment of loose palmolein oil received from the Government of India comes to 3,930 M.Ts. whereas the requirement of the State at 1 kg. per card per month is 12,000 M.Ts. per month. However the higher allotments of palmolein made by Government of India during the lean season helped in maintaining the open market prices of edible oils at reasonable level.

**Enforcement of Control Orders :**

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the control orders issued under the Act are enforced by the officials of the Civil Supplies Department and the C.I.D. Wing functioning under the control of the Deputy Inspector General, C.S.C.I.D. There is a separate Investigation Department Wing functioning under the control of a Deputy Inspector General of Police in this State.

In 1986-87, 2,499 cases were registered for violation of the control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The details of the cases are given below :—

	<i>Cases registered for</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
I. 1. Hoarding .. .. .	.. .. .	241
2. Black Marketing .. .. .	.. .. .	540
3. Smuggling .. .. .	.. .. .	1,667
4. Non-display of stocks and prices .. .. .	.. .. .	51
5. Others .. .. .	.. .. .	..
	Total ..	2,499

II. Value of commodities seized—Rs. 159.62 lakhs.

III. Value of commodities confiscated—Rs. 5.57 lakhs.]

Committees were formed at the shop level, taluk level and district level for inspection of fair-price shops and the P.D.S.

#### *Consumer Protection :*

Consumer Protection Movement seeks to project and enforce the rights of the consumers in relation to producer and the trader. The role of Government in Consumer Protection is that of a Catalyst providing the initial impetus to the Consumer Movement.

The Government conducted a State Level Seminar *cum* Exhibition on Consumer Welfare during March 1987 at Madras with the active participation of major voluntary consumer organisations, traders and various departments connected with consumer affairs. Two district level seminars on consumer protection were also conducted by the Government at Coimbatore and Madurai. These seminars were conducted to create an awareness among the consumers of their rights and the ways and means to enforce their rights.

In order to educate the public about the prevalence of adulteration in essential articles, Government distributed 400 analyser kits to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Co-operative Department, District Supply Officers and Assistant Commissioners. These kits contain certain simple chemicals and instruments for the quick testing of food products to detect adulterants. A pamphlet containing necessary information on how to check the commodity to detect the adulteration was also provided along with these kits.

The laboratory functioning under the control of Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection was strengthened in 1985-86. As a measure of strengthening the testing facilities, the Government permitted the existing 9 quality testing laboratories of the Co-operative Department to test 26 essential consumer articles on behalf of consumers at a nominal fee. Co-operative Department also set up 7 more laboratories to test the quality of commodities supplied to consumers.

The evils of adulteration and the need for consumer protection were incorporated in a lesson for school children in Standard V. A proposal to include a more detailed lesson for the students in the IX or X standard was also under consideration. The colleges teaching chemistry were requested to include a lesson on the testing of food items to detect adulterants.

The Government of India recently enacted the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The State consumer protection council has already been formed. Draft rules were being framed under this Act. In pursuance of the Consumer Protection Act, Consumer grievances redressal forums would be formed.

#### *Kerosene :*

In 1986-87 the Government of India allotted, 6,56,608 kilo litres of kerosene to this State which was distributed to the Public through the F.P.S.

#### *Levy Sugar Distribution:*

The allotment of sugar was about 21,290 Tonnes per month. Levy sugar was distributed under the public distribution system to over one crore family card holders all over the State in the scale of 500 gms. per head per month.

### 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 and finance production, purchase, storage, processing, movement, transport, distribution and sale of food grains, foodstuff and any other essential articles and to provide services and assistance of all kinds for the said purposes including capital, credit means, resources, technical and managerial services, advice and assistance. Commencing with a modest sales turnover of Rs. 12 crores in 1972, its turnover during 1986-87 is expected to be around Rs. 550 crores. The growth is qualitative and quantitative as well. The Corporation has, indeed, come to play a dynamic role in meeting the needs of consumers of Tamil Nadu.

The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 30 crores while its paid up Capital is Rs. 21.15 crores. The cash credit accommodation given by the Reserve Bank of India to the State Government which is being utilised by this Corporation for handling public distribution is Rs. 215 crores for cereal transactions and Rs. 19 crores for non-cereal operations such as dealing in sugar, pulses, edible oil, etc. During 1986-87 the Corporation has handled nearly 60 lakhs of metric tonnes of commodities (average of purchase and sales) and its sales turnover is expected to be around Rs. 550 crores.

**Organisation :**

The Corporation has its registered office at Madras and 20 Regional Offices in the 20 districts of the State. The Corporation is headed by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director as its Chief Executive. The Regional Offices are headed by officers in the cadre of District Revenue Officers/Deputy Collectors.

The highlights of the major activities of the Corporation are as detailed below :

**Procurement :**

In the field of local procurement of paddy and rice within the State, 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 Metric Tonnes in 1972, the procurement has touched 11 lakh Metric Tonnes of rice in 1986-87. The procurement is through Trader's levy and price support operations. Normally 50 per cent Trader's levy is in force in the State. A whole licensee dealing in paddy and rice should deliver 50 per cent of his purchase towards levy to Government.

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. The system of monopoly procurement whereby private trade is turned and all the marketable surplus is brought by T.N.C.S.C. from the farmers, was in force in Cauvery Delta areas with effect from 1st November 1985 to 30th April 1987.

**Processing :**

The Civil Supplies Corporation has to process the paddy which it procures from the farmers directly or through levy. It is operating 15 Modern Rice Mills and spread over in Tamil Nadu. The total annual milling capacity of all the Modern Rice Mills is about Rs. 1.94 lakh metric tonnes of paddy.

**Storage :**

Storage is one of the important pre-requisites for trading operations of essential commodities. Initially the Civil Supplies Corporation took over storage godowns to a capacity of 27,000 Metric Tonnes from Civil Supplies Department. Thereafter, it has built up its own storage and the total owned storage capacity of this Corporation has reached 4.25 lakh Metric Tonnes.

**Quality Control :**

Realising the need for effective quality control over the stock not only at the stage of storage but also at all the stages of procurement, processing and distribution suitable machinery has been created in each region, by setting up Regional Laboratories, with modern scientific equipments.

**Distribution :**

The Civil Supplies Corporation is the sole whole-sale agency of the State Government to supply essential commodities to the retail shops for distribution to the card holders under Public Distribution System. It distributes the rice which it receives from the trader's levy scheme and also rice converted from paddy which it purchases under the price support operation and procures under monopoly procurement. It handles the allotment of essential commodities made by the Government of India to the State Government. It receives the stock of rice and levy wheat from the Food Corporation of India against Central allotment. Similarly it deals with the levy sugar-allotted by the Government of India from various sugar mills/State Trading Corporation. The

imported edible oil allotted to the State Government is also handled by the Civil Supplies Corporation. It receives the stock from the State Trading Corporation at Madras Harbour and transports it to all the districts in the State and supply them to the retail outlets. The offtake for 1986-87 is detailed hereunder :—

Serial number.	Commodity.	M. Tonnes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Rice .. .. .	9,65,000.00
2.	Sugar .. .. .	2,74,243.20
3.	Wheat .. .. .	18,068.00
4.	Wheat products—	
	(a) Maida .. .. .	64,534.00
	(b) Sooji .. .. .	4,371.00
5.	Edible Oil .. .. .	50,295.00
6.	Kerosene .. .. .	86,252.00 K. Litres.

Essential commodities are stored in its storage godowns in all the districts. Besides there are godowns in all the taluks and essential commodities are delivered to the wholesale co-operatives and the primary co-operatives from these godowns. The storage capacity and occupancy as on 31st March 1987 is detailed below :

	Capacity.	Occupancy.
	MT.	MT.
Owned: .. .. .	3,96,159	2,65,996
Hired .. .. .	3,22,245	2,10,295
C.A.P. Storage : .. .. .	4,08,079	3,22,831
T.N.W.C. .. .. .	..	54,892
C.W.C. .. .. .	..	23,297

The Civil Supplies Corporation is also undertaking retail trade to a limited extent. With a view to ensure the availability of essential commodities to the card-holders in the rural areas also, the State Government launched a scheme to open a fair price shop in every revenue village. Under this scheme, the Civil Supplies Corporation opened 4,100 shops in 4 districts in the State. Besides this 937 retail shops were also functioning in urban areas.

Every month, the Civil Supplies Corporation is handling about one lakh Tonnes of rice, 22,000 tonnes of sugar, 7,000 Tonnes of wheat 8,000 k.l. of kerosenes 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 produces like Maida and Sooji which it purchases from the Roller Flour Mills in the State and supplies to the card-holders through its retail shops. At the retail outlets, rice is supplied to the family card holders having a monthly income of less than Rs. 1,000. According to G.O. Ms. No. 917, dated 25th August 1986. T.N.C.S.C. supply 3 kgs. of extra raw rice to the card-holders whose income is below Rs. 1,000. per month and 12 kgs. of raw rice to the card holders whose income is above Rs. 1,000 per month from September 1986 onwards as per the Government direction. The present eligibility for rice is 4 kgs. per month per adult and 2 kgs. per month for child and a maximum of 12 kgs. per card per month. The total quantity of rice distributed to the card-holders under Public Distribution System during 1986-87 is 9.65 lakh Tonnes.

The retail selling price of common rice is Rs. 1.75 per kg. fine rice Rs. 2.25 per kg. and super-fine rice Rs. 2.50 per kg. The difference between the economic price and the retail issue price is about Rs. 75 per quintal. The subsidy involved in distributing 1 lakh Tonnes of rice is about Rs. 7.5 crores. As the total distribution of rice in a year is about 12 lakh Tonnes of rice, the subsidy involved is about Rs. 80 crores, which is being reimbursed by the Government.

The sale of non-rationed commodities has been undertaken by the T.N.C.S.C. at competitive prices in addition to running of 42 Amudham Departmental Stores in the State. Though the sale is a fraction to the open market sales by private traders, this curbs the tendency for hoarding even.

when a short supply of any commodity is anticipated and also checks any attempts for price fluctuations. The Civil Supplies Corporation is supplying essential commodities to the following various welfare scheme of the State Government :—

- (i) Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals Scheme.
- (ii) Sattu Programme.
- (iii) Supplies to Police and Fire Service Personnel.
- (iv) Supplies to widows, handicapped and old-age pensioners.
- (v) Supplies to people affected in floods.

#### 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 Rs. six crores. Thus the total paid up share capital of this Corporation as on 31st March 1987 is Rs. 5,91 crores. At the commencement of the year 1986-87 the total number of warehouses was 73 with a total capacity 4,82 lakh metric tonnes. The capacity of the godowns newly constructed during the year was 45,000 Metric Tonnes. Number of warehouses at the close of the year was 77 with total occupancy 5.13 lakh Metric Tonnes. During the year trading community had obtained advances against warehouse receipts to the tune of 74.82 lakhs from banks and other financial institutions. A quantity of 1,26,320 Metric Tonnes of food grains was fumigated.

The value of chemicals and fumigants consumed during the year 1986-87 was Rs. 1,86,418.50.

#### Working result.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
I. Gross Income .. .. .	4,79.00 (Unaudited).
<i>Expenditure :</i>	
Administrative Expenses .. .. .	1,84.85 (Unaudited).
Depreciation .. .. .	34.00 ..
Interest on Borrowing .. .. .	40.15 ..
Gross Profit .. .. .	2,20.00 ..

The Corporation declared 20 per cent bonus for its employees for the year 1985-86 subject to approval of the Board. The dividend for the year 1985-86 has been proposed at 6 per cent on the paid up capital.

CHAPTER XI.  
FORESTS AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.  
CINCHONA.

The Cinchona Department, a commercial undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu has enlarged its activities. In addition to the cultivation of Cinchona and production of Quinine salts, to augment its revenue and for providing more employment opportunities to the population in the hilly regions of the Nilgiris, Anamalais and Kodaikanal, it has taken up the cultivation of some medicinal and aromatic plants such as Geranium, Cykhopogan Winterianus, Eucalyptus Citriodors, Eucalyptus Globulus, Cinnamomum Zylanicum and Dioscorea, etc., in its Plantations in the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal areas of Anna district.

The department has under cultivation the following areas in the above three districts :—

	<i>Anamalais.</i>	<i>Nilgiris.</i>	<i>Kodaikanal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(IN HECTARES.)			
Cinchona .. .. .	1,603	492	..	2,095
Medicinal and aromatic crops .. ..	367	798	240	1,405
Fuel areas .. .. .	531	178	34	743

A sum of Rs. 26 lakhs (Internal Rs. 5.2 lakhs plus Export Rs. 20.8 lakhs) was realised by way of sale of quinine products.

Medicinal and essential oils were sold to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs during 1986-87.

A sum of Rs. 2.3 lakhs was also realised by way of sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum Zylanicum leaves and bark, pyrehrum flowers, Cardamom, Diosgenin, etc. A sum of Rs. 45.8 lakhs was realised by supply of tooth powder to the rural children under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme.

There was no new planting of Cinchona during 1986-87.

New Planting of Medicinal and Essential oils and other crops were completed over 110.35 hectares during 1986-87.

*Cinchona harvest.*—A total quantity of 90 tons of Cinchona bark (dry) was obtained during 1986-87.

*Production of Medicinal and Aromatic oils.*—A total quantity of 20.7 Tons Medicinal and essential oils (crude) was produced in the plantations during the year. 16,105 Tons of Dioscorea tubers (dry) were also harvested.

*Sales.*—The total sale value realised by the sale of departmental produces was Rs. 1.3 lakhs.

*Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona.*—Extraction of Cinchona bark was resumed from 17th February 1986 and 1.53 tons of Cinchona bark was processed and the following products produced :—

	(KGS.)
Quinine Sulphate .. .. .	264
Cinchona Febrifuge .. .. .	3,200
Cinchonadine .. .. .	10
Quinine Alkaloids .. .. .	5

*Tamil Nadu Steroids Factory, Cinchona.*—During 1986-87, 18 tons of tubers were used for hydrolysis. A quantity of 185 kgs. of Diosgenin was manufactured during the year.



*Plan Schemes.*—The works on the plan schemes sanctioned under Five-Year Plan have made good progress. The schemes for the cultivation of Geranium under Western Ghats Development Programme in Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and a scheme for the cultivation of Java Citranella in Nilgiris under Hill Area Development Programme were continued during the year under State plan Account. The implementation of Plan schemes and manufacture of tooth powder in the department factories have increased employment opportunities to the local people mostly Backward and Scheduled Classes residing in remote localities.

#### FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

The primary objectives of the department are 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.

##### *Development of Marine Fisheries :*

Tamil Nadu is endowed with a rich fishery potential with a coastline of about 1,000 kms. Totally 4,301 mechanised/motorised crafts (2,432 wooden boats, 82 F.R.P. boats, 802 country crafts with in-board engines and 985 catamarans with out-board engines) are engaged in fishing. The indigenous non-mechanised craft consist of 28,132 catamarans and 8,439 country canoes. The estimated annual marine fish production during 1986-87 was 2.50 lakh tonnes. Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1983 has been enacted and enforced with a view to regulate the exploitation and to conservation of fishery wealth.

##### *Mechanisation of Traditional Crafts :*

During 1986-87, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards 20 per cent subsidy assistance limited to Rs.2,000 per unit to supply out board motors/in-board engines for the traditional craft operators. Similarly, the M.P.E.D.A. also provided a sum of Rs. 9.65 lakhs towards 25 per cent subsidy assistance limited to Rs. 2,500 per unit to provide out-board motors for the traditional craft operators. During 1986-87 subsidy has been released for 62 in-board engines and 327 out-board motors.

##### *Beach Landing Crafts :*

During 1986-87, 17 numbers of beach landing crafts 15 under N.C.D.C. and 2 under I.R.D.P. scheme were distributed to the members of marine fishermen co-operative societies.

##### *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 205 trainees underwent training in these centres and also 20 fishermen boys underwent training in Junior Mechanic Course at Tuticorin.

##### *Development of Landing and Berthing Facilities:*

Under the centrally sponsored schemes shared equally between the State and the Centre, landing facilities consisting of fishing harbour, jetties and other infrastructural facilities are being provided at suitable places in the State in order to provide berthing and landing facilities for the mechanised boats and trawlers for handling processing and transporting fish, mending nets, repairing boats, etc. During the Sixth Plan, Government sanctioned the establishment of fishing harbours/jetties at Chinnamuttom (Kanniyakumari district), Valinokkam and Tondi (Ramanathapuram district), Kottaipattinam (Pudukkottai district) and Pazhayar (Thanjavur district) at a total expenditure of Rs. 441.32 lakhs. The fishing harbour at Pazhayar has been completed and put into operation from November 1986 onwards. The works are under progress in other places, except at Kottaipattinam where the execution of the work could not be taken up on account of local disputes regarding site. The work will be taken up soon after Government pass final orders regarding the site.

##### *Infra-structural Facilities :*

Infrastructural facilities consisting of processing plants, servicing facilities, approach roads, community hall, auction hall, fish packing hall, net mending shed, water supply, power supply, etc., are being provided in important landing centres, so as to facilitate proper handling, processing and transport of fish catches by the fisher folk. The facilities are being provided at Pazhayar in

Thanjavur district and at Thondi and Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram district. Government of India have recently accorded their administrative approval for affording such facilities in Erwadi village in Ramanathapuram district at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs and at Muttom in Kanniyakumari district at a cost of Rs. 12.6 lakhs. The Government of India will bear 50 per cent cost of the latter two works.

*Guide Lights :*

Of the sanctioned number of guide lights in 55 fishing villages so far 38 guide lights have been installed enabling the fishermen to safely reach the shore with their crafts.

*Ice-Plant-cum-Cold Storage :*

To preserve and store the fish landed, there are six ice plant-cum-cold storages are functioning under the control of the Department. Another three plants were leased out to the private parties.

*Development of fisheries in Brackish water :*

Tamil Nadu has got about 56,000 hectares of area suitable for brackish 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 one hectare each have been established in the coastal areas. In the 7th Five-Year Plan, it has been proposed to bring another 250 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 Thondiakkadu in Thanjavur district at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

*Development of Inland Fisheries :*

Tamil Nadu is estimated to have about 3.07 lakhs hectares of fresh water area. The total inland fish production during the year was 1.31 lakh tonnes.

*Fish Seed Production :*

Fish Seed Production is carried out in an area of 96,824 square meter by the Department and 71,932 square meter by Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation by induced carp spawning technique. During the year 127.67 lakh fish seeds were collected from natural sources, 127.00 million seeds were produced in Departmental Induced carp spawning centres. Two large national fish seed farms one at Bhavanisagar and another at Manimuthar at a total cost of Rs. 1,80 lakhs have been sanctioned and construction work on the first is in progress. Rearing of fish seeds in floating cages (cage culture) is being done at Vellore, Sathanur Dam, Villupuram, Chidambaram and Tirumangalam.

*Fish Farmers Development Agencies :*

During the year 12 fish farmers development agencies were functioning in the State of which eight are centrally sponsored and 4 State sponsored. So far 2,787 tanks covering 2,742 hectares have been allotted to 3,202 beneficiaries. Training has been given to 2,784 farmers. During 1986-87 1,257.5 tonnes of fish valued about Rs. 88.96 lakhs have been produced in the F.F.D.A. tanks..

**SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FISHER-FOLK.**

*Development through Co-operation :*

There are about 4.64 lakhs marine fisher-folk and 1.25 lakh inland fisher-folk in the State. Of which active fishermen is estimated to be about 1.02 lakh in the marine sector and about 0.52 lakh in Inland sector. There are 294 marine fishermen Co-operative Societies and 230 Inland Fishermen Co-operative societies in the State. To especially look after the welfare of the fisher-women, 37 Fisher-women Co-operative Societies have been organised. There are also 10 co-operative District Federations and 5 prawn farming co-operative societies, a boat building society, 9 fish marketing societies and 7 fishermen co-operative unions. There are 611 fishermen co-operative societies in Tamil Nadu with a total membership of 1,41,124 fisher folk.

**Group Insurance Scheme :**

Under the Scheme the fishermen are insured against the risk of death and accident. In case of death and disablement the scheme ensures payment of Rs. 15,000 and in case of partial disablement the payment of up to Rs. 7,500. The premium of Rs. 9 per fishermen per year is borne by the State Government and Central Government equally. During 1986-87, 1,36,647 fishermen joined the scheme and the heirs of 169 deceased/disabled fishermen have been given relief to the tune of Rs. 22,95,000.

**Fishermen Savings—cum—Relief Fund :**

In order to alleviate the hardship experience 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. 180 shall be disbursed to the subscribing fishermen at the rate of Rs. 60 p.m. during the lean months. 22,498 fishermen have been benefited under this scheme during 1986-87.

**Assistance from N.C.L.C.:**

Loans with subsidy through N.C.L.C. and subsidy with bank loan I.R.D.P. are granted to the fishermen co-operative societies for the purchase of fishing boat and equipment. During the year 1986-87 Rs. 50.95 lakhs have been sanctioned to 8 Fishermen Co-operative Societies. From inception of the N.C.L.C. schemes, a sum of Rs. 407.61 lakhs have been sanctioned to fishermen co-operative societies. The balance of loan outstanding against the State Government amounted to Rs. 1,22.64 lakhs and the loan outstanding by societies to Government amount to Rs. 92.94 lakhs.

**Supply of Nylon Webbing to Traditional Fishermen :**

Nylon webbings valued at Rs. 8 lakhs at 20 per cent subsidy and 80 per cent loan have been distributed to about 560 fishermen during 1986-87.

**Share Capital Loan :**

Share capital loans have been sanctioned to 31 Fishermen Co-operative Societies to the tune of Rs. 4.90 lakhs during the year.

**Housing :**

To improve the living conditions of the fishermen 11,655 houses for allotment freely to fishermen have been sanctioned. So far 10,098 houses have been constructed and allotted under this scheme. During 1986-87, 310 houses were constructed and allotted to the fishermen free of cost. Besides approach roads, sanitary facilities electrification and drinking water supply also provided to the fishermen hamlets in a phased manner.

**Fisherwomen Extension Service Scheme :**

The scheme sanctioned in 1981 as an unique and exclusively women oriented programme, the only one of its kind in the whole world to cater to the needs of the much disadvantaged women folk of the small scale fishing communities of the State aiming at the socio-economic status of the fishing community as a whole. As on 31st December 1986 there were 37 fisherwomen co-operative societies operating in the State. These societies are being sanctioned with share capital, assistance and managerial assistance for 1986-87, 11 societies were provided with such assistances to the tune of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. A number of activities such as credit for marketing, savings, net making, tailoring handicrafts, running of ration shop, fair price counters to supply controlled cloth and other essential commodities, running Balwadis, adult education centre, health units, etc., have been taken up. These activities help the fisherwomen not only to supplement their family income but also to improve their socio-economic and educational standards.

## FORESTS.

**Area under forests :**

The total area under forests during 1985-86 was 22.42 lakh hectares comprising 18.45 lakh hectares of Reserved Forests, 3.40 lakh hectares of Reserved Lands and 0.61 lakh hectares of unclassified forests. Thus the area has registered an increase of 13,500 hectares over 1984-85.

**02. Revenue :**

The major source of revenue continued to be through sale of sandalwood and supply of raw materials for pulping from forest plantation area and not from natural R.F.S. The revenue during 1985-86 was Rs. 27.39 crores. The revenue anticipated during 1986-87 is Rs. 28.49 crores.

**03. Expenditure :**

The expenditure under forests during 1986-87 was Rs. 34.40 crores. Major portion of this expenditure is on capital investment for development of forests with a view to increase their productivity.

**04. Supply of raw materials to forest-based industries :**

Raw materials such as Bluegum, Eucalyptus grandis, Elc-tereticornis, debarked wattle 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 1986-87 a quantity of 2.17 lakh tonnes of raw materials was supplied and a revenue of Rs. 6.26 crores expected to be realised. Almost all these raw materials are being supplied from specific plantations raised in forest area and these are not usually being supplied from natural R.F.S.

**05. Fuelwood Production :**

On ecological considerations, the felling to timber and fuel compes has been totally banned from 1982 onwards. Even before the ban only a small fraction of the demand was being met from the forests. However fuelwood needs are met from the trees raised in social forestry areas outside R.F.S. under this. Annually about 3 lakh tonnes of fuelwood was supplied.

**06. Sandalwood :**

Only dead sandal trees are extracted on a three year cycle. The extracted trees are brought to depot and cleaned for disposal in the auction. During 1986-87 a quantity of 1,919 M. T. of sandalwood was sold in auction for an amount of Rs. 15.01 crores.

**07. Minor Forest Produce :**

With a view to improving the economy of tribal communities who live in forest areas, the lease collection rights of Minor Forest Produces are allotted to Tribal Co-operative Societies (jumps) at concessional rates. During 1986-87 a revenue of Rs. 82.9 lakhs was realised from the sale of minor forest produces.

**08. New 20 Point Programme—Tree Planting :**

Tamil Nadu Forest Department is vigorously implementing the Prime Minister's Twenty-Point Economic Programme for the upliftment of the rural poor and the weaker section of the society. During 1985-86, 1,215 lakhs of seedlings were planted under afforestation, 0.30 lakh hectares of area planted under Social Forestry and 531 lakhs of seedlings supplied to public and institution under Farm Forestry.

**09. Waste Land Development Programme :**

In the Eco-restoration and Eco-preservation the waste land development programme has been giving importance in Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister's call for action to make afforestation a people's movement at this juncture is indeed significant, if ecological and socio-economic crisis is to be averted. To develop these, 5 lakhs hectares of Reserve Forests which has only scanty cover in three new divisions in Anna, Dharmapuri and Chengalpattu Districts have been formed.

**10. Social Forestry (Side Aided Project) :**

Tamil Nadu has taken pioneering steps in initiating schemes for tree growing in community lands. 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 fuel, fodder and timber requirements of forest produce. The area covered till 1986 under the SIDE—Aided Social forestry programme was 1,67,365 hectares. Rs. 370 lakhs have been disbursed to Panchayats as 50 per cent of their share in the social forest rearing.

**11. Water Harvest in the Western Ghats :**

The people in towns and villages adjoining the Western Ghats suffer from water shortage every year during summer. It becomes necessary for them to walk miles and wait for hours to collect water. For want of forest cover on the hill ranges whatever rain falls in the catchment

of hill ranges escapes as flash floods. The entire rain water falling on these catchments has to be detained in the catchments for longer period, minimising evaporation and for gradually releasing it to the reservoir through the streams. To augment afforestation in these areas, a water harvest scheme has been designed.

#### 12. Arignar Anna Zoological Park :

A modern Zoological park was established at Vandur at a cost of Rs. 7 crores over an area of 510 hectares. The Zoological park is attracting good crowds. During the period between February 1986 and January 1987 about 8.21 lakh persons visited the Zoo and an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs was realised as revenue.

#### 13. Development Schemes :

(i) *Femas.*—Forest development is mainly devoted towards resource building, maintenance and open utilisation. The level of forest development will be reflected in the capability of identifying areas for development of formulating projects to fit into the demands of the area identified. To achieve this goal, a composite FEMAS (Formulation, Evaluation, Monitoring and Statistics) unit has been sanctioned by Government and has started functioning in 1985-86. The financial achievement in 1985-86 was Rs. 3.20 lakhs.

(b) *Pulpwood Schemes.*—The object of the scheme is to raise pulpwood plantations to provide raw materials for the pulp wood based industries.

(c) *Sandal Plantations.*—The object of the scheme is to improve the sandal wealth of the State by extending sandal plantations and encouraging natural sandal by intensive cultural operations.

*Raising fuel trees.*—The object of the scheme is to raise fuelwood plantations in the forest areas adjoining cities and town and Padugai lands in order to cater to the fuel needs of local population.

In Tamil Nadu, three Corporations are functioning at present with the objective of raising the income from forestry products.

*Tafcorn.*—The Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation was started in 1974 with the object of raising pulpwood plantation and for maintenance improvement of cashew plantations in the forest area.

*Tantea.*—The Tamil Nadu Tea Corporation was formed in 1976 with the object of providing employment to the Sri Lanka Repatriates in tea plantations. The tea production for the year 1985-86 was to the value of Rs. 4 crores.

*Arasu Rubber Corporation.*—The Arasu Rubber Corporation was formed in 1984 with the object of providing employment to the Sri Lanka Repatriates in rubber plantations. Rubber production was to the value of Rs. 4.16 crores for the year 1985-86.

### MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA.

During the month of July 1986, 35th Vanamahotsava as an annual tree planting festival was celebrated throughout the State in a fitting manner and this was continued in the subsequent months also. During Vanamahotsava, to mark the occasion 2,16,04,500 numbers of seedlings of various species have been planted in the premises of Schools, Colleges, Panchayat Union Offices, Public Institutions Community lands, etc. throughout the State. The significance of the celebration was explained to public during the celebrations by giving wide publicity. The importance of tree planting was explained to students by the forest officials. Students have also been involved in the tree planting programme organised by the Forest officials.

The World Forestry Day was celebrated from 21st March 1987 to 31st March 1987 throughout the State. The World Forestry Day was also celebrated in the premises of Raj Bhavan on 23rd March 1987. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu participated in the function by undertaking a symbolic and comparative planting of tree saplings in the premises of Raj Bhavan. The Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Prohibition and Electricity had delivered a speech on 21st March 1987 on the need of tree planting and the significance of eco-development over All India Radio. Further talks on the importance of forests, Ecology Environment and Wildlife by Conservationists and Forest Officers have been broadcast over All India Radio.

Doordharshan had arranged for the interview with enlightened publicmen, scientists, nature-conservationists, foresters, etc., between 21st March 1987 and 31st March 1987. Slides illustrating the slogan "Forestry for Development" were displayed between 21st March 1987 and 31st March 1987 in all the Cinema theatres in the State. Wide publicity was given through newspapers 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.

During the celebration, seedlings were planted in all District Headquarters by students of schools and colleges and other voluntary organisations. Seedlings were supplied to them free of cost. Students who are interested in the study of nature have been taken in groups to the various forest areas in the State by the local forest officials.

During the year 1986-87 plantations were raised over an area of 35,649 hectares under various afforestation and development programmes. Strip planting and Avenue planting had been carried out to a length of 950 Km. The Government Departments have supplied 442.018 lakhs of seedlings to public. In all 1,237.769 lakhs of seedlings have been planted in Tamil Nadu during 1986-87.

#### TAMIL NADU FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. (TNFDC)

##### 1. Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation was established in 1974 as a State owned undertaking. This Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 500 lakhs and paid-up share of Rs. 292 lakhs.

##### Marine fisheries :

1. *Vessels operation.*—The Corporation operates two Mexican outrigger Trawlers viz., "Thanjai" and "Nellai" with Vizag as base. The landings from these two trawlers during the year 1986-87 were :

Quantity of Prawn caught. (in tons.)	Quantity of other fishes caught. (in tons.)	Revenue realised. (Rupees in lakhs.)
65.7	38.3	83.9

2. *Pelagic Fishery Schemes.*—Six Purse-Seine vessels were operated in the East Coast with base at Madras, Mandapam, Tuticorin and Chinnamuttam, 5 numbers of 32' vessels continued to be operated with Madras as base during the year. The Corporation has earned a revenue of Rs. 7.03 lakhs.

##### Inland Fisheries :

1. *Reservoirs.*—The Fisheries of the following reservoirs are under the management of the TNFDC on lease basis.

1. Sathanur Dam.
2. Bhavanisagar.
3. Amaravathy.
4. Aliyar.
5. Thirumoorthy.
6. Uppar.
7. Pillur.
8. Upper-Aliyar.
9. Manjalar
10. Palar-Porandalar and
11. Sholaiyar.

During the year 1986-87, a total quantity of 423.2 tonnes of fish was harvested and marketed for a sum of Rs. 35.90 lakhs.

**Fish Seed Production :**

Production of the required number of good quality fish seeds at the required time is the most important pre-requisite for successful fresh water fish production. With this object in view, this Corporation managed the fish seed production centres at Sathanur, Aliyar, Amaravathy, Thirumoorthy and Mahjalar. Maintaining stocks of brood fish in these farms, pituitary treatment was given to them during breeding season resulting in large scale production of fish seeds which were used not only for stocking the reservoirs managed by this Corporation but also to the State Fisheries Department and Fish Farmers Development Agencies of the State. During the year 1986-87, 61.25 million early fry were produced in these fish seed production centres.

**Fish Processing :**

The Corporation has established processing units and Ice-Plant-cum-Cold Storages.

2. During the year 1986-87, a total quantity of 6,716 tonnes of ice was produced from the ice plants and sold to the fishermen. The Corporation has earned a revenue of Rs. 25.95 lakhs by lease rent and sale of ice.

**Diesel Oil Outlets :**

The Corporation operated 4 diesel oil retail outlets in the Fishing Harbour Complex at Royapuram, Mallipattinam and Tuticorin for the benefit of Mechanised Fishing boat operators and fishermen. During the year 1986-87, a quantity of 6.5 thousand Kilolitres of diesel was sold and the Corporation earned a surplus of Rs. 3.76 lakhs.

A quantity of 505 tonnes of fish was sold for Rs. 81.39 lakhs through various outlets.

**Mechanisation of Country Crafts :**

During the year under report, the subsidy amount was distributed to fishermen for the purchase of 391 Out Board Motors and 67 In Board Motors amounting to Rs. 14.6 lakhs.

**Fish Net Making Factory :**

A Fish Net making factory with a production capacity of 54 tonnes per annum was installed in the erstwhile Ma. Singaravelar Boat Yard at Royapuram. The factory commenced commercial production of fish net webbings from September 1986. During the year 1986-87, 7.4 tons Nylon and 20 tons HDPE nets to the value of Rs. 30 lakhs was produced.

**12. Brackish Water Fish Farming :**

The construction work of Prawn Hatchery at Neelankarai is in progress and it will be completed by the end of 1987. Trial operation of prawn seed production was commenced during January 1987 in a temporary shed.

**Financial Performance of the Corporation :**

As against the expenditure of Rs. 281.86 lakhs, the sale and other revenue of the Corporation was Rs. 291.46 lakhs during the year. The transactions during the year resulting in operating profit of Rs. 9.60 lakhs. After allocating a sum of Rs. 29.23 lakhs towards administrative expenses and taking into account the interest expenditure and income of deposit, the net operating loss was Rs. 26.40 lakhs.

**TAMIL NADU FOREST PLANTATION CORPORATION.**

The Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation was established on 13th June 1974 mainly for the purpose of raising pulpwood plantations, fuelwood plantations and to raise and maintain cashew plantations. The Financial year of the Corporation starts from 1st July of the year to 30th June of the succeeding year. However, the figures for the period ending on 31st March 1987 are furnished hereunder :—

Serial number.	Nature of work.	Achievement in hectares
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Raising Pulpwood plantations .. .. .	2,418.20
2	Raising Cashew plantations .. .. .	89.63
3	Raising Miscellaneous fuelwood plantations .. .. .	569.70
4	Doing Intensive Cultural Operations for the existing cashew plantations.	5,650.42

The total expenditure incurred for the year 1986-87 towards raising fresh plantations was Rs. 96.09 lakhs. The total expenditure for doing intensive cultural operations during 1986-87 was Rs. 20.94 lakhs. These are the figures as per the audited Annual Accounts of the year 1986-87.

During the year ending on 31st March 1987, the sale of our factory products are as follows :—

		Value.
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1	Lac Factory Products .. .. .	31.09
2	Sandalwood Products Factory Products .. .. .	102.13

For the year ending on 30th June 1987, the Corporation has earned a Profit of Rs. 61.28 lakhs as compared to the profit of Rs. 45.96 lakhs during 1985-86. The above said profit is over and above the lease rent of Rs. 113.62 lakhs provided for payment to the Forest Department in respect of the forest areas and factories leased out to the Corporation.

The total income of the Corporation for the year ending on 30th June 1987 amounted to Rs. 417.32 lakhs as compared to Rs. 434.98 lakhs of the year 1985-86.

#### ARASU RUBBER CORPORATION.

In Tamil Nadu, Kanniyakumari district alone is suited for the growing of rubber. In this district rubber has been planted over an area of 4,785.7 hectares. The Corporation has started functioning with effect from 1st October 1984. The authorised capital is Rs. 1 crore.

Latex and Scrap collected from the fields are despatched to the Rubber Factories at Keeriparai and Peranchani for processing. In the unit at Peranchani, sheet rubber is produced. In the unit at Keeriparai sheet rubber, concentrated latex and crepe are manufactured. In Mylar Division, construction of one concentrated latex unit at a cost of Rs. 41 lakh, is in progress.

#### Raw Rubber Production :

Total production of dry rubber in the Corporation during 1986-87 was 2,359 tonnes as against the targets of 2,400 tonnes. The percentage of achievement was 98.3. Details regarding yield, area under tapping etc., are given below :

Total area in hectares.	Area under tapping in hectares.	Yield in tonnes.	Yield per hectare per annum kgs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4,785.70	3,100.61	2,359	761

#### Profit and Loss Account :

According to the tentative profit and loss account for the year 1986-87, the net profit of the Corporation for 1986-87 was Rs. 5.17 lakhs as against the profit of Rs. 21.89 lakhs (unaudited) for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 14.01 lakhs (before Taxation) for the year 1984-85.

#### Sales :

During the year 1986-87, 2,346 tonnes of raw rubber was sold as detailed below :

Quantity. (Tonnes).	Value. (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
2,346.149	394.6

During 1986-87, the average sales realisation per Kg. of rubber was Rs. 16.82 as against Rs. 20.56 per Kg. realised during 1985-86.



**Lease rent :**

The lease rent fixed for payment to the Forest Department is Rs. 4,000 per hectare per annum for the area under tapping and Rs. 400 per hectares for immature area.

**Electric Fence :**

Damage to young rubber plants was being caused by wild elephants and other wildlife. Hence electric fence has been provided over a distance of 30 kms. in Maruthamparai, Chithar, Kallar and Kuthiar divisions at a cost of Rs. 2.3 lakhs to put an end to the wildlife damage, as in done in the oil palm plantations of Malasiya, since other measures adopted previously to prevent wildlife damage proved futile. The electric fence has helped in preventing elephant damage to a great extent. It is proposed to extend the electric fence over a distance of 15 kms. in Mylar division, so as to keep off the elephants totally.

**PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED RUBBER AT KEERIPARAI FACTORY AND PERUNCHANI FACTORY.**

During the year 1986-87, the following grades of rubber were processed in the Factories at Keeriparai and Perunchani —

	TONNES.
1 Sheet rubber] .. .. .	9,35
2 Estate Brown Crepe : .. .. .	2,61
3 Pale Latex crepe .. .. .	62
4 Concentrated Latex (Dry) : .. .. .	7,36
5 Skim P.C. .. .. .	1,89
Total ..	21,83

**Labour amenities programmes :**

(i) *Wages.*—The total strength of labour force of this Corporation, was 2,562 consisting of tappers, field workers, protective workers, factory workers and casual workers.

Daily wages are paid to the labourers at rates varying from Rs. 22.36 to Rs. 23.49 according to their grades.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for children is being implemented in the Arasu Rubber Corporation Schools.

(ii) *Medical.*—Two Garden hospitals one at Chithar with 6 beds and another at Keeriparai with 10 beds are being manned by qualified Medical Officers. In addition to these, dispensaries are being maintained in each division. In case of emergencies, the patients are transported through Corporation Ambulance van to the nearest Government hospitals.

Maternity leave with pay for six weeks before delivery and six weeks after delivery is also granted to female workers.

Creches are being maintained in each division.

(iii) *Housing.*—Labour lines have been constructed and allotted to permanent workers. The permanent workers who are not provided with quarters are being paid House Rent Allowance of Rs. 7.50 per month.

(iv) *Recreational facilities.*—Newspaper reading room and recreation centres are being maintained.

(v) *Educational facilities.*—Elementary schools are being run in Chithar, Mylar, Kuthiar, Keeriparai and Paraliar Division to afford education to the wards of workers.

*Bonus.*—After finalisation of audit of the accounts by the statutory auditors, bonus if any due will be paid to the workers according to the Payment of Bonus Act. For 1986-87 also the minimum Bonus at the rate 8.33 per cent has been paid.

## THE TAMIL NADU TEA PLANTATION CORPORATION. (TANTEA)

### Introduction :

Most of the persons returning to India under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement, 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 asked the State Government to raise up plantations in the Nilgiris district. The scheme was commenced during the year 1968 and accordingly, it has been implemented upto 31st March 1976, by the Government of Tamil Nadu and on 1st April 1976 it was converted as a Corporation.

### Finance :

The project was financed by Government of India through Government of Tamil Nadu and NABARD through a consortium of three banks, namely, UCO Bank, Indian Bank and Canara Bank.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Authorised Share Capital .. .. .	500
Paid up Share Capital .. .. .	328.26

### Loans :

	Sanctioned.	Availed of,	Repaid.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Phase I .. .. .	302.79	302.79	150.93
Phase II .. .. .	398.40	340.59	8.40
Phase III .. .. .	313.69	264.73	..
	1,014.88	908.11	159.33

### Financial result—(Provisional)—

	(For the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Revenue .. .. .	1,015.48
Expenditure : .. .. .	916.27
Profit .. .. .	(+).99.21

### Tea production of area :

The Corporation has taken the erstwhile Government Tea Project with a planted area of 945.28 hectares. An area of 2,428.04 hectares has been planted with tea so far. The Corporation has taken over an area of 350.50 hectares of Kolapalli Tea Division of Forest Department from July 1984.

(b) Yield.—During the year 1986-87 (from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987) a total quantity of 21,053 tons of green tea leaf was harvested.

### Tea Manufacture :

During the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987, a total quantity of 49 tonnes of made tea was produced.

### Revenue and Expenditure :

A sum of Rs. 916.27 lakhs (Approximate) has been spent towards revenue account. Revenue of Rs. 1,015.48 lakhs was realised by way of tea sales and other income during the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 (Provisional).

***Lease rent paid to Government in 1986-87:***

TANTEA has paid a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs to Forest Department towards lease rent for the lands leased out to it.

***Quantity of tea exported and foreign exchange earned in 1986-87 :***

A quantity of 158 tons of Tiger Hill Tea had been directly exported during the year 1986-87 and an amount of Rs. 4.27 lakhs was earned as foreign exchange.

**TEA MARKETING.*****Auction Sale :***

A quantity of 4,210 tons of tea was sold and an amount of Rs. 868.15 lakhs was earned during 1986-87.

***Small Packet Sale (retail sale) :***

A quantity of 21 tons of blended and packet tea was sold for Rs. 5.61 lakhs.

***Whole Sellers Sale (Private sale) :***

A quantity of 709 tons was sold as private sale through 'F' Form and Rs. 129.30 lakhs had been earned during the year 1986-87.

***Rehabilitation of Repatriates :***

In this Corporation so far 2,325 families have been absorbed.

***Construction of Labour Houses :***

2,262 families have been provided with standard houses for labourers.

## CHAPTER XII.

## HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES AND KHADI DEPARTMENT.

## HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

*Introduction :*

The Handlooms Industry which is a traditional and labour intensive industry, second in employment potential only to agricultural in Tamil Nadu 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. Handlooms 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 organised mills and powerloom sectors.

3. The new 20 Point Programme envisages an integrated approach to handloom development covering the areas of provision of infrastructures, raw-material supply, working capital 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 have been 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 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 post-loom, 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.

The following are the schemes implemented for the benefit for handloom weavers in this state :—

**I. Increasing Co-operative Coverage :**

5. Out of the 5.56 lakhs of handlooms in the State, 3.91 lakh handlooms were brought into 1,667 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies upto 31st March 1987. The production and sales of the primaries during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 174.31 crores and Rs. 169.94 crores respectively.

### I. Provision of Concessional finance to 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 1986-87. The total credit limits sanctioned by the NABARD for the year 1986-87 are given below :—

	1986-87. (RS. IN CRORES.)
1. Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies .. .. .	80.78
2. Apex Society .. .. .	+ 53.00 22.00
	(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 Cooperative Societies and to the Apex Society, interest subsidy of three per cent to the District Central Cooperative Banks and one per cent to the Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank was continued by the Government.

### III. SCHEMES FOR UPGRADEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

8. In true 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 had to 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 in a large scale. A sum of Rs. 57.40 lakhs was sanctioned by Government during 1986-87 under this scheme.

### IV. HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT AND EXPORT PROJECTS.

9. With financial assistance from Government of India, the Government of Tamilnadu 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 18,423 looms. They produced 80.31 lakh metres of goods valued at Rs. 690.82 lakhs and sold to the extent of Rs. 688.47 lakhs during 1986-87. The projects were also adopting some weak and dormant weavers co-operative societies and for providing continuous employment to the weavers.

#### Marketing support to Handloom Industry, Co-optex—

10. The Apex Weavers Co-operative Society, popularly known as "Co-optex", was providing marketing support to its affiliated Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. Its marketing assistance worked out to the extent of about 50 per cent of the production of the Primaries. The Co-optex procured handloom goods valued at Rs. 80.58 crores from the Primary Weavers Cooperatives Societies during 1986-87 and sold for Rs. 91.33 crores through the selling units numbering about 545 in the various cities and towns in the country.

#### (a) Janatha Cloth Scheme—

11. One of the items laid down in 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 lungies.

#### (b) Credit Sales Scheme—

12. The Co-optex was continuing the scheme of credit sales of cloth to Government Servants, employees of local bodies, etc. The response to this scheme was encouraging and during the year 1986-87, it has sold goods worth of Rs. 34.99 crores under this scheme.

(c) Export of Handloom goods, First meeting of leading private exporters and producers of Handloom Co-operative Societies was organised on 12th March 1986 by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles and tie up arrangements were made to have a close contact between the producers and exporters, so that, required new-design quality goods can be produced on order and supplied in time. The Government of Tamilnadu are giving prizes and awards to winners of Best Handloom Exporters every year so as to boost up the exports and by which increase the earning of foreign exchange for the Nation.

## VI. MARKETING SUPPORT TO HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

(a) *Strengthening the equity base of Co-optex—*

13. The paid up share capital of Co-optex is Rs. 18.77 crores including the Government investment of Rs. 17.57 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 Government with the financial assistance of National Cooperative Development Corporation invested an additional amount of Rs. 2.04 crores in the share capital of Cooptex during 1986-87.

(b) *Assistance to Apex Society for opening of new emporia and for modernisation of existing showrooms.*

14. The Co-optex was implementing a programme of opening new showrooms in State capitals and important towns in the country and also to modernise the existing showrooms with assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

(c) *Rebate.*

15. One of the measures undertaken by the Government to boost up the sales of handloom products was to continue rebate on retail sales to the consumers. For the year 1986-87, a sum of 37.24 crores has been provided by the Government under the scheme as against Rs. 17.60 crores in 1985-86. Over the years, the volume and value of the sales of handloom cloth in the co-operative sector has gone up steadily and the commitment on the account of the reimbursement of rebate claims has also correspondingly increased.

## VI. 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 during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 371.20 lakhs as against Rs. 441.17 lakhs in the previous year.

17. The progress of the physical aspect of the handloom sector for the year 1986-87 below :-

I. *Primary weavers co-operative societies—*

1. Number of weavers co-operative societies ..	--	--	--	..	1,667
2. Number of handlooms in lakhs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3.91
3. Production per annum (Rs. in crores) ..	..	..	..	..	174.31
4. Sales per annum (Rs. in crores) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	169.94
5. Working capital (Rs. in crores) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	80.78

II. *Co-optex—*

1. Procurement (Rs. in crores) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	80.58
2. Sales (Rs. in crores) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	91.33
3. Working capital employed (Rs. in crores) ..	..	..	..	..	75.00
4. Number of selling units .. .. .	..	--	..	..	545

III. *Co-operative spinning mills—*

1. Spindles in lakhs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4.50
2. Investment made (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,492.52
3. Production (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,385.32
4. Sales (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,398.45
5. Working capital (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,970.00

IV. *Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills, Erode.*

1. Bleaching and dyeing of cloth (lakh metres) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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V. *Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation—*

1. Number of loans sanctioned .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,522
2. Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	371.20

VI. *Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kanchipuram—*

1. Production of zari in Marc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,077
2. Sales value (Rs. in lakhs) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	212.33

## TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is the pioneer institution to take up the implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Programmes in the country. The function of the Board is to plan, organise and implement the programmes of khadi and Village Industries to uplift the downtrodden people.

The following schemes are implemented by the Board :—

1. Khadi.
2. Silk.
3. Polyester.
4. Palmgur.
5. Village oil.
6. Carpentry and blacksmithy.
7. Gur and Khandasari.
8. Bee-keeping.
9. Non-edible oil and Soap Industry.
10. Pottery and Brick.
11. Leather.
12. Fibre.
13. Fruit processing and Preservation.
14. Lime.
15. Cane and Bamboo.
16. Processing of Cereals and Pulses.
17. Handmade paper.

During 1986-87, the production under Khadi was Rs. 1,287.35 lakhs. The sales during that year was Rs. 1,566.18 lakhs. Similarly under village industries the production was Rs. 13,128.08 lakhs and sales was Rs. 14,438.76 lakhs. The increase in respect of the production and sales in 1986-87 will be 119 per cent and 121 per cent respectively.

*Employment.*—During 1986-87, the Board has given employment to 45,112 artisans of which 90 artisans under Khadi, 45,022 artisans under village industries.

*Wages paid.*—The Board has paid Rs. 592.70 lakhs to artisans engaged in Khadi, Rs. 4,793.66 lakhs to artisans in Village Industries as wages. This is an increase of 110 per cent over the wages paid during last year.

*Schemes.*—The Board is implementing schemes under the following programmes :

- (i) Agreed Programme (financed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission).
- (ii) Special schemes (financed by State Government).

The above schemes are implemented departmentally through co-operatives and by extending financial assistance to individual artisans.

Under Agreed Programme 1986-87, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission allotted Rs. 206.36 lakhs under Khadi and Rs. 663.28 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 1986-87, the Government have sanctioned schemes under Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Western Ghat Development Programme to the tune of Rs. 57.24 lakhs for the benefit of 1,326 individuals.

## SERICULTURE.

A separate Directorate of Sericulture was formed with head quarters at Salem and is functioning from April 1979.

The area under mulberry cultivation as on 1st April 1986 was 72,662 acres. During the year 1986-87 an extent of 3,290 acres have been brought under fresh mulberry cultivation increasing the area under mulberry to 75,952 acres as on 1st April 1987. The employment generation as a result of the Sericulture activities during the year 1986-87 was 22,200 persons and the cumulative employment generation as on 31st March 1987 was 3,98,568 persons. Thus, this industry being an land based labour intensive agro-industry has increased employment opportunities.

The details of implementation of various schemes and progress made during the year 1986-87 is furnished below :—

### I. PLAN SCHEME.

Plan Schemes were implemented during the year 1986-87 with a total outlay of Rs. 176.02 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1987 was Rs. 180.95 lakhs.

(a) *Training Programme.*—The training programme was implemented to train 3,000 farmers in mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing during the year 1986-87. On successful completion of training the farmers were provided with free scientific tools worth Rs. 400 so that they can take up silkworm rearing immediately. Further 380 persons have been imparted training in Silk reeling during this year through the Rural Reeling Training Centres established all over the State.

(b) *Production of Disease free layings in the Grainages.*—Bringing additional area under mulberry cultivation increases the demand for silkworm seed. The Production of layings which was only 130 lakhs Dfls during the year 1985-86 has been stepped up and the production during the year 1986-87 was 146.75 lakhs Dfls against the target of 125 lakhs Dfls fixed for the year.

(c) *Production of Reeling Cocoons.*—The estimated production of reeling cocoons during the year 1986-87 was 102 lakh kgs. as against the production of 100 lakh kgs. of reeling cocoons during the year 1985-86.

(d) *Production of Raw Silk.*—The production of Raw Silk in Government Co-operative and Private sector during the year 1986-87 was 3.10 lakh kgs. as against the target of 2.75 lakh kgs. fixed for the year.

*Performance of Government Units.*—(i) *Technical Service Centres.*—There are 37 Technical Service Centres functioning in the State to provide technical guidance to effect timely supply of Layings, formalin, etc., to the farmers. The above centres have distributed 44.75.260 Dfls and 13,597 farmers have benefited.



(ii) *Village level Community Chawkie Rearing Centres.*—Silkworm seed is reared in these centres upto Hind State under optimum temperature and humidity and then distribute to the farmers which ensures good harvest of cocoons. Thus 115 centres functioning in the State have chawkie reared 13,23,650 Dfls and 14,340 farmers have benefited.

(iii) *Production of Foreign race and local race seed Cocoons.*—A quantity of 101,03,803 Nos. of Forcing race cocoons and 59,14,653 Nos. of Local race seed cocoons have been produced in the Government Farms and have been utilised in the grainage for the production of layings.

## II. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

During 1986-87, 194 acres have been brought under fresh mulberry cultivation as against the target of 165 Acres fixed. Further 110 farmers have been provided with training in rearing and mulberry cultivation and 75 farmers have been provided with subsidy for rearing appliances and 75 farmers with subsidy for the construction of rearing shed. A sum of Rs. 18,851 lakhs has been spent out of the total outlay of Rs. 20.90 lakhs during the year 1986-87.

## III. INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

During the year 1986-87, 436 Scheduled Tribe families have been brought under Sericulture fold against the target of 400 Scheduled Tribe families to be covered.

## IV. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

During the year 1986-87, 900 Scheduled Caste families have been covered as against the target of 600 Scheduled Caste families fixed for the year. A sum of Rs. 3.70 lakhs has been spent out of the outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakhs earmarked to the Scheduled Caste families.

## V. WESTERN GHAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Beneficing oriented Programmes like farmer's Training programme, subsidy for the supply of seed cuttings, subsidy for the purchase of rearing appliances and rearing shed have also been implemented during the year 1986-87.

And thus Sericulture schemes were extended to the farmers through various schemes and this industry being an agro-based labour intensive industry has served its purpose. With the encouragement of the farmers this industry grows with the growth of the economic development of the small and marginal farmers of the state.

## THE TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Memorandum of Association adopted by the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation enumerates three main objectives as indicated below :—

- (i) To develop and promote handicrafts in all respects.
- (ii) To provide financial, technical, marketing, development or any other assistance and guidance to any establishment, undertaking or enterprise of any description whatsoever which is likely to facilitate or accelerate the development of Handicrafts.
- (iii) To promote, establish and operate sales offices such as emporia, showrooms, publicity offices, exhibitions, stall, centres with the object of improving the marketability of handicrafts any where within and outside India.

The activities of the Corporation thus necessarily fall in two parts :

- (a) development of handicrafts in all aspects and
- (b) their energetic marketing.

The Corporation continued to fulfil these objectives during 1986-87. The overall results on Production of handicrafts in the units under the control of the Corporation and sales performance through the Poompuhar Sales Showrooms, exhibitions and exports are as follows:—

	Target.	Actuals.	Percentage.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Production	88.00	88.30	100.34
Sales	300.00	300.47	100.15

### *Production.*

During the year, the production units showed improvements in achieving targets. The performance of 8 production units were 100 per cent and above targets, 5 units were between 75 per cent and 100 per cent of targets and 5 units were below 75 per cent of targets. The bulk orders executed by these units include supply of brass iron boxes to Backward Classes and Adi-Dravidar Welfare Departments and fabrication of brass ornamental grills for Tirupati Devas-thanams.

### *Sales.*

The actual sales during the year 1986-87 were Rs. 3,00.47 lakhs as against the target of Rs. 300.00 lakhs which works out 100.15 per cent. The performance of the 8 sales showrooms were 75 per cent and above of targets, 6 sales showrooms were between 50 per cent and 75 per cent and 3 sales showrooms were below 50 per cent of target. Besides selling articles produced in the Corporation production units, various items of handicrafts were purchased from the industrial co-operative societies and these offered by artisans or traders on consignment basis were also sold through Corporation's various emporia.

### *Exhibitions.*

The turnover from the 58 handicrafts exhibitions organised during 1986-87 was Rs. 72.58 lakhs. Even though the number of exhibitions held this year was much less than that of 1985-86, the turnover from them was much larger. The increase in sales through exhibitions was by 20.5 per cent over 1985-86. In 1986-87, the Corporation organised two special handicrafts exhibitions, called *Silambu*, one in Delhi in October 1986 and the other in Calcutta in February-March 1987. These exhibitions revolved around three ideas —

- (i) Handicrafts are not simply objects of art, they are part of our collective consciousness;
- (ii) The traditions of artisanship and of dance and music are to be presented in their visible unity, for to present them separately is to distort their meaning; and
- (iii) Exhibition such as these will be Tamil Nadu's contribution towards creating gentler feelings and bringing together different parts of India. There was an overwhelming response to both the exhibitions particularly to *Silambu* (Calcutta). An all time record was made by these two exhibitions, their share of total turnover from exhibitions in 1986-87 being Rs. 28.72 lakhs.

### *Brochures.*

For the past several years, the expenditure on publicity material like brochures, etc. was nil. In the year 1986-87, brochures were produced on the bronzes of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh.

### *Design and Research.*

In 1986-87, with the help of design project commissioned with the assistance of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) to an extent of Rs. 0.38 lakhs, prototype design of planters in sheet metal was developed by Miss Neelam Chibber, a designer who was engaged by the Corporation and who studied various facilities available at Nachiarcoil and around Kumbakonam and designed 14 numbers of prototype plans.

### *Training of Craftsman.*

The State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh to impart training to craftsman in metal craft during the year 1986-87. This training was started in October 1986 and a sum of Rs. 0.43 lakh incurred on this programme involving 28 persons at Corporation's production units at Nachiarcoil and Madurai.

### *Opening of new showroom.*

During 1986-87, a new showroom was opened in Calcutta at the shopping complex at Gariahat developed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust, where a large number of State Handicraft Emporia have been opened. A sum of Rs. 8.34 lakhs was spent on buying two shops and Rs. 2.03 lakhs on decorating the showroom. Out of this Rs. 5.10 lakhs came as a grant from Government of India.

*Export.*

During 1986-87, no specific items of handicrafts were exported. However, a sum of Rs. 1.67 lakhs worth of handicrafts were sold to the foreign tourist at Corporation's showrooms or few items made to order.

*Award.*

During 1986-87, the President of India, awarded a Mastercraftsman National Award for stone carving to Thiru S. Neelamega Sthapathy Mastercraftsman of Poompuhar Stone Carving Unit, Mahabalipuram.

## TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation was formed in 1969 with authorised Share Capital of Rs. 5.00 crores for 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 being formed as Co-operative Societies.
4. Centralised purchase of cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and for TNTC controlled Mills and undertaking testing of cotton and yarn by the Central Testing Laboratory of TNTC.
5. Centralised purchase of machinery for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and TNTC Mills.
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 Board is constituted by the Government and the Director of Handlooms and Textiles is the Chairman of the Board. The Government appoints a full time Managing Director from the cadre of District Revenue Officer who is the Chief Executive to manage the affairs of the Corporation.

*Manufacture of Sick Textile Mills.*

In the year 1977, 2 units which were under closure i.e. M/s. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Palakkottai and M/s. Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanendal, Manamadurai and were taken over by Government by invoking Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 and the management was entrusted to TNTC by appointing as their Authorised Person.

Messrs. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, have commissioned capacity of 25,200 spindles and employing about 1,000 workers. The Central Government under I (D & R) Act appointed Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation as 'Authorised Person' from 4th January 1977 for an initial period of 5 years and the appointment was extended from time to time and the last extension expired on 31st March 1986. The Central Government vide their Lr. No. III(9)/81-CUS, dated 24th February 1986 informed their decision that it was not necessary to extend the management and the take over period beyond 31st March 1986 and further advised the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation being the major creditor of the unit to start proceedings for winding up of the mills company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Accordingly, the Corporation has filed petition for winding up of the Company in the High Court of Madras. The High Court in its Order, dated 17th April 1986 appointed the Official Liquidator as Provisional Liquidator. However, the same was intervened by the Workers Union and they requested the Court to maintain status-quo-ante and hence the High Court ordered on 28th April 1986 the Corporation to continue to run the Mills as a Receiver and this position was continuing by way of extending the order by the Court from time to time. The High Court is most likely to vacate its stay given in favour of workers when the Court reopens after summer vacation and the assets of the Mills would be given in possession of the Official Liquidator. At present, the unit is not working and the assets are being taken care of by the Corporation being the Receiver which position will be changed once the Official Liquidator is appointed.

The management of messrs. Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills was vested with the Corporation from 4th November 1977 in the capacity of authorised person by the Notification of Government of India, dated 4th November 1977. This mill is having 13,200 spindles and employing about 300 workers. After considering various aspects in the interest of the workers and public, the unit was nationalised by the State Government with effect from 14th August 1986 and now, the ownership of the unit is vested with the Corporation by virtue of Nationalisation 73/86 Act No. 81/86 Bill passed on 18th November 1986. This being a sick unit with obsolete machinery condition, necessary action has been taken by the Corporation to modernise this unit so as to make this unit economically viable unit in course of time.

#### *Running of Powerloom Complexes—*

Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation is a State owned Corporation playing an important role in the textile field of the State. In order to promote more industries and to increase employment opportunities in backward rural areas, the Government of Tamil Nadu 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 consists of 96 looms with requisite preparatory sections were established.

The direct employment opportunities have been provided to various sections of the society including Ceylon Repatriates.

During 1986-87, 79.91 lakh metres. of cloth valuing about Rs. 439.48 lakhs were produced in these Powerlooms and were marketed. One of our significant achievement during this year the Corporation was able to supply 27.27 lakh metres. of uniform cloth worth of Rs. 196.38 lakhs to the Government of Tamil Nadu to meet their requirement towards free supply of uniform to the school children under the Chief Minister's Special Programme. While the 3 Powerloom Complexes are owned by the Corporation, the remaining 7 Powerloom Complexes are to be converted into Co-operative Societies with effect from 1st April 1987.

#### *Cotton Purchase Cell—*

The Cotton Purchase Cell was formed in the year 1977 with a view to cover cotton on a centralised manner for all the seventeen Co-operative Spinning Mills and for 3 TNTC managed units. The role of the Corporation in this task is much significant and this task is entrusted to a Committee consisting of technocrats and the Chief Executives of the Mills with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its Convenor. The Corporation arranges for covering of cotton from the public sector enterprises such as Cotton Corporation of India and from State owned Marketing Federations under the Co-operative Sector such as Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation and from private parties. According to the market trend, based on the quality and quantity available in the different parts of the country, cotton is being procured from all over the country from all these Sectors on competitive price offered by them. The Central Testing Laboratory situated in the Corporation helps to select cotton under scientific method so as to ensure quality purchase of cotton throughout the year.

During 1986-87 season the Corporation has covered cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and other Mills as detailed below :

	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
1. Cotton Corporation of India .. .. .	12,252	292.27
2. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation ..	55,903	2,409.48
3. Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation .. ..	14,050	409.56
4. Haryana State Co-operative Marketing Federation .. ..	3,000	69.00
5. Private Parties .. .. .	94,857	2,538.71
	1,80,062	5,719.02

*Purchase of Machinery for all Co-operative Spinning Mills and TNTC Mills—*

A Machinery Purchase Cell was formed in the year 1979-80 by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its Convenor. The machinery Purchase Cell is arranging for centralised purchase of machineries for setting up of new units as well as for implementing of modernisation programme in all the mills besides covering of major machinery items other than small spares periodically that are required by these mills.

During this year, i.e. 1986-87, machinery and spares worth of Rs.206.96 lakhs were purchased. The Machinery Purchase Committee consist Technocrats, Chief Executive of the mills, Textile experts besides a representative from National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Limited and a representative from the All-India Federation of co-operative spinning mills Limited. The Centralised Purchase Committee helps the Co-operative Spinning Mills for a competitive purchase of quality goods since the Committee possesses better bargaining capacity when they go in for bulk purchase.

*Marketing of Powerloom cloth produced by the Co-operative Societies in the State—*

The Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of marketing of powerloom cloth produced by various Co-operative Powerloom Societies in the State. The Corporation has marketted 15.04 lakh metres. of cloth worth of Rs. 82.71 lakhs during this year 1986-87.

**TAMIL NADU ZARI.**

*Object—*

With a view to cater 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 14,417 marcs and sold 14,417 marcs worth about Rs. 241.41 lakhs and earned a net profit of Rs. 3.62 lakhs (tentative) as shown below.

Production quantity in marcs.	Sales.		Gross Profit.	Interest.	Depreciation.	Profit.
	Quantity in marcs.	Value. ₹				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						(Rupees in lakhs).
14,417	14,417	241.41	5.88	1.26	1.00	3.62*
						*(Tentative).

The carry forward loss of the company decreased from Rs. 8.58 lakhs to Rs. 4.94 lakhs.

This is the second time the unit exceeded 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.

*Silver Wire Drawing Machine—*

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 here itself, the unit has taken up a scheme for setting up a silver wire drawing unit.

*Quality Control Testing Laboratory:—*

The unit has fully equipped testing laboratory for carrying out the analysis of gold thread samples and raw materials. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles has issued circular instructing the silk societies to submit the samples of gold thread purchased from outside for testing in the unit's laboratory once in three months.

*Managing Director :—*

The administration of the company vests with the Board of Directors of the Company. The Managing Director of the Company was 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.

The Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Madras was held by Thiru W. S. Manickavasagam, I.A.S., during the period 1986-87.

*Searches and Copies.*

(i) *Searches.*—142 searches were conducted relating to grant of copies of entries of the Births, Deaths and Marriages during the year under report. Of this 22 applications for searches were received from persons living abroad during the year as against 18 in the previous year.

(ii) *Copies.*—120 certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages filed in this office were granted during the year under report of which 35 were sent to persons living abroad.

*Financial Results.*—The receipts under the several Acts relating to Births, Deaths and Marriages and administered by this Department during the year under report are Rs. 1,56,688.95 The expenditure towards the establishment during the year under report is Rs. 70,375.75.

Particulars of copies of entries of Births and Deaths of aliens received under (1) Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act, 1919 (2) Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (3) Contonment Code and (4) Registration of Births, Deaths in the State of Tamil Nadu are furnished below :

<i>Name of Enactment.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act IV of 1919 .. .. .	136	37
Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act V of 1920 .. .. .	14	11
Contonment Code .. .. .	..	..
The Registrar of Births and Deaths Act 1985 Act 18 of 1969 .. .. .	..	..

Marriages solemnized under the Indian Christian Marriages Act 1872 in 1986-87.

	<i>Aliens.</i>	<i>Indian Christians.</i>
Marriage Registrars under Section 7 .. .. .	75	20,475
Licences under Section 6 and 7 .. .. .		
Ministers of the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland .. .. .		
Episcopally Ordained Ministers of Churches other than Churches of Rome, England and Scotland. .. .. .		

## CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

1. *Communicable Diseases :*

As per the provisions of section 64 of Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939, occurrence of following specified communicable diseases (List furnished in Annexure I) are to be notified forthwith to the Health Authorities for taking preventive measures.

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. T. B.
17. Malaria
18. Tetanus
19. Poliomyelities
20. Thphus
21. Epidemic influenza.

General Public, Private Medical Practitioners and Medical Institutions notify the occurrence of these diseases as and when they occur.

#### 2. Cholera.—

Among the water borne diseases Cholera is an important communicable disease, Cases of Cholera occur sporadically. Containment measures were taken by Public Health Staff in P. H. C's. and municipal areas. Special Cholera Combat Teams and Special Cholera workers were available in certain districts. The early correction of dehydration helped in reduction of the mortality rate due to cholera. Hence intensive Health Education in O. R. T. is popularised. During the fairs and festivals special arrangements were made regarding general sanitation food control and protective water supply. During 1986-87, 21,690 cases of A.G.E. and 2,081 cases of Cholera were notified.

#### 3. Malaria.—

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is implemented in the State as per the Modified Plan of operation'. The State has reported 57,850 cases of Malaria during 1986-87. During 1986 the city of Madras alone accounted for 67 per cent of the total cases of Malaria in the State.

#### 4. Japanese Encephalities.—

Eight-hundred and fifty one suspected cases of Japanese Encephalities and 432 deaths spread over 579 villages in 16 districts of State were reported. To control the spread 'Spray Team' were organised in the affected villages where homes, cattle sheds, pig sites were sprayed with residual insecticides.

#### 5. National Filaria Control Programme.—

During 1986-87, 21 control units 42 Filaria Wing Clinics besides the Head quarters unit at Madras and One Filaria survey unit were functioning.



During 1986-87 blood smears of 11,18,411 persons were examined for filariasis out of this, 15,074 persons were found positive for Micro Filaria and 3,276 were found with disease manifestation. All the micro Filaria carriers were treated with remedial drugs and ante mosquito measures were also taken using appropriate larvicides.

#### 6. Guinea Worm.—

Tamil Nadu State is free from Guinea Worm disease since 1982.

#### 7. Plague.—

There is no incidence of human plague in the State of Tamil Nadu since 1965. Serological evidence of infection among wild rodents is found in certain erstwhile plague endemic areas, redent control measures are being carried out in this State in the endemic areas as a measure of precaution to prevent the occurrence of Human Plague in the Districts of Dharmapuri, Periyar, The Nilgiris and North Arcot and the Municipalities of Vellore, Coonoor and Uthagamandalam.

#### Immunisation.—

(i) Expanded Programme of Immunisation aims at reducing the incidents of the following infectious diseases. (1) Tetanus, (2) Polio mylities (3) Diptheria (4) Whooping cough, (5) Measles (6) T. B. and (7) Typhoid.

(ii) *Polio mylitis*.—Children in the age group of three months to 12 months are immunised with Oral Polimyelities Vaccine (O.P.V.) with three doses at four weeks interval. 12,52,175 children were immunised in the State during 1986-87.

(iii) *D P T*.—Children in the age group 3—12 moths were given 3 doses of DPT vaccine against Diptheria, whooping cough, Tetanus. 1,27,638 children were immunised during 1986-87 with D. P. T. Vaccine.

(iv) *D.T. Vaccine*.—Children of 3—6 years were given 2 doses of D.T. vaccine for those who were not immunised earlier with D.P.T. vaccine or with one dose for these who were immunised earlier 12,90,029 children were given D.T. during 1986-87.

(v) *Tetanus*.—Children of age 10 years and 16 years were given 2 does of T. T. vaccine in case they have 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 doese of T.T. was given. 8,98,869 (10 years) and 5,57,377 (16 years) children were benefitted in the State during 1986-87.

#### 6. T. T. for Pregnant Women.—

Two doses of T. T. are administered to pregnant women against Neo-Natal Tetanus. During 1986-87 9,15,697 beneficiaries were given T. T. doses in Tamil Nadu under this Programme.

#### 7. Typhoid.—

5,95,251 children were immunised with Anti-typhoid vaccine during 1986-87.

#### 8. Measles.—

Measels immunisation was administered to the children in the age group 9—12 months. 7,10,438 children were immunised during this programme during 1986-87.

#### 9. B. C. G.—

Under B.C.G. immunisation, 7,35,048 beneficiaries consisting about 67 per cent as against the target of 13 lakhs were covered during the period 1986-87.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Statutory Birth and Death Registration is done as per the Central Act 18 of 1969 and Tamil Nadu Birth and Death Registrstion rules 1977 in all the areas of the State.

The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is appointed as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, for co-ordination and effective implementation of the provisions of the Central Act and rules framed thereunder.

The vital rates estimated under S.R.S. as published by Registrar General, India are given below for the year 1985:—

Rates.	Rural.	Urban.	State.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Birth rate .. .. .	25.3	23.8	24.8
Death rate .. .. .	10.9	6.9	9.5
Infant mortality rate .. .. .	93	53	80

### 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 period has been extended up to 31st October 1987.

The Project Director is over all in-charge of the Project. At the district level 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 as follows:—

**Nutrition.**—For nutrition education among rural people demonstrative kitchen gardens around 1,259 health sub-centres have been raised and seeds and seedlings of papaya, drumstick, etc. are supplied to 25,850 families. Programmes on prophylaxis due to vitamin A deficiency and administration of Vitamin A solution to children are also being implemented.

#### Training.

(a) *Inservice training.*—Six District Training Teams have been established for improving the knowledge and skills of the health staff at health unit districts. So far 1,101 health staff have been trained.

(b) *Dais training.*—4,077 Dais were trained till March 1987 so as to improve their skill in the conduct of deliveries in clean and hygienic conditions.

(c) *Training of tribal girls.*—So far 22 tribal girls have been trained as Assistant Health Workers and 10 more girls are under going training to meet the demand of tribal people.

(d) *Multi-purpose Health Workers (Female) training.*—So far 22 girls have been trained.

#### Innovative Schemes.—

The project tries some innovative or alternative approaches on experimental basis to tackle specific problems in the delivery of health and related services.

The following schemes are being implemented:—

(i) *R. H. C. C. at Innadu.*—The R.H.C.C. set up at Innadu, a remote village of Kalrayan Hills function with a doctor and the para-medical personnel to provide basic health services to the tribal people. About 800 cases are treated every month.

(ii) *M.D.R.T for Leprosy.*—The M. D. R. T. programme for the treatment of leprosy patients is being implemented in Rasipuram control unit of Salem District.

(iii) *Retraining of dais and revised reporting system.*—To improve the skills of the trained dais this programme is being implemented in the project districts. So far 3,027 dais were retrained and the payment of reporting fee to dais has been decentralised.

(iv) *Supply of disposable delivery kits to Antenatal Mothers.*—6,861 disposable delivery kits were distributed to A.N. mothers for usage during delivery. Out of this 3,580 were used.

(v) *Health Education Quiz Programme for School Children.*—This programme has been implemented in Siruvanthadu Primary Health Centre and under implementation in Rishiyandiyam Primary Health Centre in South Arcot District for initiating health education activities among school children and creating health awareness in the community through school children.

(vi) *Epidemic Intelligence System.*—This is being implemented in South Arcot district for quick information flow and for speedy action during the outbreak of epidemics.

(vii) *S.T.D. Programme in Kolli Hills.*—The programme is being implemented in Kolli Hills of Salem district to treat and educate the tribal people on this disease. 421 S.T.D. cases were identified and examined. Additional drugs have been provided to the Valavanthadu Primary Health Centre in Salem District.

(viii) *Functioning of school health councils.*—160 school health councils have been formed and so far 389 meetings have been held. Communication aids and booklets have been prepared, printed and distributed to schools.

(ix) *Involment of voluntary organisation of women in family welfare programmes.*—District Level Committee consisting of officials and voluntary organisation members have been formed. The members of the voluntary organisations have been given orientation training to educate and involve them in health and family welfare programmes. Some programmes have been identified and entrusted to these organisations.

(x) *Worm infestation control programme in one health sub-centre in South Arcot district on experimental basis.*—This programme is in progress.

(xi) *Assistance to Government dispensaries in hilly areas.*—Three vans have been supplied to taluk hospitals in Salem district to transport the patients from hilly areas.

(xii) *Appointment of Health Worker (Female) in place of Health Worker (Male) in selected 50 health sub-centres.*—Posts have been filled up for menning these selected health sub-centres by 2 female health workers. This has helped to increase the coverage and quality of maternal and child health services.

(xiii) *Appointment of staff nurses and female nursing attendants for primary health centres.*—The posts of 69 staff nurses have been filled up. These staff nurses assist the medical officers in conducting out-patient clinics and maintenance of IP ward, sanitary conditions, etc.

#### *Strengthening of primary health centres :*

To improve the functioning of primary health centres, the following inputs were provided:—

- (i) Equipments and furniture.
- (ii) Improving the OT facilities.
- (iii) Creating of post of staff nurses.
- (iv) Supply of roneo machine and stationery.
- (v) Supply of new vehicles to 39 primary health centres.
- (vi) Strengthening of Laboratory facilities.

#### *Expanded Programme of Immunisation.*

Coverage survey has been conducted in immunisation and action plan has been developed for implementing EPI in project districts. The on going EPI programme is strengthened by streamlining the cold chain system, logistics supply, planning and management of the programme, training of the health personnel at all levels and educating and involving the community in this programme. Cold chain system from health sub-centre to State level has been strengthened by providing vaccine carrier, refrigerators, cold boxes, deep freezer, Walk-in collers etc.

**Communication :**

The Project communication strategies and action plans have been finalised with emphasis on interpersonal and mass communication. AV equipment, purchased, and distributed to the Primary Health Centres to carry out IEC activities. Communication training to District Communication Officers, NE&IOs & BL&S., HS. & HWs., were conducted to enrich their skills. Interpersonal communication materials on 33 Health messages have been printed and supplied. Mass Media Materials like film prints, slides, etc., have also been developed and supplied to field staff. Orientation Training Camps and Education Seminars were also conducted.

**Community Welfare Fund :**

The main principle for the fund is to establish a linkage between the community and the health and other development functionaries for improving the health delivery services. So far 32 schemes have been sanctioned and implemented and 11 schemes are being implemented in the experimental blocks of Salem and South Arcot districts.

**Financial Progress :**

Upto March 1987 Rs. 19.08 crores have been spent.

**KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDY.**

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy was established in 1899 and was named after Lt. Col. W.G. King. The Institute was initially designed to serve the State as a Small Pox Vaccine Depot. During the course of 87 years, the Institute has developed by leaps and bounds into a major production unit for various Sera, Vaccines and other Biological Products and a specialised Research and Teaching Centre, in Microbiology. It was one of the 4 Centres for the production of F.D. Smallpox Vaccine in India and it played a major role in the National Eradication Programme by manufacturing and supplying high quality and stable and potent vaccine to Tamil Nadu and other States.

The Institute comprises of six production wings, a quality control wing for testing its products, and other service departments like Mechanical Section, Refrigeration and Electrical maintenance section, Animal Section, Carpentry, Laundry, etc. It also has non-Production Units like the Diagnostic and Virology Sections and a very useful Library well stocked with reference books and journals. The production departments are as follows :—

1. Anti Rabies.
2. Anti Toxins and Anti-Venom.
3. Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus Toxoid.
4. Prophylactic Vaccines (Cholera's and T.A.),
5. Parenteral Solutions Section.
6. Blood Bank.

There are also Diagnostic Bacteriology and Virology Department and a Quality Control Department for independent testing of all Biological products.

The Institute is headed by the Director and he is assisted by Ten Assistant Directors and Two Lay Secretary and Treasurers, Grade I and II. Each Department is headed by an Assistant Director and the staff pattern in each Department consists generally of one or two Medical Officers (Non-Medical Microbiologists in some cases) Chemists in the category of Chief Chemist./Senior Chemists/Junior Chemists, Laboratory Technical Assistant and Technicians and Peons

The Institute is now on a phase of modernisation and expansion of activities within futbod many newer equipments and automation as per international standards.

A brief account of various departmental activities are outlined below :

**1. Anti-Rabies Vaccine Department :**

The target for the entire State is about 20 lakhs ml. only and target is proposed to be achieved in a phased manner in addition to the Research Programme that are carried out by the Section.

## 2. Department of Anti-Toxins and Anti-Venoms :—

Anti-Tetanus Serum (Prophylactic) and Curative and Anti-Snake Venom Serum are being manufactured in this section. It is proposed to manufacture 15,000 vials of Anti Snake Venom serum this year as one of the Chief Minister's Welfare Programme against the State demand of 24,000 vials. A Lycophiliser has been installed with modern facilities as per International standards to produce the A.V.S. in freeze dried form to retain potency even when it is needed in Primary Health Centres.

## 3. Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus Toxoid :

New and sophisticated machines like "Millipore Ultra Filtration" filtration and Fermentor for Diphtheria production and a Vibro Mixer for large scale mixing and blending of Tetanus Toxoid and Diphtheria Toxoid, to produce D.T. vaccine are installed. The new Vaccine in this group—D.T. vaccine will be produced shortly using the new fermentor Technology. The Centre will be providing an assistance worth Rs. 33 lakhs by way of imported machineries and equipments. The production of this important group of vaccine will be much useful in the National E.P.I. Programme.

## 4. Tetanus Toxoid Division :

The production of Tetanus Toxoid is considerably increased from 0.5 million to 3 million doses by utilising modern and sophisticated equipments already installed. The modification works of the cold rooms were completed for storing the vaccines under E.P.I. Programme.

## 5. Blood Bank :

Production of Group Sera and Anti AI are stepped up. Blood collection, Blood grouping, Rh typing and Screening Aids are the additional activities of the above bank.

## 6. Prophylactic Vaccine :

The construction of 1st Floor is included under plan schemes which is to be commenced shortly. A more, modern, safe and potent typhoid vaccines called Acetone killed and Freeze Dried Typhoid Vaccine to replace the old liquid vaccine will be produced this year. Experimental batches have already been produced and have been sent to Central Research Institute, Kasauli for testing and release.

## 7. Parenteral Solutions Section :

Solutions like Ringer lactate, Isotonic peritoneal Dialysis fluid, Haemo Dialysis Concentrate and Sterile Solutions are being manufactured and supplied to State Hospitals in full swing.

## 8. Biological Control :

Quality control analysis of all Sera and Vaccines, Parenteral fluids, produced in the Institute are dealt in this division before final release. In addition, Schedule C and CI Drugs received under Drugs and Cosmetics Act from the Drug Control Authorities of this State are also being analysed and the reports upon for the State of Tamil Nadu.

## 9. Virology Department :

Maintenance and supply of cell lines, Serological testing for Rubella, Coxsackie Viruses, potency testing of measles vaccine and Isolation of Herpes Virus are being carried out in this section.

## 10. Diagnostic Section :

Bacteriological and Clinical Pathology tests are carried out. The isolated pathogens such as Vibrio Cholera Salmonella, etc., are periodically biotyped and typed in the National Reference Centres intended for epidemiological surveys.

## 11. Therapeutic Vaccines Section :

This section mainly maintains Cultures, manufactures Auto-geneous and Therapeutic Vaccines and Diagnostic Reagents.

*Teaching and Research Schemes :*

1. This is an eminent Teaching and Training Institute for Post Graduate students in Microbiology. A school of Laboratory Technology is functioning for training of Laboratory Technicians, Grade I and Grade II.

## 2. Important On going Research Schemes :--

1. Study of the Immunological Status of Military Persons against Tetanus.
2. A study of neutralising anti-bodies against Polio Viruses in vaccinated children.
3. Stability of Vitamin B Complex injectables.
4. Estimation of Anti-Body Level after pre-exposure immunisation with Tissue Culture Vaccine.
5. Serological Survey for evidence of coxsackie B. viral infection in Myocarditis in adults from the Department of Cardiology, Madras Medical College.
6. Isolation and Serology of respiratory synovial virus in respiratory infections of Childhood.

The Committee had sanctioned 152 schemes for the year 1986-87 (old and new) to the tune Rs. 2.03 lakhs against the standing sanctioned grant of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Particulars of Sera, Vaccine, Fluids, etc., manufactured in this Institute during 1986-87.

1. Cholera Vaccine.. .. .	87,42,428 Doses.
2. Typhoid Vaccine .. .. .	1,11,280 cc.
3. Anti-Rabies Vaccine .. .. .	8,09,977 ml.
4. Tetanus Toxoid .. .. .	7,86,349 Doses.
5. A.T.S. (Curative) Anti-Tetanus Serum (Curative)	11,905 vials.
6. A.T.S. (Prophylactic) Anti-Tetanus Prophylactic.	No demand.
7. Anti-Snake Venom Serum .. .. .	1,08,200 ml.
8. Group Sera and Anti A1 .. .. .	4,607 Amps.
9. Blood Group Sera .. .. .	68,450 Amps.
10. Parenteral Fluids .. .. .	{ .. 126,587 Bottles
	{ .. 1,605,850 Amps.

**NEW SCHEMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION.***Centralised Washing, Sterilisation, Filling and Lyophilisation Unit:*

Since all departments are stepping up the production, handling of final products for containment in vials have been put in a Central manner in a modern and hygienic way. The scheme was sanctioned in 1986-87 under Part II Scheme and much progress has already been made by way of modification of buildings to ensure clean air systems, positive air flow and other infrastructures for good manufacturing practices as per international standards. A high light of the scheme is setting up of modern water treatment plant and a new multiple column distilled water plant which is essentially required for large scale vaccine production, in addition to supplementing the parenteral solutions production in this Institute. This plant is a boon to the Institute because it avoids waste of water during production which is badly needed otherwise. This complex when completed will be a modern self-contained unit with automatic Techniques in handling of vaccine in final stages.

**Overhead Tank :**

A large overhead tank to store 20,000 gallons of water is almost completed and likely to be handed over to this Department in a couple of months.

**Cold Storage Facilities :**

The King Institute now has a pride of having (11) eleven cold rooms of +4°C which stores vaccines of DPT 'Polio' and measles used in the National EPI Programme, for the State in addition to Institute's own products. In addition to this a modern 'Walk in Freezer' from +4°C to 20°C is also available in this Institute due to the good agencies of 'DANIDA' Project who funded this. This freezer has 100 per cent standby of all essential parts to ensure proper storage temperature 24 hours a day.

In the coming years, when the production of Anti-Rabies Vaccine reaches all-optimum level, it is proposed to manufacture the Rabies Vaccine from Tissue Culture from the year 1987-88 onwards. Further there are also proposals to increase the production of Tetanus Toxoid gradually to meet the state demand in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Government of Tamil Nadu is also very keen in upgrading this Institute in a phased manner.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, occupies an important and strategic position in the field of Medical Microbiology, Vaccine Therapy, Blood Banking and other techniques of Scientific and Medical Research. There is still scope for further expansion and diversification of the activities of the Institute and with the encouragement and help and guidance of the Government of Tamil Nadu, we hope that this will shortly be one of the leading Institutes in India as well as in the middle and far eastern countries.

**MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

The Directorate of Medical Education was formed in the year 1966. The Director of Medical Education is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by the Officers with the following Administrative set up:—

1. Additional Director of Medical Education—One.
2. Joint Directors of Medical Education—Three.
3. Deputy Directors of Medical Education—Two.
4. Assistant Director of Medical Education—Six.
5. Ministerial Administrative Staff.

The main function of this Directorate is as follows:—

1. Teaching and Training of Medical and Para Medical personnel.
2. Provision of Medical Service.
3. Promotion of Medical Research.

**1. Teaching and Training of Medical and Para-Medical Personnel :**

At present, there are Ten Medical colleges under the control of Director of Medical Education, out of which eight Medical colleges are full fledged and the remaining two are under formative stage. (One is Salem Medical College and the other is Perundurai Medical College). In addition to this, there is one Dental College under the control of this Directorate. Seven Medical colleges are having both Post Graduate and Under Graduate courses whereas Chingleput Medical College is conducting only M.B.B.S. Course. The sanctioned strength of these colleges is furnished below:—

M.B.B.S.	P.G. Diploma.	P.G. Degree.	Higher Specialities,	B.Ph.	B.D.S.	M.D.S.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1,092	482	412	53	56	45	20

In the Medical Institution in Tamil Nadu courses are conducted to impart training in Medical Dental, Planning Nursing and other Para-Medical courses.

*Selection of M.B.,B.S., B.D.S., B.Pharm—Degree Courses :*

For M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.Pharm degree courses entrance examinations are conducted. Selections are made by merit by taking into consideration the higher secondary examination marks plus the entrance examinations marks. Eighteen per cent of reservations are made for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and fifty per cent for Backward Class in the selection.

*Selection of students for various Post-Graduates Courses :*

All selections for admission to Super Speciality, Post-Graduate Degree and Post-Graduate Diploma courses conducted in Government Medical Colleges are made on the basis of merit by conducting entrance examinations. Not less than 18 per cent of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are selected for admissions to each course and 50 per cent for Backward Class.

Sophisticated equipment to the tune of Rs. 5,60,26,797.00 have been purchased during the year of enhancing the diagnostic, Therapeutic, Research efficiency of the colleges and hospitals. The Budget details of this Directorate is furnished below :—

*Budget Allotment and Expenditure.*

Classification. (1)	Budget Estimate, 1986-87. (2)	Expenditure Accounts, 1985-86. (3)
(Rupees in thousands.)		
Salaries .. .. .	31,44,72	30,93,76
Wages .. .. .	3,75	3,74
Travel Expenses .. .. .	12,52	33,37
Office Expenses .. .. .	1,70,71	1,90,44
Machinery and Equipments .. .. .	8,95,37	7,68,83
Motor Vehicles .. .. .	14,41	26,66
Other charges .. .. .	3,27,27	3,45,23
Medicine .. .. .	9,16,94	9,61,44
Diet .. .. .	2,86,12	3,51,63
Hospital Accessories .. .. .	2,14,32	3,01,85
Linen .. .. .	39,02	3,11

*Patients care in the Teaching Hospitals :*

In the Teaching Hospitals, 15,880 beds are available.

*National Programme :*

1. *Control of blindness.*—Free Eye Camps are being conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for rendering Medical Relief to the Blind person and to remove blindness from those who are blind due to cataract.

Under this programme, three central Mobile Ophthalmic units were established in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai, Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli and Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur for which 100 per cent central assistance was received from the Government of India.

2. *Cataract operation.*—The targets and achievement of cataract operations for the year 1986-87 are furnished below :—

<i>Targets.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
1,00,000	1,04,355



*Fight against Cancer :*

The Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Karapettai was established in the year 1981 with 250 beds. This institute facilitates for teaching, research and treatment of cancer patients. The department concerned are Radiotherapy, Surgery, Gynaecology, Anaesthesiology, Endoscopy, Diagnosis and Dental surgery. Treatment facilities available are Radiation therapy, Chemotherapy, Surgery either independently or in combination with others.

The total beds exclusively for the treatment of Cancer patients in Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu is 445 in addition to general beds.

The number of patients in Cancer department and deaths in Government Hospitals during the year 1986 are furnished below :—

<i>Patient screened.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>	<i>Hospit l death.</i>
62,341	17,155	486

*Rome Scheme :*

The scheme was implemented by the Government to make the students to learn more about community Medicine and the conditions existing in rural areas by scheduled visit to the Primary Health Centres. The teachers from the following colleges will also participate in the scheme by visiting the Primary Health Centres to render expert services to the rural areas :—

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
3. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
4. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
5. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.
6. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
7. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.
8. Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

One of the main goals of Government of Tamil Nadu is to reduce the Mortality and Morbidity rates in the years to come by improving preventive and curative measures. The newer speciality services and diagnostic instruments in our medical field will definitely help to achieve the aim.

**I. MEDICAL SERVICES.***Organisation :*

The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare is incharge of planning and Execution of all programmes relating to this department including the Medical relief scheme under Employees State Insurance. 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 7 Deputy Directors viz., Medical services, T.B. control, Leprosy Eradication, Epidemiology of Leprosy, Administration, Planning and Development and Employees State Insurance Scheme, and other officers such as chief Accounts Officer, etc.

Improvement of medical facilities in the State through District, Taluk, Non-taluk and dispensaries constitutes an important development plan activity providing for specialised services such as Medicine, Surgery, Gynacology, and Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, E.N.T., Venereology Orthopaedic Surgery, Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental Psychiatric Clinics, Accident and Emergencies Service, Pathological Laboratory Services, Leprosy and T.B. Control and Diabetic Clinics, Cardiology and Nephrology and many other such improvements.

*Opening of the Dispensaries :*

Apart from various improvements in Government hospitals, establishment of a dispensary at Yedakkadu in the Nilgiris District under Hill Area Development Programme and 3 Dispensaries in Kalrayan hills in Salem District, Kalrayan hills in South Arcot District and Pachamalai in Tiruchirappalli District under Tribal Sub-Plan have been sanctioned during 1986-87.

### *Opening of Special Departments :*

The Government are of the view that specialist service should be within easy reach of the rural population who are weaker and poorer section of the society and constitute a majority of the total population. With this aim the Government have sanctioned the following special departments during the year 1986-87 :

1. In three more Government hospitals Paediatric clinics were sanctioned.
2. In two more Government hospitals Ophthalmic clinics were sanctioned.
3. In two more Government hospitals Dental clinics were sanctioned.
4. In three more Government hospitals Diabetic clinics were sanctioned.

### *Accident and Emergency Services:*

For providing quick transport and immediate medical facilities to the victims of accident, the above scheme has been extended to almost all the districts in the state. It is now proposed to extend the scheme to Madras city on a large scale co-ordinating the efforts of Medical, Police and Transport departments with the establishment of wireless communication and improved ambulance facilities.

### *National Programmes :*

(a) *Control of Blindness.*— Under the above programme, Eye clinics have been established in 15 District Head Quarters hospitals with the assistance of Government of India. Government have issued orders for setting up of District Mobile unit in the District Head quarter-Hospital, Salem under the above programme. It is also proposed to set up 3 more District Mobile Unit each one at Vellore, Cuddalore and Tiruchirappalli with the assistance of the Government of India.

(b) *T. B. Control Programme.*— The programme is in force in this state since the year 1963. The District T.B. centre is the central unit of National T.B. Control Programme in the State. The T.B. programme has been expanded to all the health and medical Institutions in the districts by providing T.B. diagnostic and domiciliary treatment facilities. Now-a-days T.B. is not a dreaded disease, thanks to the availability of antibiotics for treatment of T.B.

Targets have been fixed under the 20 point programme for T.B. case detection, and for doing sputum examination in Primary Health Centres, so that more number of new T.B. cases can be detected and treated in the rural areas, with the available facilities.

In order to protect the young children from T.B. B.C.G. vaccination is given to children throughout the State. During 1986-87, (upto December 1986) over 5 lakh children have been given B.C.G. Vaccination.

(c) *Leprosy Eradication.*— Vaccine for immunisation against the attack of leprosy has been developed by the World Health Organization but it is not put in use and it is in the stage of research. Pending the administration of appropriate vaccination against the attack of the leprosy. Tamil Nadu is following the Leprosy Control Programme, viz., case detection, case holding and health education. By the year 2000 it is hoped that Leprosy in Tamil Nadu will be eradicated.

Annually, more than 100 lakhs of population are being examined in the State with a view to identify all cases. During 1986, 15 lakhs of population were examined and among them nearly 50,000 cases were detected. Appropriate treatment to the leprosy cases are being given.

## FAMILY WELFARE.

### *Introduction :*

Tamil Nadu is successfully implementing the Family Welfare Programme in a well planned manner on a purely voluntary basis. Tamil Nadu by gaining the staunch support by all people, establishes an unique example in attaining allotted targets when compared to other States in India.

### *Programme Objectives :*

According to the 1981 census the population of Tamil Nadu was 4.84 crores. The birth rate and death rate of Tamil Nadu as per the 1981 census were 26.1/1000 and 10.9/1000 respectively, as against 33.3 per 1,000 and 12.5 per 1,000 for the nation. The National Health Policy aims at achieving the net reproductive rate of unity by the end of this century. In Tamil Nadu the prime objective is to achieve this N.R.R. by 1990 itself. For this goal, the B.R. and D.R. have to be brought down to 21 and 9 per 1000 population, respectively.

The Infant Mortality Rate should be reduced to 60 per 1000 live births and the C.P.R. Protection rate to be increased to 60 per cent.

### III. PRESENT STRATEGY.

The present Strategy to implement F.W.P. in Tamil Nadu is five pronged—

- (a) Communication.
- (b) Extension.
- (c) Service.
- (d) After Care.
- (e) M.C.H. Care.

### IV. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DURING 1986-87.

#### Sterilisation:

To achieve the overall goal of NRR of Unity by 1990, the Family Welfare targets are set every year and all efforts are evinced to see that the targets are attained without any shortfall. During 1986-87, Tamil Nadu has achieved 88.2 per cent of the target fixed (i.e. 4,94,371) to Tamil Nadu under Sterilisation Programme Targets as shown below:—

Year.	Sterilisation.		
	Target.	Achievement.	Per cent.
1986-87 .. .. .	5,60,000	4,94,371	88.2

Due to outstanding performance in Family Welfare and spectacular success in achieving the targets, the State has also been felicitated with an award of Rs. 1.93 lakhs as a token of appreciation for its marvellous performance during the Ten Week Special Campaign from 20th March to 31st May 1985 sponsored by Government of India and 2.5 lakhs for best performance during the same period.

#### Achievement under Temporary :

##### I.U.D.

Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Per cent.
1986-87 .. .. .	2,00,000	3,94,729	197.4

The performance under I.U.D. during 1986-87 was the highest since the inception of the programme. This was due to the fact that the Lady Health Visitors and qualified A.N.M.S./P.H.W.S. have been imparted with the training in I.U.D. insertion and their services were utilised to promote I.H.D. performance.

Special camps in all Sub-Centres were conducted to intensify the progress in IUD. The camps were held during January to March 1987 and the services of these L.H.V.S./A.N.M.S. were utilised for this purpose.

#### C.C. users and Oral Pill users :

Device.	Target.	Achievement.	Per cent.
C.C. Users .. .. .	1,30,000	1,76,055	135.4
O.P. Users .. .. .	76,000	79,784	104.9
M.T.P. .. .. .		61,825	..

To increase the Mid Wifery System in rural areas and look after the health of mothers and children, training for the traditional birth attendants was imparted. During 1986-87 the achievement under this programme was 178.0 per cent. To activate the implementation of Family Welfare Programme the services of these trained dais were put into use.

*Green Card Scheme :*

The State has successfully implemented the Green Card Scheme for the Family Welfare Acceptors and it facilitates preference in medical treatment, followup care for the Family Welfare Acceptors as well as for the children. During 1986-87, 3,00,000 cards have been printed and supplied.

*Outreach Service Schemes :*

To provide Health and Family Welfare Services at the doorsteps of the slum population during this year an outreach scheme is being implemented in Urban Areas where more than 40 per cent of the population are slum dwellers. This scheme will propogate small family norm in the major cities and in the Municipalities for the sound implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.

Orders have been issued for the implementation of the scheme in the following Municipalities and Corporations :—

*Corporations :*

1. Madras
2. Madurai
3. Coimbatore

*Municipalities :*

1. Tiruppur
2. Tiruvottiyur
3. Tiruchirappalli
4. Erode
5. Nagercoil
6. Tuticorin
7. Salem

The World Bank has proposed to take up additional Health Posts in Madras Metropolitan Area and necessary proposals for establishing these centres have already been sent.

*Mass Education and Media Activities—*

Mass Education is an important factor in the implementation of Family Welfare Programme. The ECS are motivated through media to plan their family size and to adopt small family norm. To focus the attention of the Public to Family Welfare Programme the activities and the progress of coverage in Mass Media during 1986 are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Item of activity.</i>	<i>Number held.</i>
1.	Number of film shows organised .. .. .	8,376
2.	Number of exhibitions organised .. .. .	1,151
3.	Number of hoardings erected .. .. .	169
4.	Number of bus boarders put up .. .. .	6,000
5.	Number of wall paintings .. .. .	1,689
6.	Number of new posters designed and produced and number of copies printed .. .. .	10,000
7.	Number of folders/booklets produced and printed :	
	I.U.D. and oral pill folders .. .. .	10,88,176
8.	Number of O.T.C.S. organised .. .. .	1,021
9.	Number of O.T.C.S. held exclusively for women .. .. .	685
10.	Number of Seminars/Debats on Population Education Activities.. .. .	103

Efforts are accelerated to sustain the tempo in the progress of Family Welfare Programme through Mass Education and Media Activities.

## MENTAL HEALTH.

Institute of Mental Health is the only mental hospital in the State of Tamil Nadu and has a bed strength of 1,800. It has completed its centenary during 1971. Rapid changes are taking place in the field of psychiatry and this hospital is keeping pace with the modern trends, not in the architecture of its buildings but in the quality of its work. It has acquired a prominent place on the psychiatric map of this country.

The main hospital is situated within a spacious compound of 28 acres and it consists of about 200 blocks separated from each other.

*Administrative Wing.*

Dr. Tulasi Anantaraman, MBBS, DCH, DPM, Professor of Psychiatry, Madras Medical College, Madras is the Superintendent of this Institute.

## SERVICES.

*Outpatients.*

The Institute has out-patient services on all days of the week between 7-00 a.m. and 4-00 p.m. with the day hospital and emergency care facilities. Special clinics for children, adolescents the aged, epileptics, neurotics, neuropsychiatric cases continue to function. It has all the modern facilities like X-ray, EEG, Chemical, Neurological and Psychodiagnostic studies. A de-addiction clinic has been started for the drug and alcoholic addicts during the year under report. During the year 1986-87, 3,694 out-patients (new cases) attended the out-patient department. The following special clinical functions during the year 1986-87 and the number of cases attended in the clinics are furnished against them.

<i>Special clinic.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old cases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Child Guidance Clinic .. .. .	233	3,211	3,444
Sizure Clinic .. .. .	52	7,552	7,604
Neurosis Clinic .. .. .	22	1,319	1,341
Neuropsychiatric clinic .. .. .	5	161	166
Adolescent Clinic .. .. .	210	4,190	4,400
Geriatric Clinic .. .. .	20	1,196	1,216
De-addiction Clinic .. .. .	25	56	81
Total ..	567	17,685	18,252

79,741 out-patients (old cases) got treatment in this Institute.

*Inpatients.*

The Institute has 12 sections for male patients and 6 for the female patients each having 100 patients. There are 8 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. Physical methods, drugs, individual and group therapies are all available. Occupation and recreation therapies also find their place in the comprehensive programme of treatment. In occupation therapy, many forms of crafts are taught and patients are encouraged to work in the various areas depending on their previous occupations.

Children are accommodated in separate wards on both sides and there is a separate section for mental patients who are also convicts or undertrial prisoners or convicts against whom death sentences are pending. Separate sections are also available for epileptics, tuberculosis and leper patients.

During the year under report, a new ward, viz., 'De-addiction Ward' was inaugurated on 2nd May, 1986 by the Hon'ble Health Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. H. V. Hande. It is a useful addition to the services to meet the pressing problem of drug and alcoholic addiction in the State. The details of inpatients for the year 1986-87 are furnished below :

	Male,	Female.	Children.]	Total.
Admissions .. .. .	2,395	831	48	3,274
Discharges .. .. .	2,322	807	..	3,129
Deaths .. .. .	41	12	..	53

#### OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

##### *Medical Records Department.*

Case sheets of outpatients and inpatients are maintained and they become confidential documents. They may be required by courts of law in criminal and divorce cases and they are very useful aids in various research programmes and drugs trials.

##### *Department of Library :*

The Medical Library of the Institute of Mental Health is a centre of reference books and journals for psychiatric and para-psychiatric specialities. Students of other subjects from various colleges in the City and Medical Officers of other Medical Institutions also use this library.

This Library subscribes for 70 journals in psychiatry, psychology, medicine, etc. out of which 50 are foreign journals. During the year under report, 6,433 books and journals at a cost of Rs. 5,75,376.50 were available and also a pana print Xerox machine (manual type) was available.

##### *Research.*

The Institute of Mental Health is one of the active research centres in the field of psychiatry in our country. The cases which come to this Institute are varied and many offer plenty of opportunities for research.

(a) During the year under report, the following research works were done :—

- (i) I.C.M.R. Project on 'Auditory Hallucinations' (on going project).
- (2) Analysis of the old case records (Papers awaiting publication).

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES.

##### *Peripheral Psychiatric Units.*

A peripheral psychiatric clinic functions in Poonamallee Health Centre on every Monday between 2-00 P.M. and 4-00 P.M. One Medical officer and one pharmacist from this Institute attend this clinic. The average attendance of new patients in the clinic is 2 to 5 per week and that of the old patient is 50 to 80 per week.

One psychiatrist from the Institute also visits the Melpakkam Care Camp once a week. There were about 25 registered psychiatric inmates in the camp during 1986-87.

##### *Conclusion.*

The year 1986-87 has been of useful service to the unfortunate ones who have been affected with mental illness.

### PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

#### *Rural Health Services.*

As on 31st March 1987, 461 Primary Health Centres were functioning in Tamil Nadu. All these Primary Health Centres render promotive, curative and preventive health care services to the rural population of Tamil Nadu. Totally 1,373 doctors are appointed to serve in all the Primary Health Centres. 220 Primary Health Centres are sanctioned for providing Indian System of Medicine in addition to the treatment under allopathy.

At the end of VI Plan period there were 383 Primary Health Centres at the rate of one Primary Health Centre for each of the 374 blocks and a second Primary Health Centre for 9 blocks.

During the First year of the VII Plan period, i.e. during 1985-86, 215 Primary Health Centres have been established, viz. 195 Primary Health Centres established by converting rural dispensaries into Primary Health Centres and 20 more additional Primary Health Centres sanctioned.

During 1986-87, totally 46 Primary Health Centres have been established as detailed below:—

1. Four Additional Primary Health Centres and One Rural Dispensary converted as Primary Health Centres have been established in Kamarajar district in G.O. Ms. No. 1275, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 2nd July 1986.

2. Forty-one Non-Taluk Hospitals converted as Community Health Centres (up graded Primary Health Centres) vide G.O. Ms. No. 1873, Health and Family Welfare, dated 27th September 1986.

3. One more Primary Health Centre at Nammiambattu sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2511, S.W., dated 23rd September 1986 started functioning with effect from 13th July 1987.

Taking into consideration the suggestions of the Union Planning Commission and also to achieve the goal of providing health for all by 2000 A.D. a number of 1,057 Primary Health Centres is fixed as target by the end of VII Five-Year Plan period.

In order to improve the working of the Primary Health Centres and also to bring an awareness to the Medical Officers and other para medicals working in Primary Health Centres Government have sanctioned the creation of one post of Assistant Director (Inspection) who will be incharge of inspecting the Primary Health Centres to improve the efficiency of the Medical Officers and other staff vide G.O. Ms. No. 1934, H.F.W. Department, dated 6th October 1986. The above post is yet to be filled up.

#### **Buildings :**

Out of the 462 Primary Health Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu, dispensary buildings are available for 340 Primary Health Centres and Staff Quarters are available for 270 Primary Health Centres and compound wall are available only for 97 Primary Health Centres.

Under British Aid Programme Operation Theatres are provided in 31 Primary Health Centres. Besides, Government have sanctioned the following:—

1. G.O. Ms. No. 94, Health, dated 20th January 1984. 12 Tubectomy Operation Theatres.
2. G.O. Ms. No. 1883, Health, dated 11th November 1983. Renovation and Remodelling of existing vasectomy rooms into Tubectomy Theatres for 15 Primary Health Centres
3. G.O. Ms. No. 1567, Health, dated 4th September 1974. 35 Tubectomy Theatres.
4. G.O. Ms. No. 1658, Health, dated 11th October 1985. 50 Tubectomy Theatres.
5. G.O. Ms. No. 401, Health, dated 4th August 1986. 21 Tibectomy Theatres.

#### **Mobile Health Scheme :**

This Scheme being the first of its kind which was introduced during 1977-78 starting with 24 Primary Health Centres was extended upto total number of 274 Primary Health Centres in a phased manner by the end of 1984. From 1984 onwards, this scheme has not been developed further in view of financial constraints.

Under this scheme one Medical Officer and two pharmacists are posted. Referral service is introduced. This scheme will render service at the door steps of 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.

#### **Upgraded Primary Health Centres :**

In order to provide additional facilities and specialised treatment to the rural public for every surrounding four Primary Health Centres one Primary Health Centre is upgraded into that of a referral centre. The Government during the VI Plan Period and VII Plan Period have ordered for the upgradation of 31 Primary Health Centres in a phased manner.

These Primary Health Centres in addition to the rendering of preventive, promotive and curative services will also serve as referral centre with additional buildings, bed facility appointment of two P.G. qualified doctors and two Staff Nurses to each of such upgraded Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre. The above Community Health Centre will also be provided with X-Ray facilities, Blood Bank, Biological and Pathological Laboratory facilities, the Operation Theatre and 24 bedded ward. The construction of the buildings are completed for 29 places. In respect of Primary Health Centre at Chennimalai, construction work is under process and in respect of Primary Health Centre at Kadaladi, site has not yet been handed over due to dispute between two groups of local people. Writ petition is pending in the High Court. In addition to the existing 32 Primary Health Centres upgraded to the level of Community Health Centres, Government also ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1873, Health and Family Welfare, dated 27th September 1986 for the conversion of Government Non-Taluk Hospital into that of a Community Health Centre or upgraded Primary Health Centres with an additional input of a Staff Nurse for each of such Community Health Centre together with one section at Headquarters sanctioned vide G.O. Ms. No. 1716, H. & F.W., dated 2nd September 1986.

#### *Mini Health Centres*

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 a Mini Health Centre for 5,000 population at a total expenditure of Rs. 27,000 per Mini Health Centre per annum of which 2/3rd of expenditure born by the Government as grant-in-aid subject to the condition that they follow the norms prescribed for the purpose and subject to that accounts being audited and found correct. The remaining 1/3rd of expenditure by donation or nominal charge collections from the beneficiaries.

By the end of 1985, 273 Mini Health Centres have been sanctioned of which 269 Mini Health Centres are functioning as on 31st March 1986.

Further under MUDP II, 21 Medicare Centres are functioning in and around Madras City in order to cater the health needs of poor people living in the urban slum areas under Slum Improvement Component. To monitor the functions of these centres the following staff are sanctioned in the G.O. Ms. No. 598, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 6th April 1987.

Health Officer	.. .. .	1
Community Development Officer	.. ..	1
Typist	.. .. .	1
Office Assistant	.. .. .	1

#### *National Programme of Control of Blindness—*

Under this scheme the control of blindness is envisaged to be implemented in Primary Health Centres (1) to render treatment for minor ailments caused due to common eye diseases, (2) to prescribe glasses (3) to educate the school children and the rural common eye care and precautions, etc. All the Black Level Primary Health Centres are to be developed with these services.

Government during the Sixth Plan period have identified 45 Primary Health Centres in the backward areas of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai Districts. Again Government have extended the scheme to (30 plus 20) 50 more Primary Health Centres in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai and some Primary Health Centres in Dharmapuri and Salem Districts. The details of the posts sanctioned under the scheme are given below.

1. G. O. Ms. No. 583, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 20th March 1986. Government have sanctioned 45 posts of Ophthalmic Assistants for being posted to the 45 identified Primary Health Centres.

2. G. O. Ms. No. 217, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 4th February, 1987. Government have issued orders identifying 20 Primary Health Centres for 1986-87 and accorded sanction for the creation of a post of Ophthalmic Assistant for 20 Primary Health Centres and also sanctioned one time assistance of procurement of equipment worth Rs. 3,000 for each of the identified Primary Health Centres.

3. In G.O. Ms. No. 292, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 18th February 1987, Government have sanctioned the identification of 30 Primary Health Centres for 1986-87 and accorded sanction for the creation of one time assistance for procurement of equipment worth Rs. 3,000 for each of the identified Primary Health Centre.



### THE DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION, TAMIL NADU.

The Drugs Control Administration, Tamil Nadu is functioning as a separate department with State Drugs Controller as Head of the Department with effect from 26th November 1981.

The State Drugs Controller is the Licensing Authority for the grant and renewal of licences for manufacture or sale of Allopathic drugs, Ayurvedic, Sidda and Unani drugs, Homeopathic medicines and Cosmetics.

*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 those including in 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 needs 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 in the cadre of Senior Drugs Inspectors, 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/Drugs 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. Inspections are similarly regulated and the performance of the personnel at various levels is continuously monitored and assessed.

*Details of samples drawn, tested prosecutions launched and cases pending in Court during 1986-87 are indicated below:—*

1. Samples drawn .. .. .	2,619
2. Samples tested including the Samples drawn for the year 1985-86	2,675
1. Number of prosecution booked .. .. .	233
2. Number convicted .. .. .	109
(a) Fine and Imprisonment .. .. .	89
(b) Fine only .. .. .	20
3. Pending in Court .. .. .	124

Government sanctioned the purchase of a vehicle for the Intelligence Wing at a cost of Rs. 90,000 for the purpose of carrying out surprise raids which are not being carried out.

### TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT.

The Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Department is functioning as one of the Service Departments in Tamil Nadu. This Department attends to the major and minor repairs, maintenance and periodical servicing of motor vehicles of different types (petrol/diesel) under the control of Health and Family Welfare Department, namely, the Departments of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Medical Services and Family Welfare, Indian Medicines, Medical Education, Primary Health Centres, Drugs Control and State Health Transport.

The total fleet strength maintained by this Department as on 1st January 1986 was 1773. This has been increased to 1,863 as on 1st January 1987. The maintenance of these vehicles are divided into three stages, namely, minor repairs, 2nd line repairs and major repairs.

In order to avoid the off road position of vehicles for the simple and minor repairs, 20 mobile workshops are functioning throughout the State which attend to minor repairs immediately on receipt of information from the Vehicle Using Officers at their premises itself. The Mobile Units are also attending to servicing of the allotted vehicles periodically.

In order to carryout the 2nd line repairs at the District level 11 District Workshops were created. During the year 1986-87, two District Workshops at Vellore and Tirunelveli have been subsequently upgraded as Regional Workshops. The existing nine district workshops headed by the Assistant Engineers are attending to the 2nd line repairs effectively.

The vehicles which required major repairs to be carried out are being attended to by the Central Workshop which are functioning at the following places besides one at Tiruchirappalli and the Regional Workshops at Madras, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

#### *Achievement.*

During the year 1986-87 the existing District Workshops at Vellore and Tirunelveli have been upgraded into Regional Workshop with required staff and equipments by the Government and an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards the construction of building for these Regional Workshops have been sanctioned.

The Government have also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to construct the District Workshop Buildings at Dharmapuri and Ooty.

#### *Programmes during 1987-88.*

The Government have also proposed the following new programmes for the year 1987-88:—

1. Construction of building for Reconditioning and Body Repair Unit at Madras at a cost of Rs. 10.75 lakhs.
2. Purchase of additional equipments and providing of glass room with air condition facility for the R. C. Unit.
3. Installation of air circulators to Regional Workshop and Central Workshop.
4. Providing of lockers to the technical staff.
5. Providing of drinking water and digging of separate well to the Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Department.

Due to increased facilities now available in all the workshops the percentage of off-road vehicles has been reduced to the minimum of 8.7 per cent and 1,611 vehicles were on road in worthy condition (i.e., 91.3 per cent) as on 1st January 1987.

## 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 harrasment and unreasonable eviction of tenants.

Consequent on the abolition of the post of the Accommodation Controller that work in Madras City has been merged with the Collector of Madras with effect from 1st April 1979.

In the City of Madras the Collector of Madras is the authorised officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the residential buildings fetching a rent of Rs. 25 and above per month and for non-residential building 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 in the above matter.

Allotment of buildings to Government servants are being issued on the cycles of rotation as fixed by the Government. Evictees 30 per cent transferees 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. Government Discretionary quota.

General performance from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.

1. Number of houses notified .. .. .	46
2. Number of houses allotted .. .. .	40
3. Number of house released .. .. .	24
(i) For want of consent .. .. .	2
(ii) Released under section 12 (1) of Act .. .. .	2
(iii) Released as per G.O. Ms. No. 2000, Home Department, dated 16th August 1976 .. .. .	3
(iv) Released under section 3A of Act .. .. .	17
(v) As per court orders .. .. .	..
4. Number of houses taken over under Government tenancy .. .. .	1
5. Number of houses under Government tenancy at the end of the year ..	484

In Madras City, the cost of Urban Land is increasing steadily day by day and as such the cases cited under section 18 of Tamil Nadu Buildings (L & RC) Act, 1960 are also increased. Based on this value, the fair rent is being refixed and automatically when it crosses the limit of being allotted to the Government servants. The houses are released and thus there is a gradual reduction of Government control houses.

*Demand for Accommodation control houses considerably reduced.*

The Act came into force in 1960. It was amended by Act 23 of 1973. In the year 1979, the post of Accommodation Controller was abolished and that work was entrusted to the Collector of Madras in the year 1979. At that time there were about 1,500 houses under the control of Collector. Subsequently as and when the owners wanted premises for their own occupation for their grown up sons, when purchased by new houseless owners and also due to fair rent fixed by the court exceeding Rs. 400. The demand for the houses also considerably reduced. It might be due to the fact less of new colonies coming up under the auspicious of the Housing Board of M.M.D.A. who have constructed new houses for L.I.G. and M.I.G., etc. The Government servants have also been liberally provided with Housing Loans for constructions of their own houses. Many co-operative House Building Societies have been formed to cater for the needs of the various residential areas. Consequently the demand for the allotment of houses has considerably decreased as their request is not immediately complied with either due to the request for release of houses from the preview of Accommodation Control by the owners or the number of houses which fall vacant is only a fraction and not enough to meet the demand. There are only 484 houses under Accommodation Controller as on 31st March 1987.

*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. Although revision of house tax (quinquennial) is being done by the Corporation, fixation of fair rent once done at the time of taking over is being continued indefinitely without revision. If gradual increase is allowed at least once in three years or five years with reference to the scheduled rate of PWD, litigation or the claim for increase in rent could be avoided in the rent control courts, which take number of years to pronounce judgement. The proposal of the Collector of Madras for the revision of rent once in two years is under the consideration of the Government. In some cases, the allottee retires from service. At the time of disposing of cases the court not only enhance the rent from 4 to 5 times in some cases to ten times of the rent already paid, but also allow the claim for enhanced rent retrospectively from the date of original tenancy and in some cases from the date of filing the petition subject to the law of limitation. Some of the allottees for fear of payment of enhanced rent fixed by the court are vacating the houses after pronouncement of judgement by the court. In most of the cases, the owners have filed an appeal not satisfied with the rent fixed by the court. If the rent fixed by the court is found to be exorbitant appeal also filed by the Government. It will take 3 to 5 years to dispose of the cases in the courts. In the meantime, i.e., before final verdict is given, some of the allottees were vacated on their own request or on transfer. As the allottees are only licensee and a Government are statutory tenant the allottees are not included as respondents and the decree is passed to collect the differential rent for the period as per court orders from the Collector of Madras and Revenue Divisional Officers of other district as the case may be. Since the allottee in the meantime is either transferred or retired the recovery of amount (i.e. difference in rent fixed by the Court with that of the rent paid earlier) become too difficult. The difference of rent due to landlords consequent to the fixation of fair rent are being granted as loans from Government funds to make payments to the owners to avert the execution petition, etc.

The Supreme Court of India struck down Section 30 (ii) of the Tamil Nadu Building (L. and R.C.) Act, 1960 as violative of Article of the Constitution of India. The Committee constituted by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2306, Home Department, 20th August 1986 has recommended a ceiling of Rs. 1400 as higher rent to Accommodation Control houses. The Committee has also recommended that the provisions relating to Accommodation Control be deleted. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

**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 licensing authority in the districts (in Mofussil). The Commissioner of Police is the licensing authority so far as the Madras City is concerned. The Collector of Madras is not the licensing authority under the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955.

There are two distinct stages in the licensing of Cinematograph exhibition as indicated below :

1. Grant of No Objection Certificate ; and
2. Grant of ' C ' form licence.

#### *N.O.C. Stage:*

Any person who desires to locate a cinema house either touring, permanent or semi-permanent, may apply to the licensing authority concerned for the grant of a No Objection Certificate. The licensing authority after consulting the local authority, the Superintendent of Police, the Commercial Tax Department and the District Health Officer concerned, may grant or refuse 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 licensing 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 licensing authority may grant or refuse a licence assigning reasons therefor. The licence will be issued for the period covered by the C.E.I. certificate and structural soundness certificate. The touring cinemas can be licensed 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 cinemas have exhibited shows for a period of five years when an 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 licensed. 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) Rule, 1957. When renewal of " C " form licence is held up, the licensing 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 Licensing Authority :*

The licensing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation non-compliance of the provision of the Act. The licensing authority is also competent to transfer the licence from one person to another at the request of the parties.

#### *Powers of the Appellate Authority :*

The Act and the rules framed thereunder empower the Commissioner of Land Administration to be the appellate authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a No Objection Certificate or ' C ' form licence or renewal of licence or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the 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 two months in pre-greeting the appeals, 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.

#### *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 Theatres :**

There are three kinds of Cinema theatres existing in Tamil Nadu—

1. Permanent Cinema,
2. Semi-permanent Cinema,
3. Touring Cinema.

“Semi Permanent Cinema” is a new category of cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as permanent cinema for all other purposes. It 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.

Besides the above three categories of cinemas, there are open air cinemas. An open air cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Chengalpattu district. 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 Theatre :**

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, and 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 rule is strictly enforced with a view to avoid keen competition between the owners of touring cinema 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 1987 :—

Serial number.	Category.	Number.
1	Permanent—	
	(i) A.C. .. .. .	106
	(ii) non-A.C. .. .. .	1,151
2	Semi-permanent .. .. .	231
3	Open Air .. .. .	7
4	Touring .. .. .	901
	Total .. .. .	2,396

The particulars of number of No Objection Certificates issued and ‘C’ form licences granted during the year 1986-87 are as follows :—

1	Total number of No Objection Certificates issued .. .. .	273
2	Total number of ‘C’ Form licences granted .. .. .	289

**CIVIL COURTS.**

The number of temporary Courts that functioned during the year ending 31st March 1987 is as follows :—

1	District Courts including Additional District Courts .. .. .	10
2	Temporary Courts in the City Civil Court, Madras in the Cadre of District Judges .. .. .	6
3	Private College Appellate Tribunals, Madras .. .. .	1
4	Special Tribunal for Co-operative cases, Madras .. .. .	1
5	Special Tribunal for Co-operative cases, Madurai .. .. .	1
6	Additional Labour Court, Madurai .. .. .	1

7	III Additional Labour Court, Madras .. .. .	1
8	Additional Sub-Courts (including courts in new places but temporary) .. .. .	6
9	Additional Assistant Judges Courts in the City Civil Court, Madras XI to XIX Assistant Judges' Courts.	8
10	Puisne Judges in the Courts of Small Causes, Madras in the cadre of Sub-Judges .. .. .	3
11	Additional District Munsif Courts (includes District Munsif Courts, constituted in new places but temporary).	26
12	Temporary Rent Control Courts in the cadre of District Munsif Court in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	4
13	Additional District Munsifs Court sanctioned during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 (and 1984-85) could not commence functioning for want of Officers.	6

**High Court, Madras :**

The details of cases instituted and disposed of in the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the year 1986-87 (i.e., from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987), and kept pending as on 31st March 1987 are furnished below :

<i>Nature of cases.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
[(1)]	(2)	(3)	(4)
First Appeals .. .. .	1,207	712	6,015
Original Side Appeals .. .. .	244	172	844
Letters Patent Appeals .. .. .	189	139	411
Writ Appeals .. .. .	1,488	1,131	2,567
Second Appeals .. .. .	2,182	1,091	10,970
Appeals against orders .. .. .	1,198	447	4,465
Appeals against Appellate Orders .. .. .	78	23	372
Civil Revision Petitions .. .. .	5,000	3,248	10,132
Tax Cases .. .. .	1,977	362	10,662
Tax Case Petitions .. .. .	546	480	685
Referred Cases .. .. .	6	<i>Nil.</i>	61
Matrimonial Cases .. .. .	27	<i>Nil.</i>	97
Writ Petitions .. .. .	15,201	7,644	44,199
Supreme Court (Leave) Petitions .. .. .	63	56	116
Special Tribunal Appeals .. .. .	43	10	687
Contempt Appeals .. .. .	6	2	17
Trade Marks Appeals .. .. .	8	1	45
Trade Marks Second Appeals .. .. .	21	<i>Nil.</i>	4
Referred case petitions .. .. .	20	9	20
Civil Miscellaneous petitions .. .. .	43,672	37,834	62,813
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>73,156</b>	<b>53,361</b>	<b>2,45,682</b>

*Original side : High Court, Madras.*

The details for 1986-87 are furnished below :

<i>Nature of Cases (Original Side).</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pending as on</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civil Suits .. .. .	895	336	3,684
Testamentary Original Suits	28	4	113
Matrimonial Suits .. .. .	40	43	80
Original Petition .. .. .	616	485	694
Execution Petition .. .. .	141	112	84
Total ..	1,720	980	4,655

*City Civil Court, Madras.*

The details for 1986-87 are furnished below :—

<i>Nature of Proceedings. (Original Side).</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Original Suits .. .. .	11,281	11,099	15,694
Appeals .. .. .	578	521	516
Civil Miscellaneous Appeals .. .. .	245	255	170
C.M.Ps. and I.As. .. .. .	26,185	25,332	17,312
Original Petitions .. .. .	852	771	1,000
Land Acquisitions O.Ps. .. .. .	147	11	250
Execution Petitions .. .. .	2,780	2,362	3,291
E.L.O.Ps. .. .. .	151	21	195
Total ..	42,219	40,372	38,428



*Court of Small Causes, Madras.*

The details for 1986-87 are furnished below :—

<i>Nature of proceedings.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1):	(2)	(3)	(4)
Small Cause Suits .. .. .	4,363	5,234	2,271
Miscellaneous Petitions .. .. .	20,722	19,038	8,970
Motor Accident Claims O.Ps. .. .. .	2,319	1,522	3,691
Rent Control Original Petitions .. .. .	4,528	3,590	5,796
New Trial Applications .. .. .	63	50	82
Rent Control Appeals .. .. .	1,078	1,087	817
Municipal Taxation Appeals .. .. .	13	11	13
Ejectment Appeals .. .. .	8	17	11
Town Planning Appeals .. .. .	..	..	..
Execution Petitions .. .. .	730	1,067	1,392
Appeals under Payment of Wages Act .. .. .	..	..	..
Election Petitions .. .. .	..	..	..
Municipal Applications .. .. .	..	..	..
Criminal O.P. Code under Ordinance .. .. .	..	..	3
E.P. in M.A.C.T.O.Ps. .. .. .	89	74	111
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>33,922</b>	<b>31,690</b>	<b>23,167</b>

*Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Industrial Tribunal, Madras.*

The details for 1986-87 are furnished below :—

<i>Courts.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Pendency.</i>	
	<i>Industrial Disputes under Section 10.</i>	<i>Petitions under Sections 33, 33A and 33-C (2).</i>	<i>Industrial Disputes under Section 10.</i>	<i>Petitions under Sections 33, 33A and 33-C (2).</i>	<i>Industrial Disputes under Section 10.</i>	<i>Petitions under Sections 33, 33A and 33-C (2).</i>
(1):	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Labour Courts, Madras .. .. .	571	1,361	759	886	1,129	2,122
Labour Courts, Madurai .. .. .	415	958	207	254	888	1,972
Labour Courts, Coimbatore .. .. .	306	731	252	407	659	1,121
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>1,292</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>5,215</b>
<b>Industrial Tribunal, Madras.</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>310</b>

*Original Suits.*

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Pendency.</i>	
	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Original Suits .. ..	13,230	81,355	11,737	82,082	17,676	1,36,405

*Mofussil Courts.*

The details of cases instituted and disposal of in Mofussil Courts during 1986-87 are furnished below :—

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civil Appeals in Superior Courts .. ..	6,344	6,095	7,632
Civil Miscellaneous Appeals in Superior Courts .. ..	3,116	4,581	4,067

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Pendency.</i>	
	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Small Cause Suits .. ..	1,109	5,110	1,330	5,595	707	2,189
Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.	1,54,014	2,89,150	1,45,600	2,74,476	40,206	1,37,243
Rent Tribunal Appeals .. ..	195	1	195	..	296	1
Original Petitions .. ..	12,743	6,403	9,787	6,633	14,954	2,006
Insolvency Petitions .. ..	500	86	443	93	882	118
Execution Petitions .. ..	6,919	40,207	6,484	42,916	6,926	42,267

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
House Rent Control Original Petitions. (Inferior Courts).	.. ..	4,562	4,665
Arbitration of Cases (Superior Courts).	.. ..	8	5

**CIVIL DEFENCE.**

Though Madras City has been declared as Category I Civil Defence Town, the staff and infrastructure required for the establishment of a Civil Defence set up has not been sanctioned and the proposals are pending sanction of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

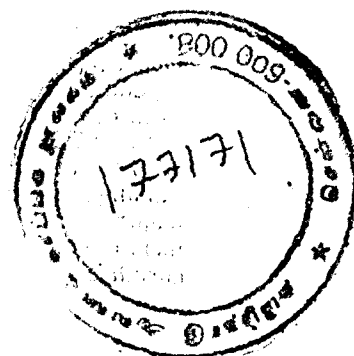
2. The drawing up of Civil Defence Plans for vital installations, and Civil Defence Measures for Madras City will be taken up and finalised soon after the establishment of a Civil Defence set up as proposed.

## 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 1986 to 31st March 1987 is given below :

Sessions Division.							Institution.	Disposal.	Pending.
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)
1	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	206	188	90
2	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	227	209	180
3	Chengalpattu	..	..	..	..	..	225	171	219
4	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	147	151	57
5	Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	21	10	19
6	Periyar	..	..	..	..	..	133	115	75
7	Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	..	97	93	104
8	Kanniyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	113	91	88
9	Madurai South	..	..	..	..	..	226	197	289
10	Madurai North	..	..	..	..	..	141	77	121
11	Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	65	73	8
12	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	258	225	260
13	Salem	..	..	..	..	..	259	193	237
14	Thanjavur East	..	..	..	..	..	150	137	73
15	Thanjavur West	..	..	..	..	..	170	171	134
16	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	192	285	125
17	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	364	288	418
18	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	153	130	90
Total							3,147	2,804	2,587



*Magistrates Courts.*

A statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Criminal Cases in the Districts (Other than the Sessions) for the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 is furnished below :

<i>Sessions Divisions.</i>							<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>	
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)	
1	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	50,661	47,251	15,309	
2	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	52,859	49,844	13,000	
3	Chengalpattu	..	..	..	..	..	52,270	42,670	29,931	
4	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	42,087	38,308	15,674	
5	Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	6,687	9,240	5,046	
6	Periyar	..	..	..	..	..	37,780	38,901	12,944	
7	Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	..	14,116	13,075	4,886	
8	Kanniyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	24,540	21,858	8,684	
9	Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	1,06,094	99,880	26,430	
10	Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	12,192	11,117	3,196	
11	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	48,858	47,928	10,144	
12	Salem	..	..	..	..	..	53,968	48,110	15,057	
13	Thanjavur	..	..	..	..	..	46,603	42,368	21,144	
14	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	33,666	31,714	13,131	
15	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	65,246	62,740	11,952	
16	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	2,23,068	2,16,346	33,000	
Total							..	8,70,695	8,21,350	2,39,528

The relationship among the members of the Police, Bar and Magistracy has been found to be cordial throughout the State during the period under report.

**FIRE SERVICE.**

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service functions as a separate department under the aegis of the Home Department. It continues to maintain its reputation as one of the largest and most efficient organisations in the country. The main function of this department is saving life and property from destruction by fire and natural calamities. The services of this department are available to the public at all times free of charges 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 maintained in major towns. The sick and 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 nearest hospitals free of charges.

2. *Fire stations.*—As on 31st March 1987 there were 157 fire stations functioning in the State. Eighteen new fire stations sanctioned by the Government were pending opening for want of fire units and also accommodation for housing the fire stations. The construction of vehicles to these fire units has been entrusted to state owned three Transport Corporations and the completion of the work is expected before 31st December 1987.

3. *Fire and Other emergency calls.*—During the year, the fire stations in the State have responded to 12,189 calls, of which 103 were false alarms, 1959 were emergency and rescue calls and the remaining 10,127 actual fires. Of these actual fires, 139 were serious involving loss of human life or property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 440 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case and the remaining 9,548 were small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property damaged or lost in fires throughout the State was Rs. 33.37 crores. The estimated value of property saved was Rs. 38.97 crores.

4. *Ambulance Calls.*—The ambulance in this department have attended to 4,063 calls during 1986-87. Of these, the number of accident and other free calls were 42 and the number of paid calls were 4,021. A total sum of Rs. 1,96,052 was realised as hire charge for the paid calls.

5. *Other services.*—There is one Emergency Break-down Van attached to the Egmore fire station in Madras City. It has been equipped with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles and also for jobs such as removing concrete blocks from collapsed buildings, etc.

Outpost mini fire stations were opened in 68 places with simple fire fighting equipments like rakes, fire hooks, etc. in each of the slum areas during the fire seasons of the year for putting out the fire in incipient stage. Indian Oil Corporation has donated 150 drums for storing water in these outposts. The outposts so opened have rendered very useful assistance to the slum dwellers to prevent fire accidents. Due to these measures, the fire calls in Madras City especially in slum areas have drastically come down.

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 SCIENCES.

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.

The department consists of the Main Laboratory at Madras with 13 divisions (via Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Documents, Excise, Instrumentation, Narcotics, Photography, Physics, Prohibition, Research, Serology and Toxicology), six Regional Laboratories at Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Salem, two District Laboratories at Tiruchirappalli and Cuddalore and 24 Mobile Laboratories in 24 Police districts. The staff strength at present is 383 inclusive of 173 scientists.

The total number of cases received and disposed during 1986-87 in the Main Laboratory as well as in the Regional and District Laboratories are furnished below :—

##### *Main Laboratory.*

					<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Ballistics	..	..	..	..	106	101
Biology	..	..	..	..	1,426	1,371
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	565	577
Documents	..	..	..	..	515	466
Excise	..	..	..	..	9,615	9,353
Narcotics	..	..	..	..	1,515	1,045

					<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Photography	..	..	..	..	1,038	1,002
Physics	..	..	..	..	297	345
Prohibition	..	..	..	..	9,732	12,565
Serology	..	..	..	..	1,629	1,694
Toxicology	..	..	..	..	2,095	1,758

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore.*

					<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Toxicology	..	..	..	..	1,514	1,027
Prohibition	..	..	..	..	3,575	4,757
Excise	..	..	..	..	961	976

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai.*

					<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Toxicology	..	..	..	..	1,062	951
Prohibition	..	..	..	..	5,479	6,091
Excise	..	..	..	..	602	602

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur.*

					<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Toxicology	..	..	..	..	1,429	987
Prohibition	..	..	..	..	14,754	13,657
Excise	..	..	..	..	743	743

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli.*

					<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Biology	..	..	..	..	568	669
Toxicology	..	..	..	..	642	683
Prohibition	..	..	..	..	4,779	3,780
Excise	..	..	..	..	483	483

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore.*

						<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	6,194	4,340
Excise	..	..	..	..	..	616	651

*Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Salem.*

						<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	7,398	2,289
Excise	..	..	..	..	..	843	843

## DISTRICT FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY EXCISE.

	<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	748	748
Cuddalore .. .. .	690	690

The Scientists of this department visited 2,803 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 247 cases.

*Academic activities :*

This is the only Government department affiliated to University of Madras and offers two years M.Sc., course in Forensic Science. Fifteen students are being admitted every year. The teaching faculty comprises 12 teaching staff and 5 part time lecturers. This department has also been recognised as a Research Institution for conducting Research programmes in Forensic Science leading to Ph. D., Degree. At present 15 scholars are doing research on various aspects of Forensic Science. Three scholars including the Director of this department have been awarded Ph.D. degree by University of Madras during the period under review. The students of M.Sc. (Environmental Toxicology), M.A. (Criminology) M.D. (Forensic Medicine) are also attending lecture classes at this department.

Regular Training Programmes, using latest audio-visual techniques are being offered to trainees from Police, Judiciary, Revenue, Customs, Excise, Banking, Co-operative departments and other institutions.

*Other important features :*

(i) A new scheme '24 hours Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory Service' is being implemented from the current year with the sanction of the Government, for the first time in India.

(ii) New sophisticated equipments—Gas Chromatograph with mass selective detector, IR Spectrometer, Zoom Stereo microscope etc. have been added to the Instruments room.

(iii) Scientific Commission constituted by Government of India for studies on effects of Bhopal Gas leakage on life systems entrusted to this department a special project entitled "Neuro-toxicity studies in MIC in a bird model and animals". The Director of this department has been nominated as Principal investigator of the above project—a prestigious offer to this department.

## MADRAS CITY POLICE.

The Madras City has a population of neraly about 8 million besides floating population. On an average 4,000 to 5,000 property offences were reported in the recent years involving loss of properties to the tune of about Rs. 90 to 100 lakhs. The recovery of properties has also run to the tune of about Rs. 70 lakhs throughout. Thereby the percentage of recovery is maintained at 65 to 70 per cent. The introduction of Tamil Nadu Goondas Act 1983 by Tamil Nadu Government has helped to a great extent in preventing the activities of the Habitual Criminals for one year at a stretch. For the period under review 115 active criminals were detained under Goondas Act which has resulted in the reduction of crime rate.

From 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 a total number of 301 grave cases were reported in the city, of which 198 have been detected. Definite information is on hand in some more cases for a break through within a short period.

During this period, two sensational cases of murder for gain reported in H-3. Tondiarpet and K-1 Sembium Police Stations are worth mentioning. In Cr. No. 631/87 of H-3 Tondiarpet Police Station, an old lady by name Lakshmi Ammal was murdered by Baby alias Maheswaran (the son of the deceased), (2) a notorium Ex-convict Nagappan alias Tak Tak Nagappan, (3) Selvaraj alias Mandai Selvaraj and (4) Das alias Mohandas and jewels worth Rs. 10,000 were robbed of. All the concerned accused were apprehended, properties worth Rs. 3,000 were recovered, the trail in the case was pushed through and all the four accused were convicted and sentenced to suffer life imprisonment.

In another case in K-1 Sembium Police Station Cr. No. 737/87 reported on 25th February 1987 at No. 4. Vadively Mudali 3rd Cross Street, Perambur, an old lady by name Hemavathy was accompanied by an unknown person in the train from Thirupathi to Madras, reached her house at Perambur late in the night under the pretext of assisting the lady, stayed in the house on the fateful night and in the early morning the deceased and two other tenants-husband and wife were seen lying with bleeding injuries. The old lady was found dead and the two others were severely injured. The stranger who took shelter in the house was found missing with the gold jewels valued Rs. 10,000 worn by the deceased. The two injured persons, who received the deceased and the accused on that night could not give an useful clue. But, during the investigation, an Insurance Development Officer, who travelled along with the old lady and accused, was able to give some clues and details about the culprit. A special party is on the job, taking all sincere efforts to locate the accused. The case is still under investigation.

In R-4 Pondy Bazaar Police Station Cr. No. 290/87, a gang of 7 Ex-convicts (1) Chandrasekaran *alias* Sandhu, (2) Vijayakumar *alias* Vijay, (3) Tamilarasan, (4) Sridhar, (5) Sundaramoorthy, (6) Alexander and (7) Ravi, who were in an Ambassador car carrying deadly weapons and committing robberies were nabbed and properties worth Rs. 50,000 were recovered. Action is initiated against them under Goondas Act.

Notorious Gang Cheaters Wahab *alias* Raj and his associates, who were committing series of cheating offences in the city and other districts of Tamil Nadu by taking old and innocent women under the pretext of getting blessings from Sai Baba, getting old-age pension or special medical treatment and thereafter depriving them of their valuables, were apprehended in K-3, Aminjikarai Police Station Cr. No. 228/87 under section 420 I.P.C. on 17th March 1987 and properties worth Rs. 2½ lakhs have been recovered. The accused are facing trial.

A parcel Bomb case reported in R-1 Mambalam Police Station Cr. No. 2365/86, under section 307-I.P.C. read with 4 (i) of Explosive Substances Act, in which leading Music Director Thiru (Sankar) Ganesh and his wife sustained severe bodily injuries, was detected within a short period by arresting the accused Thiru P. Kandasamy, a native of Salem district. This was a heinous crime in which explosive substances were used. The detection of this case by the City Crime Branch earned the appreciation of the higher ups, including the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The case is under investigation.

In the month of July 1986, two up-country criminals, namely Jithendra and Nowtham of Ahmedabad were arrested inside the Aircraft bound for Bombay when they were about to decamp with jewels worth about Rs. 1½ lakhs. These jewels belonged to Messrs. Bapalal and Company and these accused on the pretext of purchasing jewels, made Messrs. Bapalal and Company to part with the jewels in a lodge and thereafter they made the Bapalal man to remain the lodge for the settlement of the bill and in the meantime, the criminals left the lodge for the Airport. The timely action taken in apprehending the culprits with the stolen property was very much appreciated by one and all.

The Job Racketing cases and other White Collar offences were 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 job racketing cases were given relief by arresting the criminals and recovering the cash cheated.

Automobile theft has been in existence in the city and in two instances—a gang consisting of Ex-convicts (1) George, (2) Chandru *alias* Chandrasekarn, (3) Raja *alias* Poonaikan Raja, (4) Hari *alias* Harikrishnan were nabbed by the City Police and 5 cars worth about Rs. 2,00,000 concerned in K-5 Peravallore Police Station Cr. No. 248/86, K-3 Aminjikarai Police Station Cr. No. 792/86, R-4 Pondy Bazaar Police Station Cr. No. 863/86, R-2 Kodambakkam Police Station Cr. No. 1586/86 and D-1 Cr. No. 57/86, were recovered. They are facing trial in court.

As many as 73 cases of dowry harassment and 3 cases of dowry deaths were handled by the newly formed special cell and local police. The cases under this Act are being tackled on war-footing basis wherever necessary.

The Madras City Police performed exceedingly well in maintaining law and order during the numerous agitations by various political parties, labour organisations, white collared employees, teachers and students, through judicious deployment of the force with foresight and handling the situations with tact coupled with firmness to ensure peace and public tranquility. The City Police had to mobilise its resources and work under great stress and strain for long spells in handling the numerous processions, demonstrations and other forms of agitations on all fronts.



2. Elaborate and meticulously planned bandobust arrangements had to be made for the Mammoth Cycle Procession organised by the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on 29th June 1986 to mark the 10th Year rule of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Government in Tamil Nadu and for the processions organised by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on 25th March 1986 to Doordarshan Kendra, to Raj Bhavan on 7th June 1986 to 4th July 1986. The constitution Burning Agitation of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam during November and December 1986, kept the City Police busy round the clock in view of the spate of incidents that followed the agitation.

3. A riotous situation that cropped up when a section of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam processionists on their way to a public meeting held on 1st January 1987 at T.-Nagar to protest against the disqualifying of 10 Party M.L.As., turned violent and attacked police and public property was ably handled and brought under control without allowing it to snow ball into a major one.

4. The 'Rail Roko' Agitation by the Vanniyar Sangham on 19th December 1986 and the Anti-' New Education Policy ' agitation by Dravidar Kazhagam on 21st June 1986 were ably handled.

5. It is to the credit of the City Police that normal life in the City was in no way affected during any of the agitations.

6. The President of India visited Madras City from 10th and 11th May 1986 while the Prime Minister of India visited the City on 24th and 27th March 1987. Besides, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Duke of Edinburgh and Prime Minister of Denmark and a host of other foreign dignitaries visited the City. The excellent and fool proof security arrangements made by the City Police for the V.V.I.P. visits was commended by the Intelligence Bureau and other authorities.

7. On 13th November 1986, the students of Pachaiyappa's College came out of the campus alleging assault of a student of the College on 12th November 1986 by the students of Presidency College, obstructed free flow of traffic on E.V.R. Periyar Salai and stoned passing vehicles including P.T.C. buses and Police vehicles. As repeated appeals failed, in order to protect the lives and properties, the police burst tear gas shells and restored normalcy.

8. The prompt and effective measures taken by the City Police following bomb blast incidents acted as a deterrant in takling this menace.

9. During the period under review, 12 major incidents of fire occurred in the City, resulting in destructions of about 1,300 huts, death of 9 individuals and injury to 4 persons. To prevent recurrence of slum fires, regular beats are being served in and around slums besides educating slum dwellers on the do's and dont's, to avoid slum fires. Police are also liaising with Metro Water authorities to ensure availability of adequate water in the vicinity of slums to meet any emergency.

10. The able handling of the shoot out incidents at Choolaimedu on 1st November 1986 and Ashok Nagar on 4th February 1987 involving Sri Lankan Tamils and the nabbing of the culptits responsible for the kidnapping incidents in record time and securing the release of the kidnap victims earned alround praise for the City Police.

#### PRISONS AND PROBATION BRANCH.

Total number of prisons in the State during the year under report is as follows :

1. Central Prisons .. .. .	8
2. State Prison for Women, Vellore .. .. .	1
3. Borstal School .. .. .	1
4. Open Air Prisons .. .. .	2
5. Special Sub-Jails .. .. .	3
6. Sub-Jails .. .. .	116

#### Population and Accommodation :

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the prisons of this State excluding Sub-Jails, Open Air Prisons during the year under report was 8,458.

**Prohibition Prisoners :**

There were 1,290 prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year, i.e., on 1st April 1986, 5,738 were admitted by direct committal, by recommitment after having been released on bail, transfer, etc. and 6,774 were discharged leaving a balance of 254 prisoners as on 31st March 1987.

**Prison Offences :**

During the year under report 656 offences were committed by prisoners. Out of these, in 512 cases punishments were imposed and in the remaining 144 cases warning was ordered.

**Escape and Recapture :**

There were 35 escapes during the year under report. Out of 35 escapes 14 were recaptured and 21 escapes were still at large.

**Deaths :**

The total number of deaths of prisoners both inside and outside the prisons during the year under report was 37. Out of which one was due to suicide and remaining 36 were due to natural causes.

**Detenus (C.O.F.E.P.O.S.A, N.S.A, and T.N.P.D. Act).**

There were 471 detenus at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 817 detenus were admitted and 775 were released leaving a balance of 513 detenus as on 31st March 1987.

**Conduct :**

Conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

**Education :**

During the year under report, prisoners were permitted to study different courses as shown below :—

(a) Pre-Foundation Course	..	..	..	..	17
(b) Foundation Course	..	..	..	..	32
(c) B.A.	..	..	..	..	9
(d) B.Com.	..	..	..	..	4
(e) M.A.	..	..	..	..	5
(f) Introductory Course	..	..	..	..	1
(g) Hindi Parichai	..	..	..	..	1

**Library :**

Libraries continued to be attached to all prisons and the prisoners were permitted to make use of the books available.

**Moral and Religious Lectures :**

Moral and religious lectures were imparted by honorary religious and moral and ethical lectures and also by the members of teaching staff. There were 442 visits by Hindu religious lecturers, 301 visits by Muslim religious lectures and 654 visits by Christian religious lecturers during the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.

**Health :**

Health of the prisoners in the prisons was generally satisfactory.

**Borstal School :**

(i) Population.—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 70

(ii) *Education.*—The inmates of the Borstal School were given literacy education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working days. They were taught in their mother tongue (i.e.) Tamil.

(iii) *Vocational Training.*—Inmates of the Borstal School were trained in the following industries of vocations :

- (1) Carpentry.
- (2) Blacksmithy.
- (3) Book Binding.
- (4) Tailoring.
- (5) Agriculture.
- (6) Masonry.
- (7) Laundry.
- (8) Band Practice.
- (9) Domestic work such as cooking.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitude.

(iv) *Discharge on licence.*—During the year under report 21 inmates were discharged or licence under section 15 (1) of the Borstal school Act, 1925, on the orders of the Director General of Prisons.

#### PROBATION BRANCH.

The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year :

(a) The total number of enquiries made and visits made by the Regional Probation Officers and Probation Officers during the year 1986-87 .. .. .	15,052
(b) Number of persons released from the Court basing on the report of the Probation Officers during the year 1986-87 .. .. .	10,130
(c) Number of persons under supervision during the year 1986-87 .. .. .	7,999

The two Open Air Prisons one at 5th garden Central Prison, Salem and another at Singanallur in Coimbatore continued to functions satisfactorily.

A new Central Prison is being constructed at Puzhal with all modern facilities with an outlay of Rs. 321 lakhs. The Civil Works were completed. The remaining works such as water-supply, sewerage, electrification are under progress. The existing Central Prison at Madras will be shifted to the new premises after completion of the pending works.

## TAMIL NADU POLICE.

## TOTAL CRIME

The incidence of property crime including murder for the financial year 1986-87 was 27,918 as against 27,941 for the corresponding period of last year showing a decrease by 23 cases of 0.1 per cent. The decrease is seen in all the districts except Madurai City, Madurai Rural, Anna, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Coimbatore Urban, Periyar, Salem and Dharmapuri districts. The district-wise particulars furnished below will show the fluctuation.—

District.	From 1st January 1986 to 31st March 1987.	From 1st January 1985 to 31st March 1986.
Trichy Railway Police .. .. .	128	127
Madras Railway Police .. .. .	325	312
Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	2,129	2,303
Pudukkottai .. .. .	496	572
Thanjavur East .. .. .	1,426	1,426
Thanjavur West .. .. .	1,475	1,731
South Arcot .. .. .	1,998	2,266
Chengalpattu East .. .. .	1,986	2,135
Chengalpattu West .. .. .	1,053	1,137
Madurai City .. .. .	1,300	875
Madurai Rural .. .. .	966	930
Anna .. .. .	1,169	913
Ramanathapuram .. .. .	419	434
Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	463	406
Kamarajar .. .. .	865	443
Chidambaranar .. .. .	800	795
Tirunelveli Kattabomman .. .. .	978	1,039
Kanniyakumari .. .. .	519	619
Coimbatore Urban .. .. .	1,735	1,707
Coimbatore Rural .. .. .	798	856
Periyar .. .. .	1,293	1,235
The Nilgiris .. .. .	343	252
Salem .. .. .	1,806	1,466
Dharmapuri .. .. .	847	758
North Arcot .. .. .	2,601	2,604
Total .. .. .	27,918	27,941

Incidence of crime during the period under review has shown a decrease under all heads except murder, dacoity, robbery and house-breaking.

Head of crime.	From 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.	From 1st April 1985 to 31st March 1986.
Murder .. .. .	1,268	1,247
Dacoity .. .. .	62	47
Robbery .. .. .	376	322
House-breaking .. .. .	7,663	7,555
Major Theft .. .. .	16,045	16,223
Minor Theft .. .. .	1,618	1,624
Cattle theft .. .. .	886	923
Total .. .. .	27,918	27,941

Percentage of detection.—Of the 27,918 cases reported during 1986-87, 8,661 cases ended in conviction. Percentage of detection works out to 31.0 (convicted cases only) as against 34.0 in the last year. It will be more nearly 70 per cent if pending trial cases are also included.

Security Cases.—35,876 persons were prosecuted under Section 109 and 110 Cr. P.C. during 1986-87 as against 31,593 persons during 1985-86. Of them 32,725 were bound over during the period as against 27,782 in the corresponding period 1985-86.

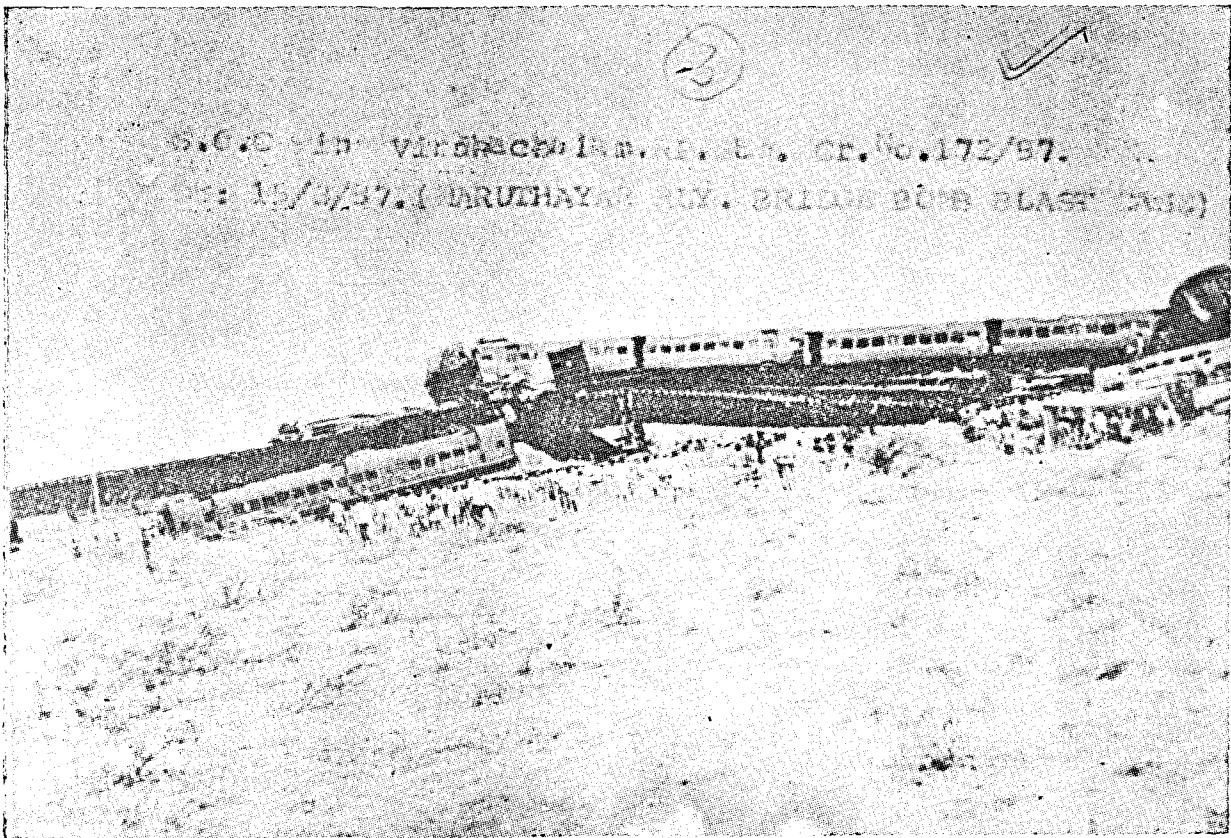
Tamil Nadu Police



Sivapuram "Natarajar Idol" Consecrated in Nachiar Kovil.



Tamil Nadu Police



"Scene of Crime", Virudhachalam—Maruthayar Railway Bridge Bomb Blast Case.





*Juvenile Delinquency.*—938 children were involved in property offences during the period under review as against 963 during the corresponding period of the last year. All the 31 Boys' Clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

*District Crime Record Bureau.*—The District Crime Record Bureau did their work satisfactorily during the year 1986-87. 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.*—756 Criminals were notified under this Act at the end of 1986-87 as against 826 criminals during the corresponding period 1984-86. Prosecution under this Act was launched in 71 instances during the financial year.

**ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE XXX ALL-INDIA POLICE DUTY MEET, 1986 HELD AT HYDERABAD, ANDHRA PRADESH:**

The XXX All-India Police Duty Meet was held from 10th November 1986 to 17th November 1986 at Hyderabad. Tamil Nadu team participated in the following events :—

1. Rifle Shooting.
2. Revolver/Pistol Shooting.
3. First Aid and Ambulance Drill.
4. Wireless Transmission, Receiving and Mechanics.
5. Scientific Aids to Investigation of Crimes.
6. Police Photography.
7. Motor Transport.
8. Cryptography.
9. Police Dog Squad.

The team won 5 gold medals in Finger Print, Foot Print, Forensic Science (Theory), Lifting and Packing and Revolver Shooting (200 yards), 5 Silver and 5 Bronze medals. The Tamil Nadu Police also won third place in Championship Shield.

**GENERAL :**

Enforcement of law, maintenance of Order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year 1986-87. Rural Vigilance Committees, Boy's Clubs, Home Guards and the Police Public Sports Committee helped to foster better and closer Police Public Relations.

**TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION.**

The prime object for which the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation was formed by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2500, Home, dated 27th September 1980 and registered as a Company under the Companies Act on 30th April 1981, is to provide houses to police personnel under 'Own Your House' Scheme.

2. After the successful completion of 670 houses of various categories at Navalpattu at Tiruchirappalli district, the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation completed the construction of its second magnificent project at Ganapathy consisting of 432 houses of LIG and MIG at a total cost of Rs. 194.00 lakhs with a loan assistance from HUDCO to the tune of Rs. 74.79 lakhs during 1986-87. They were all allotted to the police personnel including the retired police personnel. This Ganapathy Police Housing Colony was thrown open by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the medal parade held on 23rd November 1986 at Coimbatore and appreciated the expeditious construction of the project with all infrastructural facilities.

3. At Thorapadi village near Vellore in North Arcot Districts 65 houses were constructed in 4.55 acres at a cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs with a loan assistance from HUDCO to the tune of Rs. 25.46 lakhs.

4. At Thimmarajapuram in Tirunelveli district, the construction of 247 houses in 19.58 acres have been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 116.93 lakhs with a loan assistance of Rs. 22.72 lakhs from HUDCO.

5. The proposal of Thimmarajapuram extension scheme consisting of 126 MIG-I and 14 MIG-II houses has been approved by the Board of Directors in their XXVII meeting held on 28th January 1987. The Government have approved the above scheme and the construction work has been commenced.

6. The construction of 84 quarters for Tamil Nadu Special Police VIII Battalion at Alamadhi in Chengalpattu district at a total cost of Rs. 62.31 lakhs has been taken up and it is in progress.

7. Plans have also been drawn up for the subsequent scheme at Kalanivasal near Karaikudi in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district, Melpakkam near Tindivanam in South Arcot district and Asoor near Kumbakonam in Thanjavur district for the construction of houses under 'Own Your House' Scheme.

8. Further the Corporation proposes to take up the construction of quarters for the police personnel in the newly formed Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram and in Anna districts. There is also a scheme for the construction of office complex and quarters for Tamil Nadu Special Police VI-Battalion at Sundarampalli village in North Arcot district.

9. The Government is allotting a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore every year to be paid in advance to the Corporation which is eventually to be adjusted against HBA due to eligible allottees (Police personnel) of ready built houses constructed and allotted by this Corporation.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

##### I. Functions :

The following are the fore-most 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 up-to-date data about Government vehicles and implementing the measures recommended by Motor Vehicles Committee in regard to economy in fuels 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 Transport Commissioner who is the Head of the Department. He is also the State Transport Authority constituted under section 44(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

##### Zones :

For the purpose of administrative convenience, the State has been divided into six zones each under the administrative control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner.

The Deputy Transport Commissioner in the zone is assisted by 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 function with eight Assistant Accounts Officers, one each for the zonal officers at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Salem, two for Madras City and another at Vellore as the headquarters.

*Region :*

There are 25 regions in this state and each region in the mofussil is under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer excepting the Districts of Salem, North Arcot, Periyar and South Arcot where there are Additional Regional Transport Officers also. Madras City has been divided into four as Madras (Central), Madras (North), Madras (South) and Madras (West) each headed by one Regional Transport Officer. The Regional Transport Officers are the Secretaries to the Regional Transport Authorities who are Deputy Transport Commissioners.

*Check posts :*

There are 10 multipurpose checkpoints one each at Puzhal (Chengalpattu), Poonamallee (Chengalpattu), Matpadi (North Arcot), Hosur (Dharmapuri), Kandaigounderchavadi (Coimbatore), Ambarampalayam (Coimbatore), Gudalore (The Nilgiris), Puliyarai (Tirunelveli), Kaliyakavilai (Kanyakumari) and Bannari (Periyar). During the year under report, the amount of tax and fees realised at the check posts by way of detecting cases is Rs. 1,22,44,407.

*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 1,007 revision petitions and 2,341 appeals 709 revision petitions and 1,283 appeals were disposed of and 298 revision petitions and 1,058 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	.. .. .	308
Number of writ petitions filed during the year	.. .. .	184
Number of cases disposed of during the year	.. .. .	267
Number of cases pending at the end of the year	.. .. .	225

*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 State 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 1987 is 21.

*State Transport Undertakings :*

The State transport undertakings have formed themselves into corporations and the number of buses owned by the different state transport undertakings as on 31st March 1987 is furnished below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the S.T.U.s.</i>	<i>Number of Stage carriages as on 31st March 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Anna Transport Corporation .. .. .	1,248
2	Cholan Roadways Corporation .. .. .	623
3	Cheran Transport Corporation .. .. .	1,162
4	Jeeva Transport Corporation .. .. .	454
5	Kattabomman Transport Corporation .. .. .	631
6	Nesamani Transport Corporation .. .. .	489
7	Pandiyar Roadways Corporation .. .. .	866
8	Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation .. .. .	504
9	Pallavan Transport Corporation .. .. .	2,189
10	Pattukottai Alagiri Transport Corporation, .. .. .	669
11	Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation .. .. .	615
12	Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation, .. .. .	709
13	Deeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation .. .. .	428
14	Ranimangammal Transport Corporation .. .. .	276
	Total ..	10,861

*Buses-Operators—Routes :*

The classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1987 is as shown below :—

<i>Category of operators.</i>	<i>Number of bus operators in private sector as on 31st March 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)
One Bus .. .. .	2,447
Two Buses .. .. .	698
Three Buses .. .. .	323
Four Buses .. .. .	89
Five Buses .. .. .	56
Total ..	3,613

**Vehicular Growth :**

There has been a steady growth of motor vehicles in the State. The population of vehicles as on 31st March 1987 is furnished below :—

Serial number.	Category of vehicles.	Population of vehicles as on 31st March 1987.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>A. Passenger Transport :</b>		
1	Transport Carriage .. .. .	16,309
2	Contract Carriages : .. .. .	35,586
3	P.T.Vs. .. .. .	855
<b>B. Goods Vehicles :</b>		
4	Public Carriers (Trucks) .. .. .	59,488
5	Private Carriers (Trucks) .. .. .	4,088
6	Goods Vehicles not covered by permits .. .. .	20,647
7	Trailers to Goods Vehicles (Trucks) .. .. .	146
8	Tractors (covered by permits) .. .. .	13,600
9	Trailers to Tractors (Covered by permits) .. .. .	14,749
10	Articulated vehicles .. .. .	1,839
<b>C. Others :</b>		
	M.Vs. not covered by permit .. .. .	7,90,917

**Fares :**

The rate of fare for stage carriages in respect of all the four services were revised with effect from 18th March 1987. The rates of fares for autorickshaws and the rates in respect of other contract carriages continued as before.

**Revenue and Expenditure :**

The Transport Department collects revenue by way of Motor Vehicles taxes and fees. Major revenue is derived by way of taxes on vehicles.

The particulars regarding receipts under the different heads of revenue are given below :—

Serial number.	Particulars.	Actuals for 1986-87 (Rs. in thousands).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Fees under M.V. Act .. .. .	97,404
2	Tax received for M.Vs. .. .. .	13,52,162
3	Other receipts .. .. .	3,759
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>14,53,325</b>

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 268.26 lakhs for the year, 1986-87.

## CHAPTER IV.

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING).

*Introduction :*

The need for housing increases, as population increases. Finding adequate resources for construction of houses is beyond the reach of most people by themselves without the assistance of some institutional agencies. Housing Co-operatives play the role of the one such agency and assist ordinary people with limited resources to construct and own houses. These Housing Co-operatives were under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for a long time. This was transferred to the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in the year 1966, and he was assisted by an officer of the Co-operative 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 facilities in Rural areas under the Rural Housing Scheme. In view of the above position the Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies working in the Co-operative wing of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board was designated as the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies Housing with all the powers of the Registrar 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 set up :*

For effective supervision and for developmental and statutory functions relating to the Housing Co-operatives there are 9 Regional Offices in the State each headed by a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as per the details furnished below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the region.</i>	<i>Headquarters of the region.</i>	<i>Name of the districts concerned by the region.</i>
(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.
5	Coimbatore .. ..	Coimbatore .. ..	Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.
6	South Arcot .. ..	Cuddalore] .. ..	South Arcot and Thanjavur.
7	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.
8	Madurai .. ..	Madurai .. ..	Madurai, Kamarajar, Anna, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Ramana-thapuram.
9	Tirunelveli .. ..	Tirunelveli .. ..	Nellai Kattabomman, V.O. Chidambaranar and Kanniyakumari.

*Types of Housing Societies and their functioning :*

The two tier system is in vogue with regard to Housing Societies (i.e.) the Apex Society the State Level and the various types of Housing Societies at the primary level. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society Madras is functioning as the Apex Society and 12 types of Housing Societies are functioning at the primary level as indicated below :—

**CI. Apex Society :**

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society Madras

1

**II. Urban Societies :**

1. Co-operative Building Societies	.. .. .	374
2. Co-operative House Building Societies	.. .. .	219
3. Co-operative Housing Societies	.. .. .	161
4. Co-operative House Construction Societies	.. .. .	43
5. Co-operative Township	.. .. .	2
6. Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies	.. .. .	4
7. Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies	.. .. .	35
8. Co-operative House Site Societies	.. .. .	100
9. Co-operative House Service Societies	.. .. .	106
10. Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies	.. .. .	17
11. Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies	.. .. .	104
12. Rural Housing Co-operative Societies	.. .. .	239

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1,394

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Out of the 1,394 Primary Societies 644 Societies are affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society (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 374 Societies as on 31st March 1987 with a membership of 1,05,328 and paid-up share capital of Rs 658.52 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 1,166.42 lakhs and thereby helped the construction of 6,514 houses.

**2. Co-operative House Building Societies :**

These type of societies were 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 pending long term loans to their members. There were 219 Co-operative House Building Societies with a membership of 53,574 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 589.09 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 267.02 lakhs and 769 houses have been constructed from the assistance availed of through these societies.

**3. Co-operative Housing Societies :**

These types of societies issued long term loans for construction of new dwelling houses. As on 31st March 1987 there were 151 Housing Societies with a membership of 1,13,923 having a paid-up share capital of Rs. 736.75 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,289.16 lakhs to their members and 2,489 houses have been constructed during the financial year.

**4. Co-operative House Construction Societies :**

These types 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 1987 there were 43 Co-operative House Construction Societies with 8,654 members on their roll with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 214.13 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 217.34 lakhs to their members and with the help of the loans given to their members have constructed 4,544 houses.

**5. Co-operative township :**

There are only 2 societies of this type functioning in the State. As on 31st March 1987 the membership was 2,425 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11.17 lakhs. These societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 22.75 lakhs to their members and with the help of this loan 37 houses have been constructed during the year. Further these types of societies are to maintain Civil amenities, such as roads, parks, drainage, sewerage, water supply, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, etc.

#### 6. *Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies :*

The main object to this type of society is to construct houses with a view to letting them out to its members on rental basis. 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 House Societies in the State. As on 31st March 1987 there were 327 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8.08 lakhs.

#### 7. *Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies :*

This type of society is based on the co-partnership tenancy system, providing dwelling accommodation to industrial workers.

As on 31st March 1987 there were 35 industrial Co-operative Housing Societies with 5,686 members. On the roll with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 29.83 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 40.33 lakhs and with the help of this assistance 112 houses have been constructed during the financial year.

#### 8. *Co-operative House Site Societies :*

The main object of these societies is to buy or acquire land and lay it out as house sites for allotment to members. As on 31st March 1987 there were 100 house-site societies in the State with a membership of 9,633 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7.44 lakhs.

#### 9. *Co-operative House Service Societies :*

Co-operative House Service Societies were organised for the allottee of Housing Board Flats for the maintenance of the exterior structures of the flats and also to maintain undivided common properties of the flat owners. As on 31st March 1987 there were 106 House Service Societies with membership of 3,210 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.98 lakhs.

#### 10. *Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies :*

As on 31st March 1987 there were 17 Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies with 1,446 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0.55 lakh to its members. These societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 0.03 lakh.

#### 11. *Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies :*

Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies have been functioning as on 31st March 1987 in the State. The 104 Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies are having 4,87,644 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 473.11 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. 766.13 lakhs to its members. These societies are implementing the Rural Housing Scheme under New Twenty Points Programme.

#### 12. *Rural Co-operative Housing 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 1987 there are 239 Rural Co-operative Housing Societies functioning with a membership of 25,146 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 30.88 lakhs. These societies have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 9.43 lakhs to its members.

#### *Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society, Madras (Apex Society) :*

The Apex Society was originally organised under the style The Tamil Nadu Co-operative House Mortgage Bank and commenced the working from 1959. Later it was declared as apex institution and started 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 1987 the society had 669 primary societies as members. Apart from these there were 24 individuals and Government of Tamil Nadu have also members in the Society. It had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,934.84 lakhs which includes an investment of Rs. 421 lakhs by the Government of Tamil Nadu as State participation in the share capital and Rs. 0.06 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 HUDCO and disburse the loans to the primary Co-operative Housing Societies. During this financial year the apex society has issued loans amounting to Rs. 24,440.15 lakhs to Urban Housing Societies and caused 71,568 houses to be constructed.



## MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is a statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. The jurisdiction of the Authority remained unchanged during the year.

The main objectives of the Authority are to :

- (i) Prepare plans for orderly development of metropolitan area, conducive for healthy 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 inconsonance with the Development Plan in order to achieve the plan objectives.
- (iv) Promote developmental activity at strategic locations.

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).

The project has been under implementation since 1977-78 and is nearing completion. The current cost estimate of the project is Rs. 57.08 crores. MUDP-I envisaged sizeable investment in the sectors of Shelter (Sites and Services, Slum Improvement) Employment Generation, Material and Child Health Service and Road and Bus Transport. The principal implementing agencies are Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), Department of Highways and Rural Works (DHRW) ; Madras Corporation (MC) ; Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (MMWSSB) Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), Directorate of Social Welfare (DSW) and Paltayan Transport Corporation (PTC) besides Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA).

Second Madras Urban Development Project II (MUDP-II) :

MUDP-II commenced in 1981-82 and was scheduled for completion in 1985. The current cost estimate is Rs. 90.11 crores. The main objectives of MUDP-II are to further develop and expand low cost solutions to the urban problems in Madras. World Bank Assistance for this project will be US 42 million. It envisages a comprehensive programme of assistance to the City of Madras for 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/houses to 30,500 urban poor households. Basic infrastructure facilities, land tenure, home improvement loan (Rs. 13.5 crores) to 75,000 slum households

Generation of 9,000 jobs through 350 small industry sheds and 47 cottage industry sheds.

Maternal and Child Health to slum households through 350 pre-schools and 22 medicare centres.

Rehabilitation of city water supply and sewerage system.

Construction of 17.5 km. of Inner ring road, improvements of 14.5 km MTH Road, construction of 2 subways and 7 bridges, 2 grade separators.

Replacement of 860 buses, construction of 4 depots, 8 terminals and 400 shelters to improve city bus.

Procurement of machinery and equipments to improve solid waste disposal in Madras City.

The impact of investments in these projects on the provision of housing and quality of life has been significant. Based on this success, a larger programme is under formulation for implementation under the proposed Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project. This project with a tentative cost of Rs. 603 crores will extend these programme to Madurai, Coimbatore Salem and Trichy besides Madras.

#### Area Plan Unit—

The main function of the Area Plan Unit is to discharge the statutory responsibility of the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority viz. land use rezoning and development Control through master plan and detailed development plans to govern public and private developments in the metropolitan area.

Any person who intends to construct a building or make any other development anywhere within Madras Metropolitan Area is required to apply for planning permission under section 48 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. Powers to issue planning permission for other than major developments are delegated to the executive authorities of local bodies.

Only major development and reclassification of land uses are dealt in MMDA. The number of planning permission applications received and disposed of by this Authority during 1986-87 is given below :

1. Number of planning permission applications pending at the beginning of the year .. .. .	432
2. Number of planning permission applications received during the year ..	2,717
Total ..	3,149
3. Number of planning permission applications disposed (multi-storeyed building 15, special buildings 344).. .. .	2,454
4. Number of planning permission applications pending at the end of the year .. .. .	263
5. Number of appeals processed during the year .. .. .	825
6. Detailed development plans prepared during the year .. .. .	6
7. Sub-divisions and layouts, number of applications received .. ..	540
8. Number of applications approved .. .. .	140
9. Number of plots approved .. .. .	4,054

#### Enforcement Cell—

In order to monitor the planning permits issued and prevent unauthorised development including unauthorised deviations an enforcement cell is functioning from 2nd January 1986. During this year, the cell inspected 607 sites and took appropriate action including.

Issue of stop work notice .. .. .	419 cases.
Institution of Legal action .. .. .	175 cases.
Issue of demolition notice .. .. .	169 cases.

The Enforcement Cell Division also dealt with 452 petitions against unauthorised/deviated constructions.

#### Structure Plan—

The Structure Plan was approved by Government in G.O. Ms. No, 211, dated 21st February 1985. Sectoral policies on shelter and employment and [education were under preparation. The important recommendations of the report on "Management of Urban Growth" were also under detailed examination.

**AREA DEVELOPMENT UNIT—****Manali New Town—**

MMDA is developing at Manali 16 K.ms. north of the city, a new town which would complement in terms of housing and other supportive facilities, to existing industrial activity. The Project contemplates development of over an extent of 1,430 acres out of which 490 acres have already been taken over and about 365 acres have been developed for residential purposes.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 136.15 lakhs was incurred for development works.

**Maraimalai Nagar—**

The development of Maraimalai Nagar New Town, 43 K.ms. south of Madras city, was commenced in 1974. Out of 3,300 acres over which development is proposed about 1,220 acres have been acquired and 219 acres have been developed for residential use and 539 acres for industrial use.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 305.43 lakhs was incurred on development works.

**Special Projects—**

MMDA as the planning and development authority responsible for managing urban growth in the Madras Metropolitan Area has drawn up several civic development projects towards making conditions in the city better for living, as indicated below.

**Koyambedu Wholesale Market—**

Koyambedu Wholesale Market Project is for relocating the wholesale trading activities in perishables, foodgrains and textiles, from the George Town Area to the periphery of the City in a planned and fully serviced site with all necessary facilities. This, apart from making available a modern market for the traders and buyers, would help in decongesting the George Town Area. An expenditure of Rs. 252.98 lakhs was incurred during the year for acquiring land and provision of infrastructure services like roads, storm water 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 wholesale trade in Iron and Steel at the northern periphery of the city in Sathangadu. The new market will be spread over an extent of 206 acres. An expenditure of Rs. 212.83 lakhs was incurred during the year for provision of infrastructure.

**Bus and Truck Terminal—**

It is proposed to organise 'Out-Station' Bus and Truck Terminals at the three major traffic corridors in the periphery of the city at the intersection of the Inner Ring Road in order to relieve traffic congestion within the City and for planned dispersal of traffic within and outside the city. Sites have been identified for this purpose at Nandambakkam, Koyambedu and Madhavaram. Acquisition of land is in various stages of progress. Though in case of Koyambedu and Nandambakkam, lands are yet to be taken over, in respect of Madhavaram, major portion of lands have been taken over. An expenditure of Rs. 71.11 lakhs was incurred during the year mostly for land acquisition.

**Office Complex—**

The Government have placed fifty grounds of land in Egmore, in a Central location, at the disposal of MMDA for constructing its own office building. It is proposed to put up a twelve storeyed office block in this site a major part of which will be sold to Government and Quasi-Government Organisation. The construction work has been entrusted to Tamil Nadu Construction Corporation. An expenditure of Rs. 179.28 lakhs has been incurred during the year on the project.

**Finance— :**

The main sources of funds for the activities of MMDA are :—

- (i) Loans and grants from Government of Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Loans from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).
- (iii) Receipts from sale of plots/buildings.
- (iv) Receipts from development charges levied under Town and Country Planning Act.
- (v) One percent contribution by local bodies in MMDA towards 'Development Fund.'

Funds for the I.D.A. assisted MUDP-I and MUDP-II and also for the non-IDA are passed on by Government direct to the concerned implementing agencies. The total of receipts and expenditures for the year 1986-87 were Rs. 18,53,08,799 and Rs. 18,91,66,836 respectively.

### TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board plans and co-ordinates urban housing activities and ensures the increase in Housing stock in the State by implementing many social housing schemes for various categories of people from the Economically Weaker Sections of the community to the Higher Income Groups. During 1986-87 16,000 dwelling units have been constructed by Housing Board throughout the state, at a cost of Rs. 5,192 lakhs.

The salient features of various schemes executed by the Housing Board are furnished below :—

(a) *Housing for Economically Weaker Section.*—The beneficiaries under this scheme are artisans, weavers, washermen, Fishermen and others whose monthly income is below Rs. 600. The ceiling cost per house under this category is Rs. 15,000. The EWS housing scheme is funded by HUDCO. The site and Services Scheme for EWS is executed with World Bank loan. The Board has constructed 10,034 units at a cost of Rs. 1,276 lakhs during 1986-87.

(b) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—This scheme is formulated to benefit those whose monthly income is between Rs. 701 to Rs. 1,500. The ceiling cost per dwelling unit is Rs. 30,000 under this category. HUDCO and State Government funds are utilised for this scheme. The Housing Board has constructed 959 units during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 185.89 lakhs.

(c) *Middle and Higher Income Group Housing Scheme.*—Middle Income Group Housing Scheme is formulated for those whose monthly income is between Rs. 1,501 and Rs. 2,500. A ceiling cost of Rs. 60,000 for M.I.G. I category and Rs. 1,00,000 for M.I.G. II category has been prescribed for each unit. The Higher Income Group Housing Scheme is for those whose monthly income is above Rs. 2,500. The present ceiling cost under this category is Rs. 2,50,000. HUDCO is the main source of finance for this scheme. The Board has constructed 4,333 units during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 1,526.96 lakhs.

(d) *Tamil Nadu Government Rental Scheme.*—This scheme is intended to provide rental accommodation for the employees of State Government on subsidised rent. The State Government is financing for this scheme. The Housing Board has constructed 674 units at a cost of Rs. 653.50 lakhs during 1986-87.

(e) *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.*—This scheme aims at large scale acquisition of land in advance with a view to prevent speculation and to peg down the land prices so as to make land available for housing at reasonable cost and also to ease congestion in the growing towns. During 1986-87 430 acres of land has been acquired by Housing Board at a cost of Rs. 1,224.61 lakhs.

(f) *Cash Loan Scheme.*—Housing Board has recently launched cash loan scheme to benefit people who possess approved housing plot, by giving financial assistance to build their houses in urban areas of Tamil Nadu. The cost is repaid in easy instalments. This scheme benefits all the sections of the society. This scheme is financed by HUDCO.

### TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

#### FORMATION

The Government of Tamil Nadu formed the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in 1970 and entrusted it with the stupendous task of clearing the slums in the city of Madras in a seven year period. The Board conducted a Socio Economic Survey in 1971 and identified 1,202 slums. It was found that there were 87,210 huts in the City in which 1,63,804 families lived in unhealthy surroundings. Every third man in the city was found to be living in slum areas.

The Government have issued orders to extend Slum Clearance Board's activities to other towns in Tamil Nadu since 1983-84. At present besides Madras City, the Board's activities had been extended to 61 towns.

#### 1. Objectives.

(a) To clear the slums on flood prone and other vulnerable areas in the city of Madras and to provide self contained hygienic tenements.

(b) To prevent the growth of new slums and encroachments.

(c) To prevent private land owners from evicting the slum dwellers from their huts and to provide the latter, security of tenure and

(d) To provide basic amenities like drinking water supply, street lights, storm water drain, sewer lines, etc. to all the slums.

#### Slum Clearance Schemes.

Under this scheme, huts put up in slums with materials like thatches, gunny, tin sheets, etc. are pulled down and multistoreyed buildings constructed.

Slum Clearance Board builds as many number of tenements in the same areas as there are eligible families so that not a single family is forced to shift to any distant place.

Slum Clearance Board took over 7,191 tenements built by Corporation of Madras/Improvement Trust and Tamil Nadu Housing Board prior to 1970 as follows :—

Years.	Number of tenements.	Cost.
(1)	(2)	(3) (RS. IN LAKHS.)
Prior 1971 .. .. .	7,191	359.55
1971-77 .. .. .	20,939	2,163.63
1977-87 .. .. .	19,050	1,970.51
	<u>47,180</u>	<u>4,493.69</u>

This year 1987-88 the Slum Clearance Board proposed to construct another 1,000 tenement, at estimated cost of Rs. 200 lakhs.

#### HUDCO Schemes.

Slum Clearance Board avails of loan assistance from HUDCO which is a premier financing institution of national standing and the progress is as follows :—

(1)	Number of tenements.	HUDCO loan sanctioned.	Amount released.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Completed .. .. .	8,356	650.58	639.41
In progress .. .. .	4,648	659.51	188.41
<i>Proposed to be taken up—</i>			
Spill over .. .. .	120	25.08	..
New schemes .. .. .	3,804	803.20	..
	<u>16,928</u>	<u>2,138.37</u>	<u>827.82</u>

**E. I. Scheme—**

At a cost not exceeding Rs. 800 per family improvements at the following standards are provided:—

- One bath and F.O.L. for every 5 families.
- One public fountain per every 10 families.
- One street light for every 40 metres of road.

Between 1972-73 and 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 399.68 lakhs, was spent to benefit 54,654 families. This scheme was financially assisted by Government of India. Government of India abandoned this scheme and transferred the financial burden to State Government from 1976.

**A.S.I.S.—**

This scheme was started in 1977, facilities like—

- (a) One P.C. Unit for 10 families.
- (b) One water tap for 20 families.
- (c) One street light for 40 metres of road are provided.

at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,250 per family in the slums which could not be taken up under clearance scheme. 73,618 families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 566.02 lakhs.

During 1987-88, 6,400 families will be covered at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs:

**M.U.D.P.—**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has availed of Rs. 46.82 crores for Phase-I and Rs. 73.90 for Phase-II for carrying out Urban Development Projects in the city. Slum Improvement component shares Rs. 6.03 crores under Phase-I and Rs. 27.80 crores under Phase-II facilities like P.C. Units, Public fountains and street lights, Preschool, cottage industries are provided under this scheme.

Phase-I was carried out in the period 1977-82 at a cost of Rs. 403.50 lakhs to benefit the 24,862 families living in 77 slums.

Phase-II was started in 1981 up to 1986-87 Rs. 1,908.48 lakhs were spent. 49,938 families were covered. During 1987-88 additional families of 10,000 will be covered at an estimated cost of Rs. 190.00 lakhs.

**Issuance of Patta and H.I.L.—**

People living in the area improved under MUDP-I and II will be given land ownership and grant/loan for construction of house as follows:—

Income.	Loan/Grant.
Below Rs. 200 .. .. .	Rs. 600 grant.
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250 .. .. .	Rs. 1,500 loan.
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300 .. .. .	Rs. 2,500 loan.
Rs. 301 and above .. .. .	Rs. 3,500 Loan.

Rs. 7.76 crores has been earmarked for this purpose. Till date 39,832 families have entered into lease-cum-sale agreement with Slum Clearance Board 28,787 families were sanctioned loan of Rs. 835.99 lakhs of which Rs. 623.53 has been released.

**Off-site works—**

The MUDP-II Programme contemplates construction of feeder drain and arterial drains to relieve stagnation and inundation caused during times of flood in the low lying areas. Those off-site works are carried out by P.W.D. and Madras Corporation on behalf of Slum Clearance Board feeder drains will be constructed by the Madras Corporation at the Rs. 228.40 lakhs. Rs. 297.76 lakhs have been deposited with P.W.D. for the construction of drains works. The National Highways Department are executing the construction of culverts across 6/3 and 6/4 K.M. of inner ring road and for which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been deposited to National Highways.

*Shelter for Shelterless :*

The proposal under the scheme is to provide houses to the slum families in Madras and mofussil areas who are already provided with basic amenities local materials of cheap and durable building materials adopting low cost technique will be utilised for the construction of houses. The houses will be given on rental or hire purchase basis in the case of tenemental schemes.

During 1986-87 shelter for Shelterless Scheme was taken up in Madurai Periyar Nagar at a cost of Rs. 2.32 crores and 1,920 houses will be completed during the year 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs. 212 lakhs earmarked.

*Sites and Services Schemes :*

During 1986-87, 1,053 plots Site and Services Scheme are proposed to be formulated in certain vacant land available with Slum Clearance Board was taken up at an estimate cost of Rs. 44.79 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 27.15 lakhs was spent by obtaining loan from HUDCO to benefit 550 families. During 1987-88, 873 additional plots are proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 36.11 lakhs.

*Mass Housing Programme :*

1. Provision of infra-structural facilities like water supply-sewerage connection, street lights, etc. for 50,000 slum families at the rate of Rs. 1,400 per family. During 1986-87, 11,620 families were benefited. During 1987-88 it is proposed to benefit 50,000 families at a cost of Rs. 700 lakhs.

2. A grant of Rs. 1,500 per family has been allotted to 60,000 families at a total cost of Rs. 9 crores for the conversion of thatched roof to tiled roof or mud walls to brick walls. The income limit of the beneficiaries should be less than Rs. 3,500 annum. During 1986-87, 14,295 families were benefited at a cost of Rs. 205.97 lakhs. During 1987-88 it is proposed to benefit 60,000 families at the cost of Rs. 900 lakhs.

3. A cash loan of Rs. 3,000 per family for 50,000 families was proposed to be given under HUDCO's loan assistance for the upgradation of the shelter in slum areas so the primary condition for the insurance of cash loan possession of pattas, the scheme could not be commenced as most of the slum dwellers do not possess pattas.

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.**

The Directorate of Town and Country Planning is headed by an Officer of the I.A.S. Cadre and he is assisted on the technical side by one Additional Director and one Joint Director of Town and Country Planning.

*Regional Plans :*

The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 provides for the preparation of regional plans for the regions delineated as planning regions. The State was delineated into eight viable planning regions and regional plans were prepared and discussed at Seminars organised for the purpose. Government subsequently decided to prepare regional plans for the district notifying each district as the regional planning area. With a number of districts getting bifurcated or trifurcated into smaller administrative units it was felt that regions should be delineated with more than one district keeping the whole district as a unit to make the regional planning areas more viable for planning purposes. Delineation of regional planning areas and constitution of regional planning authorities are under active consideration of the Government.

*Master Plans :*

The Local Planning Authorities constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 are required under section 17 of the Act to prepare a Master Plan for the local planning area with which they are concerned.

During the year 1986-87, six Master Plans have been consented by the Government and five Master Plans have been submitted to Government for consent under section 24 (2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.







### *Aerial Photo-interpretation Cell :*

An Aerial Photo-Interpretation Cell has been established in the Directorate of Town and Country Planning as a part of modernisation programme of the department.

The aerial survey of four major urban agglomerations viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirachirappalli and Salem was carried out with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad to obtain large scale aerial photographs of these towns. Through Photo-Interpretation techniques, the land use maps of the above four towns were updated. Apart from this, a number of other inventories, viz., location of industries and slums, identification of open spaces for future development, etc., were carried out for the preparation of Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme to secure World Bank Assistance.

The Directorate has trained about twenty officers in the aerial photo-interpretation and remote sensing techniques availing the training facilities at the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun and Institute of Remote Sensing Anna University, Guindy. The Directorate has acquired sophisticated instruments for photo-interpretation, map updating, etc.

### *Anti-Disaster Planning Unit :*

The anti-disaster Planning cell of the Department is involved in the selection and finalisation of sites for construction of anti-cyclone shelters in consultation with Revenue Authorities. 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.

In addition the following Research Projects in collaboration with S.E.R.C., Madras and Anna University Guindy have been taken up.

1. Development core units in huts where people can safely keep their belongings, essentials, tools of trade/profession before they hurry to their shelters. Three types of core units were developed and models constructed in selected villages by S.E.R.C. The field data relating to this project was provided by this Unit.
2. Development of simple warning device to caution the rural folk of the impending cyclone so that they can move to the places of safety. This project has been carried out in collaboration with Anna University and the Directorate has undertaken collection of data from various sources like Meteorological Department, Public Works Department (etc.), to carry out vulnerability analysis and to prepare action programmes required in the coastal districts so as to mitigate and minimise the sufferings due to cyclone and floods.

### *Layouts and Building Rules :*

The Directorate and its regional offices are entrusted with the work of approval of layouts for land development by the Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board, Co-operative Societies and private individuals.

During the year 1986-87, 2195 building applications were received and 1881 applications were disposed of. Out of 287 layout applications received 231 applications were disposed of.

### *Research and Training :*

The Directorate has sent 16 officers and staff for the Training Programme/Seminars/Workshops during the period 1986-87.

### *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 a better environment to live and work.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY DEPARTMENT.

## INDIAN MEDICINES AND HOMOEOPATHY.

The Government formed a separate Directorate for Indian System of Medicines 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 the control of Director of Indian Medicine and the designation of the Director was changed as Director of Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy. In the year 1984, for the first time in India, a separate department for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy was formed at Secretariat level in Tamil Nadu.

*Financial Outlay :*

The allotment of funds for the development of Indian System of Medicine in the budget for the last five years has been on the steady increase. The budget amount for the year 1986-87 was Rs. 3 48.82 lakhs.

*Medical Relief :*

In order to extend the benefit of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy to the public, Government have sanctioned the following Institutions under Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy :—

- (i) 250 bedded hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.
- (ii) 174 bedded Hospital attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.
- (iii) 25 bedded Hospital attached to Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam.
- (iv) 16 bedded Siddha Ward in District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
- (v) 15 bedded Siddha Ward in District Headquarters Hospitals, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, Tuticorin and Cuddalore.
- (vi) 25 bedded Siddha Ward in District Headquarters Hospitals at Erode, Nagapattinam, Vellore and Dindigul.
- (vii) Siddha Wing in 10 District Headquarters Hospitals.
- (viii) Homoeopathy Dispensary in 17 District Headquarters Hospitals.
- (ix) Siddha Wings in 70 Taluk Hospitals including 15 bedded Siddha Ward at Taluk Hospital, Chidambaram.
- (x) Homoeopathy Dispensary in Taluk Hospital, Tambaram.
- (xi) Siddha Wings in 14 Non-Taluk Hospitals.
- (xii) Siddha Wings in 221 Primary Health Centres.
- (xiii) 21 Government Siddha Rural Dispensaries.
- (xiv) 11 Government Siddha Dispensaries.
- (xv) Five Government Ayurveda Dispensaries.
- (xvi) Five Government Homoeopathy Dispensaries.
- (xvii) Three Ayurveda Wings including Panchakarma clinic at District Headquarters Hospitals.

Government have sanctioned Homoeopathy Dispensaries at Secretariat Madras, Adayar, Madras, Taluk Hospital, Tambaram and District Headquarters Hospital, Tenkasi in G.O. Ms. No. 112, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Department, dated 21st August 1986 and Homoeopathy Dispensaries are functioning.





**Financial Results :**

The overall financial working results for the year 1986-87 are given below :—

The figures are provisional, subject to audit.

**A. Sales.**

	(Rupees in lakhs)
Herbal Hair Tonic .. .. .	39.43
Crude Drugs .. .. .	8.73
Others .. .. .	0.18
Total .. .. .	<u>48.34</u>

**B. Expenditure :**

39.65

**C. Profit (before depreciation and interest):**

8.69

Depreciation .. .. .	1.42
Interest .. .. .	0.86

2.28

**D. Net Profit :**6.41

In the fourth year, the provisional Net profit, after wiping off the entire cumulative loss of Rs. 3.89 lakhs, comes to Rs. 2.52 lakhs.

**CHAPTER XVII.**  
**INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.**  
**DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR.**

The Sugar policy frame work covering ;—

- (i) Licensing for establishment of sugar mills ;
- (ii) Distribution of sugar ;
- (iii) Sugarcane pricing policy ;
- (iv) Levy Sugar price and distribution ;
- (v) 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 within the policy perimeter of the Government of India.

The daily cane crushing capacity in respect of sugar factories is all the more important. The total cane crushing capacity in Tamil Nadu is 48,900 Tonnes per day. This is shared by 12 Co-operative Sugar Mills, three Public Sector Mills and 10 Joint Sector Mills. The Co-operative and Public Sector Mills have a total cane crushing capacity of 23,950 Tonnes. These units have performed well in the context of overall agro-industrial climate provided by the State administration. The following are a few areas :—

(i) Among 25 Sugar Mills, only 6 mills have obtained a Recovery of over 10 per cent in 1986-87. All are Co-operative units.

(ii) The highest cane price per tonne paid above Rs. 250 are 8 sugar Mills out of which 7 Mills are Co-operative and Public Sector.

The following physical performance under cane crush, sugar production and recovery will explain the integrated initiation of the Director of Sugar in respect of the mills in Tamil Nadu :

UNIT: L.T.

Year.	Cane crushed.	Sugar produced.	Recovery.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1986-87 (Upto 15th September 1987) ..	84.45	8.07	9.56 per cent.

There are about 1,30,000 cane registrant-farmers and purchase of cane accounts for Rs. 203 crores. The revenue to the State Government is estimated annually around Rs. 20 crores.

The statutory cane price announced by the Government of India for 1986-87 was Rs. 170 per M.T. The Government of Tamil Nadu considering the demands of the cane growers and also taking into account the increased cost of inputs, wages, etc., for cultivation of cane, advised the mills in Tamil Nadu to pay a cane price of Rs. 200. The farmers who are the member-shareholders of Co-operative Sugar Mills and Public Sector Mills are enabled to share the profit earned by the mills by way of additional cane price for every year.

Besides attending to the allotment of cane area among sugar mills, the Director of Sugar is also looking after the development of roads in sugar mills area. The expenditure on sugarcane road works is met from the cane cess at the rate of Rs. 5 per M.T. of cane crushed remitted by the mills. A total sum of Rs. 2 71.22 lakhs as on 31st March 1987 has been collected as sugarcane cess during 1986-87. This scheme is executed by a separate Circle at Tiruchirappalli headed by a Superintending Engineer with three Divisions at Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore and Salem.

In Thanjavur District a co-operative sugar mill viz. Nadippisai Pulavar -K. R. Ramasamy Co-operative Sugar Mill (Mayiladuthurai Co-operative Sugar Mill) has commenced its crushing operations on 22nd January 1987. In addition to this the following sugar mills have proposed to expand their crushing capacity.

<i>Name of the Sugar Mills</i>	<i>Present capacity.</i>	<i>Proposed expanded capacity.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Co-operative :</i>		
Chengalvarayan .. .. .	1,250	3,000
Vellore .. .. .	1,250	2,500
Madurantakam .. .. .	1,750	2,500
Salem .. .. .	2,500	3,000
<i>Public Sector :</i>		
Perambalur .. .. .	1,250	3,000
<i>Private :</i>		
Jauvery .. .. .	1,250	2,500
Deccan .. .. .	2,000	3,000

The Government of India have granted a Letter of Intent for establishment of four sugar Mills in private Sector at :

1. Kumbakonam;
2. Sivaganga;
3. Sivagiri; and
4. Periakulam.

It has been proposed to establish a co-generation plant at Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mill and distribute the surplus power to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Grid.

It is proposed to start a Sugar Research and Training Foundation for the development of the sugar industry with a focus on engineering and allied services. A Committee has been constituted by the Government under Dr. N. A.R. Ramaiah (Retired) Director, Sugar Institute, Pune. The Committee is expected to submit its feasibility report shortly.

## INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Small Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu have registered a phenomenal growth during the last decade. The District Industries Centres play a pivotal role in planning and implementing programmes for the promotion of Industries in general and particularly in the small scale sector in Tamil Nadu. They provide assistance and support for the existing and new industries and also for marketing of the products of small scale industries. Registration of small scale industries and industrial co-operative societies, issue of essentiality certificates for import of machinery and raw materials, providing facilities to the industries for analysis and testing of their materials, setting up of functional industrial estates with necessary infrastructure facilities conducting sample survey about the line of activities, for capital investment and employment generation, implementing centrally sponsored self-employment programme for educated unemployed youth, implementation of Coir development schemes and quality control scheme for the house-hold electrical appliances, are a few of the other important functions of the Directorate.

### *Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed :*

This has continuously been over reaching the targets under SEEUY Scheme. During 1986-87 18,372 loans, amounting to Rs. 3,787.33 lakhs were sanctioned against the target of 18,100 cases. Out of which 6,406 loans amounting to Rs. 11,03.70 lakhs upto to 31st March 1987 were disbursed.



*Registration of Small Scale Industries :*

10,941 Units were registered on permanent basis generating employment to 1,29,104 persons, during 1986-87. 38,929 provisional Small Scale Industries Registration Certificates were issued.

*Handicrafts and Promotion of Rural Artisans :*

With a view to identify potential artisans and craftsmen, and to render the necessary assistance to improve their skills as well as their economic condition, the handicrafts units are registered. Against a target of 5,000 units, 6,559 units were registered during 1986-87, generating employment to 15,314 persons.

Under Rural Artisan Programme, training on stipendary basis in improved techniques and tools is imparted to artisans in order to upgrade their skills, increase their earnings and stop migration to urban areas. They are enabled to form industrial co-operative societies and to set up units of their own. Subsidy is also given for the construction of workshop and for acquiring plant and equipments. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 12.65 lakhs was spent in imparting training to more than 1,000 persons. There are Departmental Training Centres at Arakonam, Ambasamudram, Tenskasi and Dindigul.

*Single Window Mechanism :*

The complaints from entrepreneurs regarding delay in getting power connections, local body clearance, etc., are considered at regular meetings and action pursued. During 1986-87 202 meetings were held, 2,263 applications were received and 1,885 applications were cleared.

*Rural Industries Project Loans :*

Margin Money assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 25,000 is provided to entrepreneurs at a low rate of interest in rural areas for setting up small units. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 72.39 lakhs was disbursed to 396 entrepreneurs.

*Chemical Wing :*

During 1986-87, the Chemical Testing Laboratory, Guindy, the Regional Testing Laboratories at Madurai and Coimbatore, Salt Research Station, Tuticorin and the Sago Research Laboratory, Salem had tested 11,476 samples and 4,584 industries were benefitted. The Data Bank had offered technical opinions for 686 persons and furnished 412 project profiles. Updating the project profiles was being carried on continuously.

The Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhacalam continued to impart training to 100 students in the Principles and Practice of Ceramic Technology leading to Diploma in Ceramic Technology.

The Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy had imparted training in the manufacture of scientific glass apparatus on stipendiary basis for 34 batches of students (each batch consisting of 20 students) and the 35th and 36th Batches of students were undergoing training in 1986-87.

The salt branch of the Directorate has so far identified about 5,000 entrepreneurs to set up salt industries. 36 small salt manufacturers in Tamil Nadu were given training in scientific methods of production of salt. Many such promotional and developmental activities were being pursued by this branch for the growth of salt industry in Tamil Nadu.

*Electrical and Electronics Wing :*

The Directorate continued to foster the growth of electrical and electronics industries in the State by the adoption of various measures including creation of infrastructural facilities, assistance in project preparation and providing adequate facilities for testing components, equipments, etc.

Functional industrial estates for electronics, electrical and instrumentation products, continued to function at Madras, Hosur, Tiruchirappalli, Kakkalur, Coimbatore and Madurai. 138 sheds and 291 developed plots were allotted to entrepreneurs. Two estates to be set up at Salem and Nandambakkam were sanctioned by Government and preliminary work was in progress. Phase II of the developed plots estate for electrical, electronics and instrument industries was being taken up at Perungudi.

In the Test and Development Centres and Electrical and Electronics Laboratories, 4,270 samples were tested and the testing fees collected was of the order of Rs. 3.60 lakhs. The Data Bank and Information Centre had attracted on an average about 190 visitors per month and project profiles worth Rs. 3.566 were also sold during the year.

Sustained action was taken to set up the Raw Material Depot for electronics materials and components at Madras. The Common Facility Centre in the Industrial Estate at Coimbatore and Electronic Product Development and Training Centre at Tiruchirappalli were being set up.

#### *Control Wing :*

In providing raw material assistance, the role of the Directorate needs no emphasis. Capacities of Small Scale Industrial Units are assessed and communicated to the canalising agencies for distribution of raw materials to small units on a rational basis.

During 1986, 4,997 Small Scale Industrial Units were assisted on obtaining scarce raw materials like, pig iron, iron and steel, coke, coal, slack coal and non-ferrous items to the tune of about 5.53 lakh Metric Tonnes.

#### *Survey and Statistics Wing :*

This wing continued to build up vital statistical data relating to registered small scale units in Tamil Nadu for planning purposes. The various activities connected with Census-cum-sample Survey were being carried on. Efforts were under way to bring out the latest edition of the Small Scale Industries Directory with the assistance of Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation. As on 31st March 1987, there were 81,769 permanent small scale industries registered with the Directorate.

#### *Training and Servicing Units:*

The Technical Training Centre at Guindy had imparted training to 93 Engineering degree, diploma and I.T.I. Certificate holders in post diploma course, diploma in tool engineering, diploma in electronic instrumentation and diploma in refrigeration and air-conditioning during the year under review.

At the Institute of Tool Engineering, Dindigul, training in diploma course in tool engineering was imparted to 30 candidates during 1986-87.

#### *Other Training Centres :*

The following training centres had continued to work for improving the economic condition of village people.

The Carpentry and Blacksmithy Unit, Arakonam continued to impart training in trades like welder, fitter, turner under Rural Artisan Programme. So far 288 candidates had undergone training on stipendary basis. The village carpenters and blacksmiths are motivated to familiarise themselves with modern methods of manufacturing furniture items. The sales turn-over of furniture items had exceeded Rs. 2.50 lakhs during 1986-87.

The Basic Rural Service Centres at Ambasamudram and Tenkasi had so far trained 462 persons from rural areas in trades like welding, fitting and turning. Nearly 80 percent of whom had secured gainful employment.

#### *Margin Money Assistance to Sick Small Scale Industries Units :*

Till 1986-87, a margin money assistance of Rs. 108.56 lakhs has been sanctioned to 51 sick units.

#### *Modernisation Cell :*

Industries requiring modernisation are registered and this cell co-ordinates with the Small Industries Service Institute and Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation of Tamil Nadu, in conducting in-plant study and it takes up follow-up action with the financial institutions. Out of 68 units recommended for assistance 62 Units have obtained financial assistance.

*Interest-free Sales Tax Loan Scheme :*

The scheme applies to Small Scale Units started on or after 1st April 1978 and units which are going in for 25 per cent expansion in the backward areas. Under the liberalised scheme, the assistance will be 20 per cent of fixed assets or Rs. 4 lakhs whichever is higher for each year for a period of six years. This will be applicable to small units from the year 1981-82 onwards. The Small Scale Industries Units can utilise this loan for working capital and for purchasing additional equipments, raw materials, etc. A total amount of Rs. 150 lakhs was allocated for this purpose by the Government for the year 1986-87. Out of this Rs. 149.95 lakhs was disbursed to small units under this scheme.

*Costing Cell :*

The cost of management problems of the Industrial Co-operative Societies and Departmental Units are taken care of by this Cell. The Cell is not only engaged in fixing annual targets of over heads, production and sales for industrial co-operatives and Departmental Units but also monitors their working and prepares appraisal reports highlighting the working results. The cell creates Data base in respect of Industrial Co-operatives and Departmental Units.

**STATE GEOLOGY AND MINING.**

The two important functions of the Department of Geology and Mining are (i) Mineral Exploration and (ii) Mineral Administration.

The Department carries out systematic and detailed mineral surveys to assess the mineral potentialities of economic mineral deposits for setting up mineral based industries. Further it undertakes detailed exploration work in new areas besides reassessment of mineral deposits in the lease holds of State owned Corporations like TANCEM, TANMAG and TACEL to meet their expansion and diversification requirements.

*Mineral Exploration :*

The following mineral investigations have been taken up during 1986-87. A brief summary of the results achieved are furnished below :—

*Detailed investigation of limestone deposits around Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli district :*

TANCEM has proposed to increase the production capacity from 5 lakhs to 10 lakh Tonnes of cement per annum. Hence at the instance of TANCEM, Ariyalur Works, the department undertook detailed assessment of sedimentary limestone deposits in Ariyalur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli district to meet their expansion needs. A reserve of 6.0 million Tonnes of high grade limestone has been proved. In Aminabad, Kairulabad areas a reserve of 9.0 million Tonnes have been proved and also in Valajanagaram area, a reserve of 26.5 million Tonnes of limestone of all grades has been proved.

*Detailed investigation for Gold in Krishnagiri Taluk, Dharmapuri District (Plan Schemes) :*

The G.S.I. carried out a geophysical survey over a strike length of 3 kms. in Maharajagadai area. 23 trenches were opened at the geophysical anomaly points. 78 trench samples were collected and analysed, Gold values range from 0.1 to 6.6 gms/tonnes. Geochemical samples of the soil derived from the source rocks were collected at 10 mts. interval along four geophysical lines laid at 100 mts., intervals. In all 550 samples were collected. Drilling is to be commenced in Phase I area based on geophysical anomaly value and assay values of trench samples.

*Investigation for heavy mineral sands in the Coastal tract of Thanjavur district :*

Prospecting for heavy mineral sands in the Tranquebar-Ambanar coastal sector was continued. 45 auger holes were put down in a regular grid pattern and 180 samples were collected. The sands contain about 8 per cent of Ilmenite ; 1.65 per cent Monazite ; 9 per cent of Garnet and 24 per cent of Pyriboles.

*Detailed exploration for lignite in freehold area in South Arcot district (Plan Scheme) :*

An area of 30 sq. kms. has been blocked out for detailed exploration. This covers 15 to 20 sq. kms. falling in Kiramangalam, Devangudi and T. Pavalangudi Villages, north of Vallar River and about 10—15 sq. kms. south of Vellar River falling in Thettampatti, Srimushnam Puthur, etc. villages in Kattumannargudi Taluk of South Arcot District. Preliminary survey work has been completed. During the first phase, 30 boreholds are proposed to be drilled by the department at 400 mts. grid interval in the project area north of Vellar River for which direct Rotary rig is being acquired.

*Collection of bauxite samples for qualitative study :*

At instance of the Department of Mines, Government of India, re-examination of bauxite, laterite deposits in the State were taken up for determining the presence of elements such as Gallium, Chromium, Vanadium Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium etc. About 50 samples from Shevoroy and Kolli Hills (Salem District Ellada (Nilgiris district); district) and Kodaikanal (Anna district) were collected and sent to the Ore Dressing Laboratory of Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur for necessary tests. One batch of samples are being tested in the Department's Laboratory.

*Assessment of fire clay deposits in Theranipalayam, Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District :*

At the instance of TACEL, the reserves of clay in their lease holds in Theranipalayam village was taken up and completed. 13 auger holes were drilled and 116 samples were collected. The reserves are estimated to be 2.4 million tonnes for 15 metres depth and 65 per cent recovery.

*Investigation of Silica sands in Thanjavur District :*

Preliminary survey for Silica sands in Chettikulam, Vadamalai and Thanikottam villages in Thiruthuraiipoondi and Vedaranyam Taluks of Thanjavur District was completed. Drilling work is to be taken up shortly.

**GEO-TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS :**

*Clearance of sites for development from Landslide angle :*

138 sites/Plots referred to the Geo Technical Cell at Coonoor by various authorities were examined and suitable remedial measures were suggested to prevent damages likely to be caused by landslides.

*Study of Landslide prone areas and Geotechniques (Scheme under Hill Area Development Programme) :—*

A slope map covering an area of 300 sq. kms. showing different categories of slopes has been prepared. Likewise, a landuse map covering an area of 470 sq. kms. and a rock soil map covering an area of 30 sq. kms. were prepared. A project report (Phase I) on the work carried out in 1985-86 has been submitted to the Government. Further work is in progress.

*Chemical Analysis :*

The Chemical Laboratories of the department have analysed, 1,160 samples of limestone, clays, bauxite, quartz, feldspar, etc. and 952 determination for Gold, Silver, Bismuth, Arsenic, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Cobalt, Vanadium and Tungsten elements.

**MINERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

*Mineral receipts :*

There has been a steady increase in the revenue from mining sector for the past five years after the formation of separate department of Geology and Mining. The revenue for the year 1985-86 was Rs. 442.00 lakhs.

The mineral receipts recorded upto 30th November 1986 stood at Rs. 2.62 crores (262.00 lakhs). During 1986, 475 certificates of approval (fresh and renewal) were issued. Besides, 150 mining lease applications and 5 writ petitions were processed. 68 appeal petitions were disposed of till 31st December 1986. The revenue realised from the issue of certificates of approval is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

**STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU. (SIPCOT)**

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the specific objective of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries and to hasten the industrial dispersal in backward and under-developed areas of the State. The Corporation commenced its activities in January 1972 with a comprehensive promotional programme designed to stimulate entrepreneurship. Eversince, SIPCOT has been playing its role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries in Tamil Nadu.

SIPCOT'S role is to plan, promote and develop medium and major industries and its promotional activities comprise the following :

1. Provision of financial assistance on liberal terms to medium and major Industries und IDBI Refinance Scheme.
2. Implementation of a package of incentives for the benefit of entrepreneurs.
3. Development of potential growth centres and provision of developed lands at reasonable cost on easy payment term.
4. Provision of various ancillary services for the entrepreneurs.

The performance of SIPCOT under the various heading is given below :

Scheme.	1986-87	Cumulative since inception.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(rupees in lakhs)	
1. Term Loan—Sanction .. .. .	4,646.30	24,384.07
Disbursement .. .. .	3,607.87	16,399.02
2. IDBI Seed Capital—		
Sanction .. .. .	108.30	66346
Disbursement .. .. .	165.24	575.55
3. Interest-Free Sales Tax Disbursement .. .. .	717.58	3,735.27
4. State Subsidy—Disbursement .. .. .	292.11	728.38
5. Central Subsidy—Disbursement .. .. .	344.23	3,244.88

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

##### Term Loan :—

During the year 1986-87 term loan was sanctioned to 79 new projects and additional sanction was accorded to 9 existing assisted projects to meet overrun in the project cost. The gross total of term loan sanctioned was Rs. 4,646.30 lakhs. The cumulative net sanction as on 31st March 1987 was Rs. 24,384.07 lakhs covering 565 medium and major project in Tamil Nadu. The disbursement made during the year 1987 was Rs. 3,607.87 lakhs registering an increase of 13.7 per cent over the preceding year's disbursement. The cumulative disbursement as on 31st March 1987 was Rs. 16,399.02 lakhs, which formed about 67 per cent of sanctions.

##### IDBI Seed Capital :

During the year 1986-87, IDBI Seed Capital was sanctioned to 10 units. The amount sanctioned was Rs. 1,08.30 lakhs. The disbursement of IDBI Seed Capital during the year was Rs. 165.24 lakhs which showed an increase of 62 per cent over the preceding year.

#### INCENTIVES.

*Interest Free Sales Tax Loan.*—During the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 717.58 lakhs was disbursed as Interest Free Sales Tax Loan under the agency function of Government of Tamil Nadu. The cumulative amount disbursed so far under this scheme was Rs. 3,735.27 lakhs.

##### State Capital Subsidy :

State Capital Subsidy including special subsidy for selected categories of industries sanctioned to 34 industrial units in our State during the year 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 287.66 lakhs and during the year a total sum of Rs. 292.11 lakhs was disbursed. The cumulative sanction from inception of the scheme upto 31st March 1987 amounted to Rs. 1,134.20 lakhs against which a sum of Rs. 728.38 lakhs had been disbursed upto 31st March 1987.

*Central Subsidy :*

Under this scheme, SIPCOT disbursed Rs. 344.23 lakhs during the year 1986-87. The total claims made by SIPCOT as on 31st March 1987 was Rs. 3188.35 lakhs. Out of the above the amount reimbursed by Government of India as on 31st March 1987 was Rs. 3083.04 lakhs.

*Other Activities :*

*International Cell to promote NRI Projects.*—Since the formation of International Cell in August 1981, upto March 1987, there have been 980 general enquiries received from NRIs from various countries. So far, 16 NRI projects have been implemented, catalisting a total investment of Rs. 1039.68 lakhs and 28 NRI projects are under implementation which would catalise an investment of 2740.15 lakhs.

From inception till 31st March 1987, 19 SWA meetings were held and 58 representations have been received, of which 51 representations have been cleared/disposed of.

The SIPCOT has developed the following Industrial Complexes in Tamil Nadu :

- Hosur Industrial Complex.
- Ranipet Industrial Complex.
- Gummidipoondi Industrial Complex.
- Cuddalore Industrial Complex.
- Pudukkottai Industrial Complex.
- Manamadurai Industrial Complex.
- Tuticorin Industrial Complex.

### TAMIL NADU CEMENTS CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation (TANCEM), subsidiary of TIDCO, is concentrating the manufacture of cement and asbestos cement products such as cement sheet and pressure pipes. At present, TANCEM has the following four units.

1. *Alangulam Cement Works :*

*Rated Capacity.*—Four lakh tonnes per annum cement located at Alangulam in Kamarajar District Commenced commercial production during 1970-71.

2. *Ariyalur Cement Works :*

*Rated Capacity.*—Five lakhs tonnes per annum cement Located at Ariyalur in Tiruchirapalli District Commenced commercial production during October, 1979.

3. *Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Sheet Plant)—*

*Achievable Capacity* :—30,000 tonnes per annum Asbestos Cement Sheet.

Located at Alangulam in Kamarajar District.

Commenced commercial production during October, 1981.

4. *Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Pipe Plant) :*

*Achievable Capacity.*—30,000 tonnes per annum Asbestos Cement pressure pipes.

Located at Mayanur in Tiruchirapalli district.

Commenced commercial production during October, 1984.

The physical performance of the four units are as under :

<i>Name of the Plant.</i>	<i>Production, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Percentage on the rated capacity.</i>
(1)	(2):  (Tonnes)	(3)
1 Alangulam Cement Works .. .. .	3,12,741	78
2 Ariyalur Cement Works .. .. .	3,52,102	70
3 Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Sheet Plant): .. .. .	26,885	90
4 Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Pipe Plant) .. .. .	6,524	22

The performance of Tancem's units was considerably improved during 1986-87 particularly that of Ariyalur Cement Works. So, the overall financial performance of Tancem has resulted a net profit of Rs, 3,21.06 lakhs (Provisional). However, the units could have achieved better production but for the power cut in force ranging from 30 per cent to 40 per cent during the year 1986-87.

In order to overcome the power cut and unforeseen tripping and power shedding, Tancem has installed 4 MW DG set at Alangulam Cement Works and 6 MW DG set at Ariyalur Cement Works. By the installation of DG sets, the units were able to achieve better production during 1986-87 though the power cut was in force throughout the year.

The production in AC pipe plant was low for want of workable orders in the first three quarters of 1986-87. However, the workable orders has improved from January 1987 onwards. Hence the production during 1987-88 will be better compared to 1986-87.

The cement plants at Alangulam and Ariyalur has been equipped with ESP to arrest the dust pollution from kiln and cement mill section. In addition, bag type dust collectors are provided in the other sections in order to control the dust pollution. However, ESPs at time get tripped due to power failure, poor equality of coal.

TANCEM is considering the following Modernisation/Expansion proposal in order to improve the performance of the cement units at Ariyalur and Alangulam.

#### *Ariyalur Cement Works :*

Ariyalur Cement Plant is experiencing production problem due to wet and sticky nature of raw material. Further, the unit received letter of intent for substantial expansion from the existing 5 lakhs tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes per annum. In order to take up Modernisation/Expansion Programme, Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation has commissioned Messrs. Holderbank Management Consultant (HMC), Switzerland to study and recommend suitable measures to overcome the present process problem, improve the performance as well as to expand the capacity. Messrs. H.M.C., after detailed site inspection, analysing system design, problems faced and other operating condition, suggested the best course of action to utilise the plant and machinery to the maximum extent possible is to modernise the plant by installation of fuel and power efficient equipment like Roller mill, Pre-calciner, Quality control device, better and improved process control equipment. Accordingly, Tancem is now taking action to modernise and expand the capacity from 5 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes per annum at a total cost of about Rs. 53 crores. This scheme is likely to be completed by first quarter of 1990.

In order to meet the expanded capacity, Ariyalur Cement Plant is investigating the limestone deposits in and around Ariyalur area. As per the present indication, the limestone availability will be in the order of 67 million tonnes which will sustain a million tonnes/annum cement plant for a period of 40 years.

To take up the implementation of modernisation/expansion, it is proposed to commission Messrs. Holderbank Management Consultant as Technical Consultant to provide total engineering services and to give all performance guarantee, trouble free operation of the plant and produce high quality clinker consistently.

**Alangulam Cement Works :]**

Alangulam Wet process cement plant is consuming more quantity of coal compared to dry process plant. Further, the limestone available at Alangulam is having granite intrusion which dilute the quality of limestone. Alangulam mines are narrow and steep which required mechanised mining whereas the unit at present is having manual handling and sizing of limestone which resulted low production from quarry. In order to convert the wet process plant into semi-dry process to effect fuel saving and to picking out the intrusion of granite and to improve the mining operation, it has been proposed to take up the conversion of Alangulam wet process plant and installation of primary crusher with picking plant at a total cost of Rs. 21 crores, which will be taken up in two phases. The phase I will be the installation of primary crusher with picking plant at a cost of Rs. 7.5 crores during the current year. Once the quarrying operation as well as conversion is carried out, the performance of the Alangulam Cement Plant will improve considerably.

**TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED (TACEL).**

Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited (TACEL) was incorporated on 14th December 1973 with intention to promote and develop ceramic industries in Tamil Nadu. The location of units and the products manufactured are as under :—

*Units and its location.**Items of manufacture/Service rendered.***I. Commercial Units :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. TACEL Ceramics, Vridhachalam                | .. Sanitarywares Crockery and Insulators. |
| 2 TACEL Stoneware Pipes, Vridhachalam.         | Stonewares Pipes and its specials.        |
| 3 TACEL Mechanical Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai. | High quality wire-cut bricks.             |

**II. Development Units :**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 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 Ceramic, Vridhachalam.    | Supply of processed body and glaze and rendering of firing facilities in down draught kilns and tunnel kiln to the Small Scale Ceramic manufacturers in and around Vridhachalam. |

**III. Training-cum-Employment Oriented units :**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 6 TACEL Art Pottery, Vridhachalam.. | Ceramic Artware items.                         |
| 7 TACEL Ceramic Centre, Omalur      | .. Picklejars, refractory bricks and artwards. |

**TACEL Ceramics, Vridhachalam :**

This unit is engaged in the manufacture of Sanitarywares, crockery items. The unit has achieved production to the level of Rs. 128.58 lakhs in the year 1986-87 as against Rs. 82.46 lakhs in the previous year. This unit is expected to show some marginal profit during this year.

**TACEL Stoneware Pipes, Vridhachalam :**

This unit is engaged in the manufacture of stoneware pipes. Major portion of pipes produced are consumed by the Government Undertakings, viz., Housing Board, T.W.A.D. Board, etc. This unit has achieved production of Rs. 73.39 lakhs in the year 1986-87 as against Rs. 68.40 lakhs during the previous year.

In order to minimise coal consumption and also to achieve optimum installed capacity of the unit, the Government have approved TACEL's scheme for construction of a Continuous Chamber Kiln in the Pipe Factory and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 24.60 lakhs as equity assistance to TACEL for implementing the scheme. This scheme will be executed by TACEL during 1987-88. On implementation of the scheme, the firing cost of the Pipe factory could be reduced to about one-third of the present cost and the unit may be expected to earn profit. But the implementation of the scheme is kept in abeyance as the Government have taken a decision to restructure the non-viable units of TACEL.



**TACEL Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai :**

This unit was set up in the year 1968 with machineries imported from Czechoslovakia. This unit produces machine made wire-cut bricks. However, due to major repairs the production in the unit has been stopped now.

**Industrial Estate and Service Centre, etc. :**

The Industrial Estate, Vridhachalam offers Industrial sheds to about 44 small scale ceramic entrepreneurs at concessional rates of rent. TACEL Service Centre for Ceramics provides them with necessary processed raw materials and better firing facilities in the modern tunnel kiln in order to develop and promote ceramic industry in the nearby area. The training units run by TACEL provide training for rural semi-educated youths in the basic of ceramic modelling and production techniques. The pickle jars produced at the Ceramic Centre, Omalur are noted for their quality.

**Show Rooms :**

TACEL also runs show room at Madras, Bangalore and Ernakulam to promote the sale of its artwares, crockery sanitaryware and stoneware products.

**Employment :**

TACEL's products enjoy reputation in the market for its quality and reasonable prices. TACEL provides direct employment to nearly 1,000 persons and indirect employment for another 2,000 persons. The total annual production of all the units of TACEL for the year 1986-87 was Rs. 269.56 lakhs and sale value was Rs. 234.65 lakhs. The loss for the year 1986-87 is expected to be around Rs. 50 lakhs. The accounts have not yet been audited and finalised.

**TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TIDCO).**

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO), as a principal industrial promotional organisation in the State of Tamil Nadu has been continuing its strides for the accelerated growth of medium and large scale industries. Besides managing the core industries such as Cement/Steel/Explosives through its subsidiaries, as a part of entrepreneurial institutional role it has been using joint sector concept as an effective mode of fostering industrial growth. Since 1972, it has successfully sponsored 45 projects of which 26 joint and 7 public sector units are already on stream to produce fertilisers/leather/chemical/drugs/electronic goods. These involve a total investment of more than Rs. 600 crores and generated job opportunities for 12,500 persons.

Also identified projects worth Rs. 1,000 crores with job opportunities for 40,000 persons for the manufacture of various industrial products like Float Glass/Fructose Syrup/6APA/Penicillin/Polyols/Prophylene Oxide/Connectors/Lamp and Lamp Components/Power etc., The schedule of implementation of these projects will be during 7th and 8th Plan periods and work on choice of technology preparation of various studies, etc., has already begun.

During the year 1986-87, two of the TIDCO's sponsored projects viz., Fabline Limited and Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Limited had gone on stream.

Of the projects that went on stream, a few as given below are doing extremely well in terms of production, sales and finance since commissioning and also declared dividends :—

1. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited.
2. Dynavision Limited.
3. Tamil Nadu Dhadha Pharmaceuticals Limited
4. Pandian Chemicals Limited.
5. Acetylene and Industrial Gas Cylinders.

As a part of disinvestment policy TIDCO has disinvested its financial interests in one of its public sector units viz., Tamil Nadu Chemicals Products Limited through privatisation and secured an appreciable return for its investments. Further, in pursuance of the above, it has also initiated proposals to shed its equity stake in a few companies which have become sick in spite of corporation taking steps to revive them. The investments received from those companies will be recycled to launch more number of new industries and this process will lead to the dispersal of industries in areas hitherto neglected by private sectors. By this way, TIDCO is not only trying to remove the imbalance in the growth of industries but also making the State economically prosperous.

**Financial Position :**

The authorised capital of TIDCO is Rs. 75 crores of which Rs. 65.23 crores has been subscribed by the Government so far. The financial results of the Corporation have been very satisfactory. The Corporation has been earning profit during the last five years and the net accumulated loss which stood at Rs. 631.93 lakhs in March 1980 has been completely wiped off. TIDCO has earned a profit of Rs. 32 lakhs (provisional) for the year ended 31st March 1987.

**TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION. (TIIC)****Introduction :**

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC), the Premier State Level Financial Institution was incorporated in 1949 as a Company under the Companies Act. The Corporation extends term loans for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments for setting up of industries up to a maximum of Rs. 60 lakhs. Priority is given to small and tiny sector Industrial units in backward areas.

**Applicability of SFC Act :**

The Corporation though registered under the Companies Act in 1949, is deemed to be a State Financial Corporation (SFC) under the SFCs Act, 1951 and carries out the functions and responsibilities of State Financial Corporations. Most of the sections of the SFCs Act have been made applicable to TIIC. The Corporation thus functions more or less as an SFC, like other SFCs which obtain refinance funds from IDBI.

The main source of funds consists of refinance from IDBI, bonds and share capital. The position as on 31st March 1987 is as under :

	(RUPEES IN CRORES)
1 Refinance from IDBI .. .. .	142.24
2 Bonds .. .. .	81.12
3 Share capital .. .. .	29.99

**Capital structure :**

The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation at present is Rs. 40 crores. As on 31st March 1987 the position relating to pattern of shareholding of the Corporation held by different categories of shareholders were as given below :

	Amount.	Percentage as on 31st March 1987.
	(RS. IN LAKHS)	
1. Government of Tamil Nadu .. .. .	1,602	53.42
[2. IDBI] .. .. .	1,350	45.00
3. Government of Pondicherry] .. .. .	15	0.50
4. General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries.	8	0.26
5. L.I.C. of India .. .. .	4	0.13
6. Other Banks including Co-operative Banks .. .. .	20	0.69
	<u>2,999</u>	<u>100.00</u>

*Limits of sanctions and disbursements :*

Presently, the sanctioning limit of various offices/authorities are as follows :

1. Branch Office .. .. . Upto Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
2. Regional Office .. .. . From Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
3. Head Office .. .. . From Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
4. Executive Committee .. . From Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Rs. 25.00 lakhs.
5. Board .. .. . Above Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

The Branch Managers have been empowered to disburse loans up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs sanctioned by Regional Office as well as Head Office.

*Schemes of Assistance :*

Financial assistance is considered by the Corporation in respect of the following schemes :—

- (i) Small Scale Units.
- (ii) Medium Scale Units.
- (iii) Technocrats.
- (iv) Soft loan/Seed Capital assistance.
- (v) Generators.
- (vi) Hotels.
- (vii) Registered Medical Practitioners.
- (viii) Transport Operators.
- (ix) Integrated Term loan.
- (x) Fishing Trawlers/Mechanised Boats.
- (xi) Equipment Refinance Scheme.
- (xii) Hospitals/Nursing Home.
- (xiii) Modernisation Scheme.
- (xiv) Rehabilitation Scheme.

**PERFORMANCE OF THIC :***(i) Overall Position :*

Year.	(RS. IN CRORES)		
	Sanction. RS.	Disbursement. RS.	Collection. RS.
Upto 31st March 1986 .. .. .	484.21	369.09	...
During 1986-87 .. .. .	101.06	68.59	52.13

*(ii) Assistance to Small Scale Industries :*

Year.	(RS. IN CRORES).		
	Total sanction.	Assistance to Small Scale Industries.	Percentage of assistance to SSI out of the total sanction.
	RS.	RS.	
Upto 31st March 1986 .. .. .	484.21	338.01	70
During 1986-87 .. .. .	101.06	92.86	92

**Subsidy :**

Certain taluks have been declared as eligible for Central/State subsidy to the extent of 15 per cent / 10 per cent of the capital assets of projects. TIIIC directly disburse the Central/State subsidy to the eligible units before actually getting it from Government and disburses the said amount along with loans simultaneously to help speedy implementation of the projects.

**Profit of the Corporation :**

The profit (after tax) earned by the Corporation during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 195.40 lakhs.

**Future Plans :**

The provisional Business Plan has been drawn up for the year 1987-88 as detailed below :—

	<i>Targets for</i>				
	<i>1987-88.</i>				
					(RS. IN CRORES)
Sanctions	..	..	..	..	115
Disbursements		..	..	..	85
Collections	..	..	..	..	64

**Conclusion :**

TIIIC at present has got 17 Branch Offices and 4 Regional Offices spread over the entire State, with its Head Office at Madras.

It is keen on implementing the new 20 Point Programmes through its various schemes.

**TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TALCO).****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. Up to 31st March 1987, the Government equity participation in the Corporation was Rs. 130 lakhs. 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 TALCO is to develop leather industry in Tamil Nadu, to assist artisans in lower sector to give infrastructural facilities to small tanners, etc.

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 Material Bank for footwear and leather goods.
2. Starting of Training Centre for Women.
3. Starting of Leather Industrial Estates.
4. Starting of Common Facility Centres.
5. Putting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants.

With a view to achieve the above objectives Talco have formulated and implemented during 1986-87, schemes as noted below :—

**Material Bank :**

For the benefit of small tanners in and around Dindigul, Erode, Pernambut area, three material banks have been started. The following are the working results of these banks :—

Serial number.	Place.	Date of opening.	Sales.		Net profit (approximately). (6)
			1985-86.	1986-87.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			(IN LAKHS).		
1.	Dindigul	27th January 1986.	2.98	45.88	0.49
2.	Erode	6th April 1986	..	51.84	0.77
3.	Pernambut	30th June 1986.	..	17.07	0.17
			2.98	114.79	1.43

During 1986-87, Talco has participated in AITIF and other exhibitions organised in different centres and the achievements are as follows :—

	Sales. (RS. IN LAKHS).
Central Office Show Room	1.30
AITIF 86 and 87	3.22
Coimbatore	0.70
Ooty	1.12
Salem	0.81
	0.17
	7.32

The products are sold under the trade name 'Supra' registered by Talco.

**Serving the community :**

Presently, Government of Tamil Nadu is faced with immense problem of effluent disposal which arises out of the basic tanning activity which has been going on in the State for a long time. With a view to solve this problem, Talco has set up a joint venture in the name of Talco Vaniyambadi Tanner Enviro-Control Systems Limited to cater to the needs of 79 tanners in Vaniyambadi area. The CET Plant will be set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 lakhs. For this project, Central Government have given Rs. 25 lakhs and Government of Tamil Nadu have given Rs. 10 lakhs. The balance amount will be brought by the tanners as equity and loan. The plant is expected to commence during 1988. About 20 acres of land has been acquired for this purpose.

**Take over of Leather Units from TANSI.**

Four leather units run by TANSI have been taken over by TALCO on 14th April 1986 as per Government's order. Two tanneries one at Vinnamangalam and at other one at Madhavaram and two production units of footwear and leather goods one at Perambur and the other at Pallavaram are now functioning under the control of TALCO. The sales turnover of these units were about Rs. 213.78 lakhs during 1986-1987.

**Functional Industrial Estate, Madhavaram.**

One Functional Industrial Estate at Madhavaram hitherto run by SIDCO has been taken over by TALCO on 18th June 1986. Already 24 sheds have been constructed and sold to entrepreneurs engaged in the leather trade. Further, there is a proposal to construct 10 sheds and allot them to entrepreneurs on hire purchase scheme in coming years.

Similarly, there is a proposal to start a leather industrial estate at Dindigul.

**General.—**

As a whole TALCO have generated employment for about 600 persons directly and 250 persons indirectly. The sales turn-over as a whole is about Rs. 341 lakhs during 1986-87.

**TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE LIMITED (TANMAG)**

Subsequent to the rejection of renewal application of Messrs. Salem Magnesite Private Limited for their mining lease over an extent of 578.92 crores, as the above land was reserved for state exploitation, Messrs. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited was formed to operate the above land for and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu as Raising Contractors. As decided by the Government of Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited and subsidiary Company Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Limited has given employment to all the regular and permanent employees of SMPL in their mines and factory respectively.

**Mining Operations.—**

The details of production, sales with targets for the year 1986-87 are given below:—

<i>Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited</i>			
<i>Production.</i>		<i>Sales</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M.T.
1,70,000	1,44,602	1,40,000	1,16,540

**Rotary Kiln Plant.—**

Till 1984-85 TANMAG was doing only mining operations and sold Raw Magnesite to the interested parties. In order to improve the profitability of the Company and improve quality of the finished product, TANMAG has commissioned to Rotary Kiln Project at a total cost Rs. 8.5 crores and the commercial production was started on 5th December 1985 and could achieve a production of 2,611 M.T. of DBM during the period from 5th December 1985 to 31st March 1986 and 18,385 M.T. during the financial year 1986-87. Further the TANSIMAG has achieved a sale of 369 M.T. DBM for the year 1985-86 and 18,972 M. T. for the year 1986-87.

**Corporate Financial Working Results.—**

From the incorporation, TANMAG is running in profit excepting during 1985-86, which has resulted in loss of Rs. 61.68 lakhs due to the heavy claim of depreciation for the assets of Rotary Kiln Plant as per the provision of Income tax Act as shown below:—

<i>Profit before Tax.</i>	<i>Profit after Tax.</i>
(Rupees in lakhs)	(Rupees in lakhs)
(—)61.68	(—)61.68

Further TANMAG is implementing two more projects at an estimated cost of about Rs. 110 crores and the present status of the projects and its implementation is summarised as below:—

**Chemical Beneficiation Plant.—**

Government of Tamil Nadu approved the cost of Rs. 5,699.22 lakhs for this Project on the basis of Interim Report prepared by Messrs. M. N. Dastur and Company (Private) Limited, Calcutta, its Technical Consultant. TANMAG has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Sulzer Brothers Limited, Winterthur, Switzerland for supply of technical know-how. The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed Rs. 700 lakhs for the implementation of Chemical Beneficiation Project towards equity portion and have proposed to approve the revised pattern of financing and the debt Equity ratio of 2 : 1.

Efforts are being taken to mobilise the balance equity from M. M. T. C. as stipulated by Government. I.D.B.I. has also been approached by TANMAG for sanctioning loan for this scheme.

**Brick Plant.—**

Government of India (Foreign Investment Board) has already approved the proposal for technical know-how supply for this Project by Messrs. Refractories Consulting and Engineers, GmbH., Austria. As per preliminary indication available, the estimated cost of the project will be around Rs. 5,200 lakhs.

**TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED. (TAMIN)**

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN) was set up in April 1978 as a fully owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu for commercial exploitation of some of the industrial minerals in the State besides exploitation and export of black and grey granites. The authorised and paid up capital of the Corporation are Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 237.05 lakhs respectively.

2. TAMIN with a modest turnover of Rs. 24 lakhs in 1979-80, achieved peak turnover of Rs. 826 lakhs in 1986-87 representing average annual growth rate of 40 per cent. Consequently, the operating profit has also increased manifold to Rs. 337 lakhs in 1986-87 as against Rs. 11 lakhs in 1979-80. The export earnings during 1986-87 is Rs. 695 lakhs and the cumulative foreign exchange earnings is Rs. 2,005 lakhs.

3. Though granite is the major revenue earner, TAMIN did not spare any efforts towards diversification. TAMIN has set up a prestigious granite cutting and polishing unit viz. TAMIN Granites, Manali, a 100 per cent export oriented unit at a cost of Rs. 640 lakhs. This is a very modern factory set up based on sophisticated technology.

4. Another prestigious programme undertaken for execution is the Sivaganga Graphite beneficiation scheme to be set up at cost of Rs. 24.25 crores with technical know-how offered by Messrs. Humboldt Wedag A.G. of West Germany on Turnkey basis in order to utilise the best quality graphite available in Sivaganga, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District. This is implemented as a 100 per cent export oriented unit and the unit will produce 28 MT. per day of high purity beneficiated graphite with a fixed carbon content of 96 to 99 per cent which has a good international market. The scheme awaits the clearance of the Government of India.

5. TAMIN has also a programme to set up a high technology industry for the manufacture of 'Fused Quartz' and other end products from high grade high purity quartz available in Tamil Nadu. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 10 crores and the technology is made available by Messrs Nippon Ceramics who are number one in this field and it is likely to be implemented as a joint venture with the above foreign firm.

6. It has on its roll, 4,000 people working in quarries all over Tamil Nadu. TAMIN is adopting prudent tax planning measures and in this process pump in a portion of the profit to various Social Welfare schemes such as construction of Noon Meal Centres through TARRA which is in consonance with the letter and spirit of the 20 point Programme.

7. The production and sales details (both physical and financial) and of profit for the year 1985-86 are furnished below :—

**I. Physical Achievements.—**

**A. Production.**

Granite M <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,005
Polished Slabs M <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,450
Major Minerals MT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,56,800

**B. Sales.—**

Granite M <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,654
Polished Slabs M <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	940
Major Minerals MT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,47,800

**C. Employment mostly in rural persons** .. .. . 3,500

**II. Financial Highlights :**

	(Rupees in Lakhs).
Paid-up Capital .. .. .	237.06
Reserves and Surplus .. .. .	321.44
Gross Block .. .. .	1,101.04
Depreciation .. .. .	333.35
Net Block .. .. .	767.69
Capital Employed .. .. .	993.65
Net Worth .. .. .	558.50
Sales and Other Income .. .. .	825.50
Operating Profit .. .. .	336.74
Profit before tax and Investment allowance .. .. .	136.74
Net Profit .. .. .	97.05

**Percentage of Profit before tax and Investment Allowance to :**

	(Percentage)
(a) Sales .. .. .	17
(b) Gross Fixed Assets .. .. .	12
(c) Capital employed .. .. .	14

**Percentage of profit after tax before Investment Allowance to :**

	(Percentage)
(a) Capital employed .. .. .	12
(b) Net Worth .. .. .	22
Percentage of Operating Profit to Sales .. .. .	41

**TAMIL NADU MOPEDS LIMITED.**

Moped Production was given up in July 1981 mainly because of high unit cost of production and the facilities available in the three workshops of this company have since been used to take up suitable job works.

Ever since the activities of Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited were diversified into one of undertaking job orders, considerable efforts were made to standardise the Mill spares required for Modern Rice Mills under the control of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and the Company has executed several lakhs worth orders for Sheet Metal Components for Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

Besides, new orders from Gas Turbine Research Establishment, Bangalore, Noon Meal Scheme Vessel orders, orders for tools from H.A.L. Bangalore and Standard Motors Limited, Ballot Box orders from Government for General Election etc. have also been executed. The execution of the orders from G.T.R.E. Bangalore, which are developmental in nature continues.



In deference to the orders of the Government contained in G.O. Ms. 833, Industries, dated 30th September 1985, tenders were called for, for the disposal of this Company as a going concern or the land and building at Maraimalai Nagar. No offer was received for taking over of this company as a going concern. However, three offers were received for the land and building at Maraimalai Nagar. Necessary proposals have been sent to Government for final disposal of Maraimalai Nagar property to the highest bidder. Reduction of surplus workers numbering about 90 is also to be made shortly as per the viability study. In the meantime workers union have filed a writ petition in the High Court, Madras challenging the retrenchment. The said writ petition is opposed by the company through TANSI'S Couasels.

This company is depending on Tansi for its cash expenses and is availing short term loans from Tansi, the holding company, as and when funds are required.

After the reduction of surplus staff and workers and replacement of old and inefficient machines by new ones, and the necessary financial restructuring by the Government, this company is expected to turn the corner.

The production figures during 1986-87 together with the corresponding figures for the previous two years are given below.—

	Year. 1984-85	Year. 1985-86	Year. 1986-87
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Production	35.42	44.07	39.55

The reduction in production during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 is mainly due to uncertainty prevailing in the company regarding the retrenchment of surplus workers, non receipt of adequate orders, developmental nature of the orders received and obsolete machines.

The Managing Director of TANSI is the Chairman and Managing Director of this Company.

#### TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited, promoted by Government of Tamil Nadu has set up a Paper Mill at Kagithapuram, Tiruchirapalli District for production of 50,000 TPA of Newsprint and 40,000 TPA of Printing and Writing Paper. Commercial production was declared on 18th October 1985 with successful commissioning of all pulping lines including chemi-machanical bagasse pulping line. The plant was dedicated to the Nation by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, on 24th May 1986.

During the first year of operation which was for a period of 18 months from 1st April 1985 to 30th September 1986, the plant produced 1,07,086 Tonnes consisting of 89,315 Tonnes of Newsprint and 17,771 Tonnes of Printing and Writing Paper achieving a capacity utilisation of 79 per cent. During the first year of operations the Company earned a cash profit of Rs. 55.21 lakhs. However the net loss was Rs. 2034.29 lakhs after providing for a depreciation of Rs. 2089.50 lakhs.

The Government of India which controls the distribution of Newsprint has announced the new allocation policy for 1987-88. As per new policy 65 percent of the demand will be met by indigenous units of which the Company's share will be 16 per cent i.e. 65,000 Tonnes per annum. Government of India has also increased the price of Newsprint from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 8,960 with effect from 1st January 1986.

The Company has supplied 2,422 Tonnes of Creamwove paper to Tamil Nadu Text Book Society for printing of text books to school children for 1987-88 academic year. It has also received an order for supply 2,500 Tonnes creamwove paper from Director of Stationery and Printing, Government of Tamil Nadu. Government of Kerala has also been supplied 2,400 Tonnes of writing paper during 1985-86.

During the first six months of the current financial year, i.e., October 1986—March 1987 the Company has produced 31,585 Tonnes of Newsprint and 9,251 Tonnes of Printing and Writing paper. During the year the Company has added MAPLITHO to the existing range of products in Printing and Writing Paper. The product has been well received by the Market. The company is slated to produce 1,02,000 Tonnes during 1986-87 which is more than its licenced capacity. In spite of the above target the Company is not in a position to earn profit due to heavy interest and depreciation charges besides the rising cost of inputs. The Company has therefore taken up measures for achieving cost reduction in all areas and increasing operational efficiency besides seeking fiscal relief for Government of India.

The Company has given direct employment to about 1,500 persons besides generating indirect employment to 5,000 persons. The Company has entered into a wage agreement with its employees' unions which will be in force for four years from 1st January 1986. Industrial relation remains cordial.

The Company is taking steps to bring 2,000 acres of arid land under irrigated condition using the treated effluent water. An application has also been made for setting up of a sugar factory of 2,500 T.C.D. in Musiri taluk of Tiruchirappalli District.

### TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation (TNSC) was formed during 1974 by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a socio-economic measure to produce salt in the most backward area of Ramanathapuram District on the shores of Bay of Bengal and thereby providing employment opportunities in a remote region consisting of isolated villages where there are no industries, agricultural operations or trading activities. The paid up capital is Rs. 165 lakhs. The main object of the Corporation is to manufacture both edible and industrial salt from brine and deal in all varieties of salt, salt based chemicals and by products thereof. The two Projects now implemented by this Corporation are Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Project at Vedarathnam Salt Project Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram District and Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project at Thambikottai in Thanjavur District.

There are some positive features of TNSC which need to be highlighted in the first decade. In respect of production the corporation indeed come a long way from the initial 700 Tonnes to over 60,000 Tonnes. The productivity increase has been even more dramatic. From hardly 11 to 20 Tonnes/Hectares in the first two years 1977 and 1978 the corporation increased dramatically its yield per hectare to a level of 136 tonnes in the year 1986. The capacity utilization which is a key index of productivity and a crucial desideratum given the greatest stress in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985—90 has gone up 14 times from a mere 5 to 7 per cent to 92 per cent in the decade.

The Projects are situated in the most backward area lacking even the basic infrastructural facilities. The Corporation is not able to compete with the private manufacturers at Tuticorn, the largest manufacturing centre in Tamil Nadu, because of poor infrastructural facilities for transporting the salt to various destination. Due to the complete absence of infrastructure in the area in Mariyurs Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram District and the absence of balanced traffic offering, the corporation suffer a tremendous disadvantage to the extent of 35 per cent to 45 per cent of our net realization.

The employment potential of the Project is estimated at 1,500 persons under direct labour besides regular employment to 500 to 600 persons when the Project is fully developed. At present, the project provides regular employment to about 230 labour and seasonal employment to 250 persons. The regular staff at present employed in the Projects comes to 50.

In the medium term the corporation concentrating on two pioneering projects namely, Iron Fortified Salt Plant and 36° Be bittern for the Magnesium Metal Project (M.M.P.)

#### *Iron Fortified Salt Plant.—*

The country's first iron Fortified Salt (IFS) Project would be commissioned shortly. Iron Fortified Salt Project would produce 15,000 tonnes per annum in a phased manner and will be implemented with the assistance of Government of India (Food and Nutrition Board) and UNICEF. It would not only be an important step in imparting commercial viability to this Organization but also in making a distinct social contribution in tackling anaemia which is endemic in this country and most pronounced in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Project is part of the Master Plan of Operations to reduce the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia through.

the distribution of I.F.S. in the districts of Ramanathapuram (Original district) and Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu. This Project is in an advanced stage of commissioning and barring unforeseen circumstances should be able to commission in one or two months. The supply of I. F. Salt through the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme and the Social Welfare Department's Scheme to expectant mothers, extensive coverage of the population affected by anaemia was a distinct possibility and would come as an important tool in the hands of Public Health Managers. All the major machineries have been installed and the building to house them has also been completed.

The Project is expected to go on a stream in a couple of months. T.N.S.C. and Government of Tamil Nadu Agencies would provide all the infrastructure needed to operate the Project and manage and co-ordinate the entire programme. UNICEF's assistance on various counts—Chemicals, machineries, etc.—will come to Rs. 30 lakhs. Government of India has given loan for the construction of building and would be providing subsidised incremental cost of producing and packing I.F.S. to maintain price parity between I.F.S. and ordinary salt in the target area of Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts. The Project would have a capacity to produce 15,000 Tonnes per year of fortified salt with an initial production of 7,000 Tonnes.

*Bittern for Magnesium Metal Project (M. M. P).*—The corporation implementing the Project for the manufacture of 36° Be bittern for supply to the pioneering and strategic M.M.P. coming up in the vicinity of Valinokkam Salt Complex. The corporation would use 55,000 Tonnes of bittern currently available with salt production which is not able to be used and discarded and thereby imparting considerable financial viability to the Company. The production of 36° Be bittern would be the country's first project of its kind and it is expected to be commissioned in mid—1988 to synchronise with the need to M.M.P.

For the first time in the decade long history of the company, synchronizing with the highest production, the corporation made gross profit for the year 1986 (before depreciation and interest) and it was of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs.

#### TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION. (TANSI).

1986-87 was the first year of the working of Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation (TANSI) after the implementation of the restructuring programme implemented with the approval of the Government. At the fag end of the previous year five uneconomic units were closed down, partial closure of the Foundry Division was effected in two units, and surplus labour in 13 units were reduced. In order to avoid the drastic measures of retrenchment, a Voluntary Resignation Scheme was introduced under which 1,195 workers and 157 staff members left the service of the Company. At the beginning of 1986-87, i.e. with effect from 14th April 1986, four leather units of Tansi were transferred to the Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation (Talco), under which 368 workers and 147 other employees were transferred to Talco.

A feature of the year's operation was that despite closure/transfer of units and reduction of large number of employees by as much as 40 per cent of the total work force, production during 1986-87 was only marginally less than the production of the previous year, and the sales substantially higher than the previous year.

At present, there are 47 production Units. 7 sales centres and project works in TANSI. A production and sales target of Rs. 2,200 lakhs was fixed for the year 1986-87. The Company achieved the production of Rs. 2,389 lakhs and sales of Rs. 2,774 lakhs as against Rs. 2,479 lakhs and Rs. 2,420 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

During the year 1986-87, TANSI supplied utensils under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme, and also for the Flood Relief Scheme.

The year under report is not able by virtue of the fact that TANSI has reversed the trend of mounting losses. As against a loss of Rs. 420 lakhs in previous year, the working results for the year 1986-87 show a commendably reduced loss of Rs. 28.63 lakhs.

*Group-Wise Performance of Units. :*

Group-wise figures of Production, Sales and Working result of the company during 1986-87 are furnished below.—

Group.	Production.	Sales.	Working results.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(Rupees in lakhs).		
A. Structural	580.62	630.07	(—) 57.55
B. Tool Room and allied Units	195.79	215.28	(—) 69.32
C. Leather	..	1.51	(—) 6.22
D. Engineering	556.84	621.25	(—) 69.25
E. Furniture	418.04	458.75	(—) 33.62
F. Foundries	60.87	79.29	(—) 31.18
G. Fabrication	166.97	162.59	(—) 4.66
H. Special Purpose Units	409.84	605.28	(—) 8.83
Total	2,388.97	2,774.02	(—) 280.63

*Structural Group :*

This group undertook major works relating to fabrication of transmission towers mainly for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, and also structurals required by other organisations. This group also executed major works for the Myladuthurai Co-operative Sugar Mills involving structural fabrication valued at Rs. 79 lakhs and civil works valued at Rs. 82 lakhs. The group has sufficient orders on hand for execution during the current year. The most noteworthy achievement of this group apart from structural fabrication and galvanisation has been successful development of mock up of shroud assembly for Polar Sattelite Launch Vehicle for VSSC, Trivandrum. VSSC has gone to the extent of transferring some of their work from other reputed leading fabricators to TANSI. This is expected to open up remunerative line of advanced level fabrication by TANSI in the filed of space. TANSI also intends to take up fabrication of components for Nuclear Power Generation for BHEL.

*Tool Room and Allied Units :*

The Tool Room, Guindy and the Machine Shop, Ambattur executed major works requiring high precision to the SHAR, VSSR, Trivandrum and for the T 72 Tank Project of HVF Avadili. The Machine Tools unit, Ranipet exported HS 20 Hacksaw Machines through HMT (International) to Malaysia, Kenya, Ghana, Butan, Zimbawe, etc.

*Fabrication Units :*

These Units manufacture and supply steel furniture items. Apart from the requirements of Tamil Nadu, these units supplied ballot boxes to other States like Karnataka. The Vellore Unit has been executing orders from VSSC, Trivandrum which require high standards of production.

*Special Purpose Units :*

The Watch Assembly Unit, Ooty assembled 3,86 lakh watches which is 64,000 watches more than the last year achievement and accounted for 19 per cent of the total watches sold by HMT. The power Ghani Project, Guindy assembled and supplied 138 portable power Ghanis to Khadi Board. The Pump Units had a notable performance and they supplied 8,570 pumps to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage, Metro Water, etc., to the rigid standards of UNICEF.

**Festival Sales :**

A special Festival sale with a discount of 15 per cent on TANSI Products was organised during Deepavali Season. A new range of wooden furniture namely "Popular Furniture" was introduced to cater to the needs of the middle class consumers. There was good response for this from the customers and sales to the extent of Rs. 42 lakhs was achieved on account of this during 1986-87.

**Training Programme :**

The Company recognises the need for training the Finance, Marketing and Technical Personnel and has organised training programmes for its staff and workers in various disciplines.

**Plan Schemes :**

The following are the new schemes approved by the Government and taken up for implementation by TANSI under Seventh Five-Year Plan.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
1 Modernisation and expansion of TANSI Tool Room, Guindy .. .. .	60
2 Scheme for manufacture, supply and installation of Solar Water Heating system.	5
3 Setting up a Unit for Manufacture of Natural Rubber Latex based Gloves at Kanyakumari District.	35

A scheme for increasing the production facilities at a cost of Rs. 60 Lakhs in the Structural Works, Tiruchirappalli is being considered by the Government.

**SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES :****1. Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited :**

In Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited, a similar programme of restructuring as in TANSI has been ordered by the Government and is being implemented. The Company achieved production of Rs. 39.55 lakhs and a sales of Rs. 39.07 lakhs in the year 1986-87, compared to a production of Rs. 44 lakhs and a sales of Rs. 30.40 lakhs in the previous year. A target of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been fixed for the year 1987-88. It is hoped that this subsidiary company will be able to reduce its losses after completion of the restructuring process involving disposal of land and buildings, and reduction of surplus labour.

**2. Tamil Nadu Paints and Allied Products Limited (TAPAP) :**

In order to diversify into new field of activities a Subsidiary Company in the name of Tamil Nadu Paints and Allied Products Limited (TAPAP) was formed during the later part of 1985-86 with a share capital of Rs. 2.05 lakhs. In its first year of working during 1986-87, the Company achieved a production and sales of Rs. 8.4 lakhs and has made a modest profit. This company is producing paints for the requirements of some of the Government Departments in addition to the requirements of TANSI's Units.

**General :**

During the year 1986-87, the company maintained good Industrial relations.

**TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SIDCO.)**

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation SIDCO was established in the year 1970 with a main objective of helping and promoting small scale industries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The main objectives of SIDCO are :

1. Provisions of infrastructure facilities to SSI units.
2. Distribution of Key Raw Materials to the small scale units.
3. Marketing support to SSI units.
4. Channalising the Central Investment subsidy and State Capital Subsidy to the eligible small scale industrial units.
5. Margin money assistance for revival of sick units.

### 1. Provision of Infrastructure Facilities to Small Scale Industrial Units :

The Corporation has so far developed 49 Industrial estates with 2,149 worksheds including functional estates, the latest to be developed is the functional estates for drugs and pharmaceuticals is at Alathur in Chingleput District. During the year 1986-87 the corporation has taken up construction of 251 worksheds at various locations to meet the demand for sheds. Out of this, 126 sheds have been completed and the remaining are under various stages of completion.

The Corporation has also developed tiny Sector complexes at various locations for artisans, draftsman and those willing to be self employed. So far in as many as 105 locations 1,844 Tiny Sector sheds have been constructed.

### 2. Distribution of Key Raw Materials to the Small Scale Industries :

During the year 1986-87 the Corporation has distributed 43,896 Metric Tonnes of scarce raw materials as below :

Name of the Materials.	Quantity in M.Tons.	Value. (Rupees in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Iron and Steel .. .. .	18,360	1,468.80
2 Match Wax .. .. .	2,675	291.03
3 Paraffin Wax .. .. .	5,206	566.39
4 Coke .. .. .	13 287	294.70
5 Pottasium Chlorate .. .. .	396	56.12
6 Fatty Acid .. .. .	1,375	147.12
7 Zinc .. .. .	2,223	683.13
8 Lead .. .. .	374	60.46
	43,896	3,567.75

### 3. Marketing Support to Small Scale Industries :

During the year 1986-87, marketing assistance to the tune of Rs. 423.03 lakhs has been provided to the small scale units. The descending trend comparing to the previous years is due to the reduction of number of items purchased through this Corporation from 223 to 189 under Drugs and Medicines by the Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare. Further bulk tooth powder supply has been diverted to Cinchona Department by the Government.

### 4. Channalising the Central Investments Subsidy and State Capital Subsidy to the eligible Small Scale Industrial Units :

(a) *Central Investment Subsidy.*—The Corporation continues to excel in claiming a good share of Investment Subsidy from the Government of India during the year 1986-87 also, as the total disbursement stood at the level of Rs. 229.43 lakhs.

(b) *State Capital Subsidy.*—This Corporation disbursed Rs. 61.14 lakhs under this scheme, including Special Subsidy for selected category of industries during 1986-87. This Corporation also disbursed a sum of Rs. 14.75 lakhs towards low tension power tariff subsidy to Small Scale Industrial Units.

### 5. Margin Money Assistance for Rehabilitation of Sick Units :

Rehabilitation of Sick units is one of the priority activities which the Corporation has taken up. As against the previous year's disbursement of Rs. 10.98 lakhs towards Margin Money Assistance for revival of Sick units the Corporation disbursed Rs. 33.78 lakhs to the Sick units under the nursing programme during 1986-87.

SIDCO has developed the concept of single window under which all types of assistance required for small scale industries will be handled by a single agency that is SIDCO.

In addition SIDCO provides a package of assistance to technocrats. NRIS-Ex-Servicemen and first generation entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industries in the State.

SIDCO is poised for greater activities in the coming years.

#### TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation was incorporated as a Company under Companies Act, 1956, during 1974 with a view to set up sugar mills in the Public Sector. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has constructed two sugar mills, viz., 1. Arignar Anna Sugar Mills at Karungulam in Thanjavur District (2) Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills at Eraiyur in Tiruchirappalli District 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 the new management. The modernisation and expansion programme of Madura Sugars from its crushing capacity of 800 TCD to 1250 TCD was completed at a total project cost of Rs. 485 lakhs and it started its production with expanded capacity on 4th April 1985.

Expansion of Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills from 1200 TCD to 3000 TCD has been approved by Government of India and the expansion of Arignar Anna Sugar Mills to 2500 TCD is awaited.

2. *Performance of Sugar Mills.*—The performance of these three Public Sector, viz., Arignar Anna Sugar Mills, Madurai Sugar and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills for 1986-87 up to 31st March 1987 are as follows :—

Serial number.	Particulars.	Arignar Anna Sugar Mills.	Madura Sugars.	Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Cane crushed (M.Ts.) .. ..	1,70,891	1,65,643	1,81,802
2	Sugar Produced (Qtls) .. ..	1,67,155	1,58,083	1,77,324
3	Recovery (Percentage) .. ..	9.87	9.69	9.83
4	Capacity Utilisation (Percentage).	79.48*	70.04*	84.55*
5	Profit during the year (Rs. in lakhs)	(+)82.50 (Provisional)	(+) 6.43 (Provisional)	(+) 20.33 (Provisional)
6	Cumulative net profit (Rs. in lakhs)]	(+) 374.32 (Provisional).	(-) 362.45 (Provisional).	(+) 21.04 (Provisional).

\* Crushin continue.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## INFORMATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT.

## INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Information and Public Relations Department has been playing a significant role in disseminating information on all policies and programmes of the State Government and building a bridge of understanding between the Government and different segments of people. In this task, this department makes use of all mass media including the traditional medium. The various activities of the department during the year 1986-87 are given hereunder.

The Information and Public Relations Officers in the districts attend to the following duties and functions :—

(a) Dissemination of information among the people in the villages by organising film shows, public meetings, state functions, Villuppattu and drama programmes, exhibitions and multi-media campaigns.

(b) Collection and compilation of information relating to various schemes under implementation in the districts and release that through press and also publication of brochures.

(c) Conducting publicity campaign and organising film shows.

(d) Co-ordinating the publicity efforts of the State Governments and Central Government as well.

(e) Organising Press Tours, Press Conferences, clipping service and assisting the Collector and district heads of department in organising various publicity programmes including meetings and celebrations.

(f) Preparing photo features and making Photo, AIR, TV and Video coverage of the State functions and other departmental activities in the district.

(g) Visiting cinema theatres to check up screening of News Reels watch Cinematography Act.

(h) Organising State functions and festivals.

The above mentioned activities of the Information and Public Relations Officers have been designed to generate awareness among the people on the need for public participation in all nation building efforts, inform and educate them.

*Information Centres :*

Information Centres have been opened during 1986-87 in Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore in addition to the Information Centres already functioning at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. Newspapers and reference books are made available in these centres for the benefit of the public. The services of reference library are fully made use of by the public and the students as well. The Information Centres organise film shows in different places in the district headquarters and in Madras for the social education of the people.

*Kalai Arangam :*

Kalaivanar Arangam, Rajaji Hall, Seerani Arangam at Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore are under the control of this department. Education and entertainment programmes for the public as also the children are being organised in these theatres at a nominal cost. Cultural programmes by the Government Department and the private organisations are being organised in the theatres. These theatres available for conducting cultural programmes by Government Departments at a nominal rent and the private organisation have to pay the prescribed rent.

*Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras :*

Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras is an air-conditioned theatre and an annual revenue of Rs. 3.36 lakhs has been obtained during 1986-87 by way of rent. Actions are a foot for making further improvement to the Arangam.



Proposals for construction of Kalai Arangam in the Districts of Anna, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthu Ramalingam are under examination by this Department.

*Photo Unit :*

A well organised photo unit is functioning at the headquarters of the Department (Secretariat). Government photographers are functioning in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Vellore, Thanjavur, Salem and Tirunelveli Kattambomman District. A dark room facility is made available in the office of the District Information and Public Relation Officer at Madurai. Photographers cover various functions and take photos of the development programmes in the districts for publication in the press and also Tamil Arasu journal.

*Memorials:*

Information and Public Relation Department maintains the following memorials :—

1. Valluvar Kottam.
2. Anna Square.
3. Gandhi Mandapam at Kanniyakumari.
4. Kamarajar Illam at Virudhunagar.
5. Rajaji Memorial at Thorappalli in Dharmapuri District.
6. Bharathiar Mandapam at Ettayapuram.
7. Anna Memorial at Kancheepuram.
8. Valliammai Memorial at Thiallaiyadi.
9. Kamarajar Illam.
10. Rajaji Memorial.
11. Kamarajar Ninaivalayam at Guindy.
12. V.O.C. Illam at Ottapidaram.
13. Periyar—Anna Memorial at Erode.

In view of the importance of Valluvar Kottam, works relating the further improvement to Valluvar Kottam for provision of better facilities are under execution. A statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Kathipara Junction near Meenambakkam airport has been installed by this department, and it was unveiled by the Prime Minister of India on 21st December 1987.

This department has proposed to take possession of the house of T.K.C. in Courtallam, V.V.S. Iyer in Tiruchirappalli, Bharathiar in Triplicane, N. S. Krishnan in Nagercoil and to convert them as memorial. A memorial is also to be constructed in honour of Tiruppur Kumaran at Tiruppur. Action has also been taken to instal a statue of Thanthai Periyar at Vaikam in Kerala and also instal statues of four leaders who took part in Vaikam Satyagraha against practical of untouchability.

*Government Exhibition :*

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been organising exhibitions in the headquarters of some of the important districts on behalf of the Governments to highlight Government advertisements. The departments of State Government and Central Governments and also public sector undertakings are participating in such exhibitions. The exhibitions are educative and provide entertainment to the visitors. 37 exhibitions were organised from 1978-1986 and the Government received net revenue of Rs. 1,50.95 lakhs.

*District Information and Public Relations Officers :*

Information and Public Relations Officers are working in all the twenty districts. They make use of all mass media including the two electronic media like TV and AIR in publicing the development programmes. They organise film shows, and about 30 film shows are organised a month by one operator. Ballads, dramas, Villupattu and mini-exhibitions are also organised by

them. Leaflets and brochures highlighting achievements of the various schemes in the districts are published. Press tours are organised and all field publicity activities relating to various departments are also undertaken by the Information and Public Relation Officers. They build a bridge of understanding between the people and administration. Targets for each district under various public relations activities are fixed and implementation is regularly monitored.

#### *Film and TV Institute of Tamil Nadu :*

The Film and TV Institute of Tamil Nadu at Madras is one of the two premier institutions in the country engaged in training students in different courses of film making and TV production.

The institute offers courses in Cinematography (3 years), Director and Screen Play Writing (3 years), Film Processing (3 years), Film Editing (2 years) and Acting Course (1 year). Except Acting Course, all other courses are Diploma Courses. 164 students are studying in different courses in this Institute. Government have accorded sanction for the purchase of electronic equipments for information collection at a cost of Rs. 7.05 lakhs. A hostel has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4.25 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.33 lakhs was realised as receipts by way of hire charges for letting the "Arasu" studios to private commercial film producers during the year 1986-87.

#### *Tamil Nadu Films Division :*

Tamil Nadu Films Division under the control of Information and Public Relations Department produces news bulletins. 16 news bulletins are produced in a year and 141 copies are duplicated. They are circulated through the Central Films Division for screening in the cinema theatres of Tamil Nadu. 16 mm films are supplied to the district Information and Public Relations Offices in the districts. This division has produced 321 bulletins so far. Documentaries on Family Welfare, Harijan Welfare, Tribal Welfare and Agriculture have been produced. 16 mm prints are also made out of them. So far 80 documentaries have been produced.

#### *Functions :*

With a view to disseminating information and educating the people, particularly the younger generation about the historical events and sacrifices made by great leaders, birthday celebrations, commemoration days of such personality are organised round the year by this Department. These functions are organised in Madras and in the districts as well. A 10-feet statue of Bharathi was installed in New Delhi. National Integration Week, National Re-dedication Day and other important events of national importance are also organised.

#### *Advertisement :*

Advertisements of all departments of the State Government, Boards, Undertakings, Commissions and Corporations under the State are released to the Press only through this department. The Information and Public Relation Department also prepares and releases advertisements with a view to publicise the policies and programmes of the Government. During the year under review 1,000 advertisements were released to the various news papers, periodicals, souvenirs, etc.

#### *Reception Wings :*

Entry to the Secretariat has been regulated and 3 Reception Counters functioning under the control of this Department in the Secretariat issue passes to visitors who want to meet the Ministers and Senior Officers to present their demands. More than 1,000 visitors call at the Reception Counters every day for pass and other facilities.

#### *Press Release :*

This department is the spokesman of the Government for press relations. Press release, press notes and photographs are released to the press and other media. A new serial to highlight the developmental programmes in the State are also organised over AIR under VALARUM-THAMIZHAGAM programme.

#### *Press Scrutiny :*

Reference Section in the Headquarters supplies press cuttings to the Ministers, Chief Secretary and Secretaries and other departments in the Secretariat speeches for the use of Ministers and Secretaries and messages for them are also prepared by this Section.

**Inspection and Monitoring Unit :**

This unit makeses regular visit to field offices and examines the operational system for further improvement and removal of deficiencies in the administration.

**Tamil Arasu :**

This department has been publishing "Tamil Arasu" official organ of the State Government. The Tamil edition "Tamil arasu" is a fortnightly and the English is a monthly. About 44,000 copies in Tamil and 3,800 copies in English are printed. A special feature of the year under review is that a Pongal Special was published with illustrations in colour and 45,000 copies were printed and distributed. The publication unit in "Tamilarsu" office is producing folders, booklets and posters. They highlight the various Government schemes and achievements. Biographies of leaders like V.O.C., Kamaraj, Bharathi and Anna have been published in English and Tamil. The circulation system of the journal has been streamlined and efforts are being made constanly to increase the circulation of the journal.

Information and Public Relations Department continues to play its role as mass commu- nicator using all modern and trditional media to inform, educate and inspire the various segments of society and strengthen the democratic foundations of the country.

**TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION.**

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation was incorporated as fully Government owned private limited company on 12th April 1972 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 50 lakhs divided into 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. As on 31st March 1987, the issued and subscribed share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 35 lakhs divided into 35,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully subscribed for by the Government Tamil Nadu and their nominees.

**Objects :**

The main object of this Corporation is to give financial assistance for the construction of semi-permanent theatres, conversion of such theaters into permanent theaters and also for construction of new parmanent theaters, touring and open air cinemas and for purchase of equipments necessary for such theatres.

**Scheme of financial assistance:**

The financial assistance to the private individuals etc., for construction of semi-perma- nent theatres have been regulated by the rules and regulations framed and approved by the Board of Directors. The maximum loan amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is sanctioned per theatre. The loan amount is recoverable in 60 monthly instalments with interest at 17 per cent per annum.

**Financial resources:**

The financial resources of the Corporation consist of the paid up capital of Rs. 35 lakhs fully subscribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government long-term loan of Rs. 15 lakhs (Rs. 11.50.) lakhs have been repaid till 31st March 1987).

**Performance of the Corporation :**

The total loans sanctioned upto 31st March 1987 were 80 spread over to 17 districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 92.03 lakhs. As on date, 78 semi permanent theatres have commenced exhibition of films. The scheme attracted private investments of more than Rs. 2 crores in the construction of semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu and created employment potential for about 1,500 persons besides seasonal employment to many.

The Corporation which has been granting loans to private parties has also advanced a loan of Rs. 2.80 lakhs to the Yercaud Township to construct a semi-permanent theatre at Yercaud which was completed in all respects with additional funds provided by the Collec- tor of Salem and Chairman, Yercaud Township and started functioning from December 1984.

During the year 1986-87, the Corporation had not sanctioned any loans to the individuals for the construction of semi-permanent theatres since a policy decision in regard to the continuance of the above scheme has not been received from the Government and hence it had concentrated on collections and realisation of arrears from the defaulter loanees. Of the 80 loanees, 40 loanees 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 which 21 cases (including 3 fully settled cases) have been decreed in the favour of corporation and the rest are under various stages of trial.

During 1986-87, the Corporation has earned a nett profit of Rs. 0.27 lakhs. No dividend has been declared for want of sufficient profits.

### TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was set up in the year 1971 with the main objective of promoting Tourism in Tamil Nadu by building up of the Tourist Infrastructure on a commercially viable basis. At outset the Corporation started functioning by taking over Tourist Bungalows from the Government. The corporation initially concentrated on developing two main activities namely provision of accommodation facilities and operation of coach tours for the visting tourists. At present the Corporation concentrates more in providing accommodation and restaurant facilities in important tourist places.

The Corporation has gradually improved the status of its Hotel Tamil Nadu Group of hotels and presently it has five star hotels out of its 32 units which come under the following main categories :—

1. Star Hotels .. .. . Coimbatore (One Star) and Madurai-2 (Two stars)  
Madurai-1, Hogenakkal, Yercaud (One star).
2. Hotels .. .. . Ootacamund, Kodaikanal, Kanniyakumari, Rameswaram,  
Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Tiruchirappalli and  
Tiruchendur.
3. Hotels .. .. . Ranipet, Ulundurpet, Krishnagiri.
4. Boat Houses .. .. . Ootacamund, Yercaud, Anna Nagar (Madras)  
Pichavaram, Muttukadu, Kodaikanal and Cuddalore.
5. Youth Hotels .. .. . Hogenakkal, Mandapam, Rameswaram, Pichavaram,  
Kanniyakumari, Kodaikanal, Ootacamund, Mudumalai,  
Kothagiri, Elagiri and Yercaud.

The Corporation not content with the provision of good hotels for the Tourists also has launched many schemes by running Youth Hostels for the Youth and Budget Tourists in Ootacamund, Kanniyakumari, Rameswaram, Kodaikanal and other places. To provide way side amenities to the high way travellers, the Corporation has constructed Hotels at the major Highways in Tamil Nadu. We also have Boat Houses at Ootacamund, Yercaud, Pichavaram and Muttukadu. Wind surfing has also been introduced at Muttukadu and Cuddalore backwaters. An attractive tourism service offered by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited is the construction of Telescope Houses which offer the tourists a panoramic view of the distant landscape. Four Telescope Houses, two at Kodaikanal, one each at Yercaud and Ootacamund are functioning.

#### Transport :

The next major activity of the Corporation is in providing transport facilities to the tourists. The Corporation operates the following package tours :—

1. Madras City Sight Seeing Tour (Daily).
2. Kancheepuram—Thirukalukundram—Mamallapuram Tour (Daily).
3. Thirupathi Tour (Daily).
4. 7 - Day South India Tour.

5. 7-Day Tamil Nadu Tour
6. 7-Day Manthralayam—Goa Tour.
7. 5-Day Mookambika Tour
8. Arupada; Veedu Tour.
9. Week End Tour.
10. Temple Tour.
11. Mamallapuram Tour.
12. Sakthi Tour.
13. Muttukadu Tour.
14. Two days Thirupathi—Tirumala—Kalashtri Tour.

At present the Corporation has 26 coaches which includes one air-conditioned coach and three mini coaches. One coach is stationed at Ooty for local sight seeing tour and Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary. Two coaches are regularly used for Madurai-Madras and Madras -Madurai Point to Point service. The corporation procured 5 Datsun imported air-conditioned Cars and they are offered to Tourists. On hire basis, the corporation also started Tamil Tours and Travels Travel agency. To maintain the luxury coaches and cars, the Corporation has its own garage manned by technically qualified personnel.

#### *Trade Fair :*

The Corporation conducts All-India Tourist and Industrial Trade Fair every year at the Fair Lands, Madras from December to February which is witnessed by large number of tourists from all over India and from abroad who visit Tamil Nadu. The theme of conducting the Trade Fair is to highlight the tourism potential and industrial progress of Tamil Nadu and to emphasis the national integration in all respects. The Fair attracts lakhs of people where achievements of various States and latest developments in many fields are highlighted in one place 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, Boat Race, etc.

#### *Financial Figures :*

The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores with the paidup capital is Rs. 279.31 lakhs. The annual turnover for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 482.34 lakhs and it has earned a profit of Rs. 7.55 lakhs (approximately).

### TOURISM.

During the year 1986-87 under review developmental activities of Tourism have increased manifold. As a result of this, tourist arrivals both foreign and domestic have increased substantially. During the year 1986, India has reached the million mark in the foreign tourist arrival recording an increase of 29.1 per cent. During the period Tamil Nadu received 2,98,290 Foreign Tourists recording an increase of 21.8 per cent over the previous year. Domestic Tourist arrivals have also increased considerably.

The various activities undertaken by the department during the year 1986-87 are briefly indicated below :—

#### *Tourism as Industry :*

The Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders declaring tourism as an industry for the purpose of considering tourism Ventures eligible for concessions enjoyed by industry. A committee has also been constituted to examine and recommend for assistance in matters relating to Tourism Promotion Scheme. The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government in consultation with other concerned departments.

*Master Plan for Pichavaram :*

For integrated and phased development of Pichavaram a Master Plan has been prepared by this department. The estimated cost of this Master Plan is Rs. 32.00 Crores.

*Government of India Assistance :*

The Department of Tourism, Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 61.98 lakhs for the following schemes :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.
1. Construction of Forest Lodge at Mudumalai .. .. .	21.32
2. Construction of Yatrivas at Nagapattinam .. .. .	37.27
3. Providing tourist amenities at Boating Ghat at Hogenakkal ..	3.39
Total ..	61.98

It is hoped that the Government of India will continue to give more assistance in the subsequent years also.

*Tamil Nadu Tourism International Resorts Limited :*

The Beach Resort Complex in Mamallapuram has been converted into a joint venture with NRI participation with T.T.D.C. (a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking) and it is named as Tamil Nadu Tourism International Resorts Limited.

*District Excursion Centre :*

With a view to create Tourism consciousness among local people and to encourage travel among them it has been decided to develop District Excursion Centres at the rate of two centres for each district with the surplus funds available with the Transport Corporation of the area by providing basic amenities at these centres. Only in Tamil Nadu such a scheme is being implemented.

A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been allocated for the following 4 districts during the year 1936-37:—

1. Anna District—Thurmalaikeni—Rs. 2 lakhs.
2. Pasumponmuthuramalingam District—Piranmalai—Rs. 2 lakhs.
3. Madurai—Kumbakarai—Rs. 2 lakhs.
4. Dharmapuri—Thirthamalai—Rs. 2 lakhs.

During the year a sum of Rs. 17.02 lakhs has been sanctioned for the following schemes including District Excursion Centre,

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	RS. IN LAKHS.
1. Provision of drinking water and sanitary facilities at Rameswaram ..	3.00
2. Improvement of skating rink at Udthagamandalam. .. .. .	1.00
3. Improvement of amenities at Coaker's walk in Kodaikanal .. .. .	1.00
4. District Excursion Centres .. .. .	8.00
5. Publicity .. .. .	5.00
Total ..	18.00

The Jallikattu or Bull fight which is an important feature during Pongal Festival was conducted at Alanganallur near Madurai. Both foreign and domestic Tourists witness this rural sports. Summer festival was conducted at important hill stations viz., Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Elagiri, Kalrayan and Kolli Hills.

#### *Classification of Hotels :*

During the year under review the Tamil Nadu State Hotel Classification Committee has inspected 3 Hotels and recommended 2 Hotels for classification under One Star category.

#### *Water Sports :*

Water sports like boating, wind surfing, etc., are being developed in Tamil Nadu. Boating facilities are now offered in the lakes at Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Pulicat and Elagiri and also in the Back waters of Muttukkadu, Pichavaram and Cuddalore. Additional boats and wind surfers have been made available during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs at Muthukkadu.

### TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has its modest beginning by taking over the five Tourist Bungalows which were run by the Government. Because of the inexpensive accommodation provided and the moderate tariff of coach tours, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has earned popularity not only at domestic but also at the international level.

Today it has 17 Hotels; 3 Motels and 11 Youth Hostels established in various tourists centres in the State, with a total strength of 1,600 beds. The accommodation facilities offered by TTDC are much sought after by the tourists including youth tourists.

TTDC runs boat Houses at Udhagamandalam, Yercaud, Muttukkadu, Elagiri, Cuddalore, Kodaikanal, Pichavaram and Anna Nagar at Madras.

#### *Tours :*

The transport division at TTDC was started in the year 1976 with two luxury coaches. It has expanded its fleet strength to 24 luxury coaches ; and 5 Datsun air-conditioned imported cars.

The coach tours offered by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation are very popular among both domestic and foreign tourists. The following coach tours are offered for the benefit of tourists :—

1. Madras City Daily Sight Seeing Tour.
2. Kancheepuram—Thirukazhukundram, Mamallapuram daily Tour.
3. 7-day Tamil Nadu Tour.
4. 7-day South India Tour.
5. Week End Tour.
6. Arupadai Veedu Tour.
7. Thirupathi Daily tour.
8. Sakthi Tour.
9. Moogambiagai Tour.
10. Mantralayam—Goa Tour.

The Corporation has selling agents at Malaysia and Singapore for the benefit of the tourists.

*All India Tourist and Industrial Fair :*

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation conducts the Annual All India Tourism and Industrial Fair since 1974 coinciding with the Pongal Festival the Peak tourist season. The Fair is now held for more than 100 days in the Fairlands near War Memorial on the Island grounds, Madras. The participants include State Government Departments, State Government Undertakings, other State Governments and Private Sector units.

Some of the highlights of the Fair are Children's Paradise, Horticultural shows, Food, Fair, Dog show, Book Fair and cultural events of other States. Regular cultural programmes like drama, dance, folk dances, etc., are arranged and feature films screened.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has organised the 14th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair from December, 1986 to April, 1987, under the Agencies of the Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu.

This department conducts Summer Festival at Udhagamandalam, Yercaud and Kodaikanal, Pongal Tourist Festival at Madurai, Chidambaram, Mamallapuram and Kanniyakumari, Veerapandiya Kattabomman Vizha at Panchalankurichi Saral Vizha at Courtallam, Adiperukku Festival at Mettur Dam, Chitra Pournami at V.O.C. District, Autumn Festival at Udhagamandalam, World Tourism Day at Tourist Centres and Chitra Vizha at Poompuhar.)



**CHAPTER XIX.**  
**INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**  
**INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE.**

*Introduction :*

Banks are playing an increasing role in economic development of the country. Various schemes for economic development involve tie-up of bank credit with governmental expenditure. For effective co-ordination between Government and Banks the Department of Institutional Finance was created in the Secretariat in July, 1983. The department monitors the preparation and implementation of long term and annual credit plan for each district. The department also plays a catalytic role in mobilisation of bank loans for assisting the weaker sections of society.

*Bank Branch expansion :*

For proper implementation of development schemes involving banks, it is necessary that there is an even spread of banking facilities all over the State. The department studies the need to open branches in unbanked areas and takes steps through the Reserve Bank and Commercial Banks to open new bank branches. In this State, people are having a bank branch for every 12,300 of population which complies favourably with the current national average of about 15,500 persons per bank office. In 1983, there were 3,386 commercial bank branches in the State. The number increased to 3,916 by December 1986. In addition there are 473 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. This Government have identified 486 centres in 251 deficit blocks. As on 31st March 1988, Reserve Bank of India has given licence to 251 centres and in about 71 centres banks (including RRB's) have since opened its bank branches in various districts.

*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 areas particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Rural Banks combine the best features of co-operative credit institutional 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 district of Ramanthapuram, Kamarajar, Pasumpon-muthuramalingam and Tirunelveli. There are 150 branches of this bank in these districts.

Recently, Adhiyaman Grama Bank, the second Regional Rural Bank in the State, has been established in Dharmapuri. The Vallalar Gramiya Bank sponsored by the Indian Bank in South Arcot District had been inaugurated in December 1986.

*Deposits and Advance :*

As at the end of December 1986, the total deposits of commercial banks stood at Rs. 6249 crores and the total advances at Rs. 5,606.69 crores. Compared to December 1985 level the deposits and advances have been increased by about 15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. The credit deposit ratio being 89.7 as on December 1986 which is well above the national average of 64 per cent.

*Advances to priority sector :*

By the end of December 1986, the outstanding under priority sector advances of commercial banks in the State amounted to Rs. 2549.70 crores as against Rs. 2064.40 crores in December 1985 showing a rise of Rs. 485.30 crores or (23.5 per cent). Of this, direct advances to agriculture amounted to Rs. 1019.90 crores. Advances to weaker sections stood at about Rs. 657.75 crores. The advances outstanding under differential rate of interest scheme at the end of December 1986 were about Rs. 56.88 crores covering over 4.2 lakhs beneficiaries.

*Norms set by Reserve Bank of India.*

The Reserve Bank of India had set certain norms to all commercial banks to ensure that adequate credit is made available to the priority sectors and weaker sections. The norms have been exceeded in the State as follows :—

	<i>Norms.</i>	<i>Actual in December 1986.</i>
Percentage of advances to priority sectors as compared to total advances.	40	45.6
Percentage of direct advances to agricultural as compared to total advances.	15	18.19
Percentage of advances to weaker sections as compared to total advances.	10	11.7
Percentage of advances under DIR Scheme, to total advances of previous year.	1	1.2

*Lead Bank Scheme.*

For co-ordination of bank-credit available in each district, the Lead Bank Scheme was introduced in 1978. In this State, the Indian Overseas Bank, the State Bank of India and the Indian Bank and the Canara Bank are the lead banks in the district assigned to them. The Indian Overseas Bank is also the Convener of the State Level Bankers Committee.

*District Credit Plans and Annual Action Plans.*

The schemes of preparing District Credit Plans reflecting the programmes of all the commercial and co-operative banks in each district for development activities has been in operation since 1978. The schemes extends to all districts except Madras district whose area is metropolitan in character. 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 performances of the Banks under the Annual Action Plan has been quite impressive and outlays have been increasing as follows :—

<i>Sectors.</i>		<i>Annual Action Plan outlay.</i>		
		1984.	1985.	1986.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN CRORES).		
Agriculture	.. .. .	401	484	611
Industries	.. .. .	93	150	188
Services	.. .. .	72	116	165
	Total ..	566	750	964

The targets for 1986 has been exceeded and Rs. 1,144 crores were actually provided to the priority sector during 1986.

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 officers implementing programmes involving bank-credit. The Collector is assisted in this work by the Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency and the Lead Bank Managers of the district. The Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency has also been designated as the Project Officer for Institutional Finance. The progress of the Annual Action Plan in different districts of the State is reviewed by the State Level Co-ordination Committee presided over by the Chief Secretary. For closer monitoring of the flow of credit to different sectors of development, four Standing Committees have been set up to deal separately with agriculture, activities allied to agriculture, industry and service Sectors. The Department of Institutional Finance closely monitors the implementation of the Credit Plans and Annual Action Plans.

### *Loans for weaker sections of society.*

Banks have been charged with the task of assisting weaker sections of society by extending credit to them on soft terms.

The norm laid down by the Reserve Bank is that atleast 10 percent of the total credit should be for the weaker section of society. Another norm is that atleast 1 percent of the total credit should be extended under the differential interest rate schemes to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other weaker sections. In order that the credit thus set apart reaches the right persons it is necessary that the needy persons are identified and assisted to obtain loans from banks. This is a major function of the Institutional Finance Department which is discharged through the Collectors. In mofussal districts, the Collector is assisted by the Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency, who is also the Project Officer for Institutional Finance.

In Madras District the Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector who is appointed as the Personal Assistant (Institutional Finance) to the Collector. The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, the Slum Clearance Board and the Director of Social Welfare are also identifying eligible beneficiaries. The work in the city, which has a large number of Bank Branches catering to a large population, is co-ordinated through a City Bankers' Committee set up by the Government with the Collector as chairman. This Committee attends to the work through 20 sub-committees each of which deals with one firka of the City-district and has about 25 bank branches.

The Institutional Finance Department has been helping the weaker sections of society in getting bank loans to enable them to come up in life through suitable economic activities. Under this programme, targets have been fixed for each district with reference to its population and banking infrastructure. The district Collector are identifying deserving persons and arranging for loans to them through commercial banks. The programmes includes loans carrying subsidy under various Government Programme like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Massive Scheme for the Educated Unemployed youth and programme of Corporation dealing with Social Welfare, Adi-Dravidar Welfare, Backward Classes Welfare, etc., In addition, loans are also extended to persons outside the area of operation of the above schemes under the banks, programme of extending soft loans to weaker sections of society.

In 1983-84 and 1984-85 the department implemented a number of crash programme to extend loans. For 1984-85, a target of 6 lakh persons was set. This was exceeded and over 8 lakhs persons were assisted. For 1985-85 a target of 8.67 lakhs persons has been set. The target for the year has been exceeded by assisting over 9.35 lakhs persons with loans exceeding Rs. 294 crores.

### *Evaluation of lending to weaker sections.*

It is necessary to evaluate the working of the loan programmes at the field level to check if the beneficiaries are deriving benefit as intended and also to rear bottlenecks in the flow of credit. The Department of Institutional Finance continuously evaluated the programme. The Deputy Secretaries and one Joint Secretary to Government in the department are entrusted with the task of evaluation. Each Deputy Secretary has been assigned certain districts as his area of operation. The Deputy Secretaries tour the districts, meet persons who have received loans, study their progress, identify difficulties, if any, at the field level and take steps to clear them.

### *Exhibition and publicity.*

The programme of assistance to the weaker sections is intended for a very large target group. In order to explain the facilities available in the banks and educate the weaker sections about the procedure for availing in the banks and educate the weaker sections about the procedure for availing bank assistance this department participates in exhibitions conducted by Government in Madras and in district centres. The department has also organised one day camp in each block to explain the rules governing various schemes for credit assistance. Newspapers, video and radio media are also used to convey information about various schemes and create a proper climate for recovery.

### *Conclusion.*

Bank credit has become a very important input for development of agriculture, allied activities, Small industries and Services Sectors. It has also become the major instrument for assisting the weaker sections of society. The department of Institutional Finance is striving to secure full co-ordination between the departments of Government and the financial institutions in the task of development of the priority sectors and assistance to weaker section of society.

**CHAPTER XX**  
**LABOUR DEPARTMENT,**  
**LABOUR WELFARE.**

*Industrial relations Legislations.*

*Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.*

During the period under report (i. e. from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987), 1875 Industrial Disputes were settled by the Conciliation officers of the Labour Department under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

*Adjudication :*

1,126 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

During the period under report 1,043 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

The conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also investigated 8,218 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages bonus, reimbursement of discharged/dismissed workers etc., by informal discussion and these figures include cases in which the conciliation officers submitted failure reports.

*Strike and Lockouts :*

There were 256 work stoppages involving 1,87,732 workers which had resulted in a loss of 36,65,789 mandays. 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 4,348 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1986. 515 Trade Unions were registered during the period. 1 Trade Union was dissolved and the registration of 423 Trade Unions were cancelled. The conciliation orders in respect of 11 Trade Unions were revoked during the period. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 4,450.

*Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act., 1947 :*

During the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 standing orders for 193 industrial establishments were certified.

*Establishment Legislations.*

*Factories Act :*

The number of establishments covered by the Factories Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :—

<i>Number of Establishments.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
(1)	(2)
13,583	18,12,000

A sum of Rs. 1,09,93,445 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

*Prosecutions :*

5,710 prosecutions were launched during the year and 5,111 cases were ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 6,23,672 was realised as fine.

**Plantation Labour Act, 1951 :**

The number of Plantations covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :—

<i>Number of plantations.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
(1)	(2)
529	84,999

**Prosecutions.**

90 prosecutions were launched during the year and 150 cases out of 219 cases (which includes previous pending) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 27,615 was realised as fine.

**Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 :**

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :—

<i>Number of Establish- ment covered by the Act.</i>	<i>With Employees.</i>	<i>Without employees.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments with employee.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2,71,590	64,781	2,06,809	2,66,026

**Prosecutions :**

29,345 prosecutions were launched during the year and 28,408 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 12,38,224 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 236 Beedi and Cigar Trade Mark Owners having 1,350 industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 9,474 employees were employed in the industrial premises during the period under report. About 2 lakhs of home workers were employed in the Beedi Industry.

Out of 1,350 Industrial premises, 809 Industrial premises applied and renewed licence for the year under report and 541 Industrial premises are yet to apply for licences (as on 31st March 1987). Penal action has been taken against the defaulters.

A sum of Rs. 60,160 was collected towards licence fees during the year.

**Prosecutions :**

245 prosecutions were launched during the year and 247 cases (which include the case pending from previous year) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 45,535 was realised as fine.

**Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 :**

The number of Motor Transport Undertakings covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :—

<i>Number of Motor Transport undertaking covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed there in.</i>
(1)	(2)
1,588	74,038

**Prosecutions :**

254 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 269 cases ended in conviction which includes previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 68,540 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 herein are given below :

<i>Number of Establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>With employees.</i>	<i>Without employees.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the Establishments with employee.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
25,229	11,582	13,647	76,658

**Prosecutions :**

4,937 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 3,517 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 1,58,110 was realised as fine.

**Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.**

There were 81,263 establishments covered by the Act during the year under review employing 21,97,410 employees.

**Prosecutions :**

6,504 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 6,966 cases ended in conviction which includes the previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 2,06,035 was realised as fine.

**Wages Legislations :****Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :**

26,967 Establishments were covered by the Act employing 20,67,570 employees.

**Constitutions of committee :**

During the year 1986-87 Government have constituted Minimum Wages Advisory Committee for the following employments :—

- (1) Employment in Waste Cotton Mills;
- (2) Employment in Synthetic Gem Cutting;
- (3) Employment in Tin Container Manufactory.

The following Employment were newly included in the schedule :—

- (1) Employment in Aerated water manufactory and Breveries manufactory.
- (2) Employment in sea Food Industries.
- (3) Employment in Foot Wear Industry.
- (4) Employment in Polythene Processing foam items and Plastic Manufactory.
- (5) Employment on Leather Goods.
- (6) Employment in Radio including Assembling Products.
- (7) Employment in Bakery and Biscuit Manufactory.
- (8) Employment in Chemical and Distillary.
- (9) Employment in Gunny Industry.

*Prosecutions :*

4,305 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 3,025 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 2,47,495 realised as fine.

*Payment of Wages Act, 1936 :*

The number of establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :—

<i>Number of Establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments.</i>
(1)	(2)
26,967	20,67,570

*Prosecutions :*

1,550 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 1,553 cases ended in conviction which includes last year pendency. A sum of Rs. 85,654 realised as fine.

*Social Security Legislations :**Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923:*

There were 475 cases pending as on 31st March 1986. 1,114 cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1,589 cases, 1,191 cases were disposed of during the period and 398 cases were pending at the end of the period (i.e. 31st March 1987).

*Weights and Measures Act, 1958 :*

The Weights and Measures Wing of the Department earned a total revenue of Rs. 77,04,399.80 by way of verification fees, Licence fees etc.

*Prosecutions :*

19,151 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 17,731 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 15,66,615 was realised as fine.

**PRICE STATISTICS.***Index numbers of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu :*

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu are compiled on weekly basis with 1970-71 as base year. The index basket covers 177 commodities comprising of 510 quotations, classified under the following three major groups :—

- (1) Primary Articles
- (2) Fuel, Power and Light
- and
- (3) Manufactured Products.

Monthly indices of wholesale prices are compiled on the basis of the weekly indices.

Index Number of wholesale prices increased steadily during the year 1986-87 except for a minor set back observed in December 1986 and March 1987. From 367.60 in April 1986, the index moved to 399.18 in March 1987 recording a rise of 8.59 per cent.

The group index for "Primary Articles" also maintained almost a similar trend and moved to 408.54 in March 1987 from 372.51, registering a rise of 9.67 percent. Under this group, the three sub-group indices for 'food articles', non-food articles, and 'minerals' also recorded a rise of 6.67 per cent, 15.59 per cent and 4.58 per cent respectively.

An item-wise analysis of the series, showed that the prices of rice, toordhall, horsegram, banana fruit, cashewnuts, milk, ghee, butter, egg, fish, meat, tamarind, pepper, garlic, coriander, cummin seeds, tea, coffee, raw cotton, groundnut, gingelly seed, castor seed, mustard seed, coconut, cotton seed, sugarcane, rubber, firewood and magnesites increased during the year under study.

The group index for 'Fuel, power and light' recorded a small rise of 0.86 per cent and moved to 476.87 in March 1987 from 472.82 in April 1986. The prices of coal and coke increased during the year.

From 353.93 in April 1986, the group index for 'Manufactured Products' rose by 8.00 per cent to 382.23 in March 1987. Under this head, the prices of maida, suji, biscuits, confectionery, gur, vanaspathi, groundnut oil, gingelly oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil cake, gingelly oil cake, soft drinks, cigarettes, cotton textiles, art silk and synthetic fabrics, coir yarn and coir products, leather and leather products, rubber and rubber products, chemical and chemical products, clay products, earthenware and certain non-metallic products, basic metals, machinery and transport equipment went up during the year.

## 2. Consumer Price Index Numbers :

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees working in employments coming under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, are being compiled and declared by the Commissioner of Statistics under section 2(d) of the Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil centres with 1960 as 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, Simla.

The trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers in different centres of Tamil Nadu during 1986-87 is reviewed below:—

*Madras City.*—The Consumer Price Index Number for Madras City advanced from 644 points in April 1986 to 706 points in January 1987. After a set back to 704 points in February 1987, it again advanced and stood at 706 points in March 1987.

*Cuddalore.*—The Consumer Price Index Number for Cuddalore advanced from 634 points in April 1986 to 714 points in August 1986. After a decline to 710 points in October 1986, it once again moved up to 749 points in December 1986. Thereafter it declined and stood at 709 points in March 1987.

*Tiruchirappalli.*—The Consumer Price Index Number for Tiruchirappalli steadily advanced from 669 points in April 1986 to 789 points in December 1986. Thereafter it declined and stood at 718 points in March 1987.

*Madurai.*—The Consumer Price Index Number for Madurai advanced from 660 points in April 1986 to 724 points in December 1986. Thereafter it declined to 708 points in February 1987. It, however, advanced again and stood at 715 points in March 1987.

*Coimbatore.*—The Consumer Price Index Number for Nagercoil advanced generally from 691 points in April 1986 to 732 points in November 1986. After a decline to 729 points during December 1986 and January 1987 it again advanced and stood at 735 points in March 1987.

*Nagercoil.*—The Consumer Price Index Number for Nagercoil advanced generally from 776 points in April 1986 to 852 points in January 1987. Thereafter it declined and stood at 836 points in March 1987.

*Coonoor.*—The Consumer Price Index Number for Coonoor advanced from 686 points in April 1986 to 712 points in November 1986. After a decline to 704 points in January 1987, it advanced again and stood at 708 points in March 1987.

## 3. Rainfall :

During the year 1986-87, the State had deficient rainfall, i.e., 23.8 per cent less than the normal rainfall. The rainfall was normal in Salem, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur, Anna, Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam districts. The rest of the districts had deficient rainfall.



*Condition of Crops and Agricultural Production :*

On account of delayed monsoon and deficit rainfall there has been a fall in the area brought under cultivation during 1986-87. The area under paddy has been estimated at 18.9 lakhs hectares which was less by 13.3 per cent when compared to the previous year. Regarding other crops, the area under Chulam declined by 2.2 per cent, Cumbu by 4.4 per cent, ragi by 7.5 per cent, bengalgram by 17.5 per cent and horsegram by 13.8 per cent.

However, the condition of the crops was satisfactory and the total production of chulam, ragi, redgram and other pulses have improved considerably during the current fasli 1396.

*Foreign Trade.—*

As in the past, foreign trade statistics were collected from the daily lists of imports and exports published by the Customs Authority, Madras Sea Port and Madras (St. Thomas Mount) Airport, during the year. Data relating to commodities imported and exported through Cuddalore Nagapattinam, Tuticorin Sea Ports and Tiruchirappalli Airport were also collected from the respective Port Authorities.

A statement showing the quantum of foreign trade through the ports of Tamil Nadu in terms of value for 1985-86 is given below :—

Serial number.	Name of the Ports.	Value.	
		Imports.	Exports.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(Rupees in lakhs.)	
1	Madras . . . . .	1,773,74	643,31
2	Cuddalore . . . . .	66,70	92
3	Nagapattinam . . . . .	28,48	774
4	Tuticorin . . . . .	319,85	103,17
5	St. Thomas Mount (Airport) . . . . .	491,98	387,71
6	Tiruchirappalli (Airport) . . . . .	..	11
	Total .. ..	2,680,74	1,142,96

*State Income (Net State Domestic Product):*

At current prices, the total Net State Domestic Product at factor cost for 1985-86 rose to Rs. 12,290.30 crores from Rs. 10,931.60 crores in 1984-85 reflecting a growth of 12.43 per cent as against an increase of 16.43 per cent in 1984-85.

At constant prices, i.e., at 1970-71 prices, the total Net State Domestic Product in 1985-86 is estimated at Rs. 4,069.96 crores as against Rs. 3,827.94 crores in the previous year. Thus, the State Income in real terms indicated a growth of 6.32 per cent as against 13.00 per cent in 1984-85.

*Per Capita Income :—*

The Per Capita Income at current prices increased from Rs. 2,128 in 1984-85 to Rs. 2,353 in 1985-86. The Per Capita Income at constant (1970-71) prices went up from Rs. 745 in 1984-85 to Rs. 779 in 1985-86.

## TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES.

1. *More number of courses :*

The number of training programmes organised by Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, during the year was an all time high. There were 66 programmes in 1986-87. Training programmes are being organised not only for workmen, but also for managerial personnel and officers from Labour Department and employing departments.

2. *Seminar on Labour Laws :*

Seminars were conducted on "Industrial Disputes Amendment Act" in Madras, Veilore, Madurai and Coimbatore during the year. They were attended to by both managemnts and unions. The implications of the recent amendments and the probable impact on Industrial Relations were highlighted.

3. *Refresher course for Assistant Inspectors of Labour and Superintendents :*

For the benefit of the Assistant Inspectors of Labour and Superintendents in the Labour Department, a Refersher Course was conducted. The main objective is to make the Assistant Inspectors of Labour to have proper implementation of Labour Laws, mainataining good liasion with Labour and Employers.

4. *Orientation course for Under Secretaries to Government and Section Officers of the Secretariat :*

A two weeks training programme was conducted for the benefit of the Under Secretaries to Government and Section Officers of the Scretariat. It was to orient them with Labour Laws and Industrial Relations practice.

5. *Programme on m.int.nance of Registers and Forms under Labour Laws :*

Various registers and notices are prescribed under different Labour Laws. When an employer ignores them, it becomes difficult for the inspectorate to watch the implementation of Labour Laws. Small employers are not conversent with the maintenance of various registers. The programme aims at enlightening them in that respect.

The Institute has so far conducted 78 courses and trained 4704 persons.

6. *Combined Programmes :*

Training Programmes were organised for representatives and managerial persons, on topics mentioned hereunder. Such combined programmes help the participant have frank and free expressions on the merit of issues in industrial problems and at the same time understand the larger interest of labour and industry.

- (1) Problems in Industrial Relations.
- (2) Industrial Relations in Small-Scale Industries.
- (3) Industrial Disputes Amendment Act.
- (4) Amendments to E. S. I. Act, Payment of Bonus Act and Payment of Graduity Act.
- (5) Collective Bargaining Vistas.
- (6) Domestic Enquiry.
- (7) Conflict Resolution.
- (8) Participative Management.

### 7. Inhouse Training Programmes :

On the request of some Public Sector Undertakings, training programmes were organised exclusively for the personnel in their premises as mentioned below:—

(i) *Tamil Nadu Electricity Board :*

Training programmes on "Industrial Relations" for union Office bearers and managerial persons were conducted. During the year 3 such courses were conducted.

(ii) *Salem Steel Plant :*

3 Training programmes on "Conflict Resolution" and one programme on "Participative Management" were conducted. The beneficiaries are workers and executives.

(iii) *Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited :*

Programme on "Participative Management" was conducted for the shop council members consisting of workmen and executives.

(iv) *Kattabomman Transport Corporation :*

Training programmes on "Domestic Enquiry" and "Labour Laws" were conducted for the Branch Managers during 1987.

(v) *Bharath Heavy Electricals (MHD) :*

A training programme on "Industrial Relations" was organised for the executives.

(vi) *Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd.*

A programme on "Personnel Management" was conducted for the executives during the year.

(vii) *Southern Metro Chemical Industries Corporation Ltd.*

A programme on "Conflict Resolution" was conducted for the executives.

(viii) *Directorate of Sugar.*

For the executives in Sugar mills under the Director of Sugar, a course on "Conflict Resolution" was conducted.

### *Labour Laws and Industrial Relations :*

This programme was conducted at the of the Government Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Justice Bhaskaran and other leading personalities took part in it. The participants are workmen's representatives, managerial persons and officers from Labour Department.

### *Research Cell:*

A Brochure on "Labour Statistics 1986 Tamil Nadu at a Glance" has been compiled and sent to Government for sanction for publication. Order for printing this Brochure were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 755, Labour, dated 6th April 1987.

## TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board has been constituted as a Statutory Body with effect from 1st April 1975 with the Hon'ble Minister for Labour as its Chairman and the following persons as its members:—

- (1) Five representatives of Employees.
- (2) Five representatives of Employers.
- (3) Three members from the State Legislature.
- (4) Four Government Officials and
- (5) Two non-official members.

Each employee covered under the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act is contributing to this fund at the rate of Rs. 2 and the employer contributes Rs. 4 per head of 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.

The activities of the Board are summarised hereunder;—

1. *Welfare Centres.*—Now there are 43 Labour Welfare Centres throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. Tailoring class for women dependants of workers and a Child Care Centre. Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m., and a maximum of 50 trainees are admitted in the Tailoring Class. They are sent to Government Technical Examination and the trainee who score highest mark among them in each centre is awarded a prize of a sewing machine in respect of Lower and Higher Grades respectively. In another Section, Pre-School is conducted for the children of workers in the age group of 2½ years to 5 years. Nutritious midday meals, milk and fruits are supplied to the children. Children are provided with medicines also after checkup by a qualified doctor every month. In addition they are supplied with two sets of uniforms per year. The places of the Labour Welfare Centres functioning are furnished below:—

Seambium, Guindy (Madras City).

Ambattur, Tiruvottiyur, Kancheepuram (Chengalpattu District).

Villupuram, Kallakurichy (South Arcot District).

Thanjavur, Kumbakonam (Thanjavur District).

Manapparai, Tiruchy, Dalmiapuram, Karur, Ariyamangalam (Tiruchy District).

Madurai, Pasumalai (Madurai District).

Dindigul, Palani (Anna District).

Sivakasi, Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar, Aruppukkottai (Kamarajar District).

Kovilpatti, Vickramasingapuram, Tirunelveli, Thatchanallur, (Tirunelveli Kattabomman District).

Tuticorin (V.O.C. Chidambaranar District).

Nagercoil (Kanniyakumari District).

Uppilpalayam, Ondiputhur, Peelamedu, Ganapathy, Periyayakkanpalayam, Palladam, Udumalaipettai (Coimbatore District).

Dharapuram (Periyar District).

Mettur Dam, Salem (Salem District).

Gudiyatham, Vaniyambadi, Ranipettai, Vellore (North Arcot District).

2. *Child Care Centres.*—One Child Care Centre at Rajapalayam is run by a Mahalir Mandram. This Centre is given Rs. 12,000 per year as grant. There are two Child Care Centres run by this Board at Alankulam and Sathur. Out of these centres, the Child Care Centre at Alankulam has to be converted to Labour Welfare Centre. The children in these centres are also getting the same benefits which are available to the children attached to the Labour Welfare Centres.

3. *Tailoring Centre.*—There are 8 Tailoring Centres run by the Board in addition to the Labour Welfare Centres.

4. *Reading Rooms.*—There are 13 reading rooms in this State run by the Board. Tamil and English Newspapers and magazines are made available in the reading rooms to inculcate the habit of reading among workers and their dependants.

5. *Reimbursement of Tuition fees and Examination fees to workers, children for learning Typewriting and Shorthand.*—The Board is reimbursing the tuition fees and examination fees paid to the approved institutions by the workers and their dependants for learning Typewriting and Shorthand.

6. *Scholarship to the workers, children in the Higher Secondary Course.*—The Board grants annual scholarship of Rs. 500 for 2 years to 3 children in each district in the Higher Secondary Course.

The Board grants scholarship to 75 students studying I.T.I. course at Rs. 300 per year.

7. *The Board grants scholarship to 25 students studying in each of the following courses.*—Engineering, Medical and Law Courses. The rate of scholarship is fixed at Rs. 1,000 per year per student.

In addition the Board grants scholarship to 150 students studying in Engineering Diploma and 25 students studying in Medical Diploma Courses. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 600 per student per annum.

8. *Book Allowance.*—The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board grants Book Allowance to the children of the workers studying from IX Std. onwards upto Higher Studies.

9. *Supply of Spectacles free of cost to the workers who suffer from poor eye sight.*—The Board is reimbursing the cost of spectacles not exceeding Rs. 60 per head to the workers above the age of 40.

10. *Funeral expenses.*—The Board is granting Funeral Expenses at the rate of Rs. 200 to the legal heirs of the workers dies in service.

11. *Sports.*—In order to encourage men and women and their family members in the field of sports and games, the Board conducts Sports at District level, zonal level and State level every year at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The Seventh Annual Sports for 1986 at State level was held at Madurai on 1st May 1986 and the State level meet for 1987 was held in May 1987 in Salem.

12. *Progressive Statement of activities showing the number of persons benefitted under each scheme from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.*—

	1986
<b>I. Total number of Labour Welfare Centres (with Tailoring Centres)—</b>	
(a) Total number of Centres .. .. .	51
(b) Total number of trainees .. .. .	[2,247
(c) <i>Kindergarden Schools</i> —	
(i) Total number of Centres .. .. .	45
(ii) Total number of children benefitted .. .. .	1,432
<b>II. Child Care Centres.—</b>	
(a) Total number of Child Care Centres .. .. .	3 (one is run through
(b) Total number of Children benefitted .. .. .	103 Mahalir Mandrams
<b>III. Reading Rooms —</b>	
(a) Total number of Reading Rooms .. .. .	13
(b) Total number of persons benefitted .. .. .	89,567
<b>IV. Other Schemes—</b>	
(a) <i>Reimbursement of cost of spectacles to the workers—</i>	
(i) Number of persons benefited .. .. .	2,232
(ii) Amount Sanctioned .. .. .	1,28,257

(b) *Reimbursement of tuition fees and Examination fees for learning typewriting and shorthand—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted .. .. .	964
(ii) Amount sanctioned .. .. .	1,07,568

(c) *Book Allowance Scheme—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted .. .. .	16,125
(ii) Amount sanctioned .. .. .	6,10,549

(d) *Funeral Expenses—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted .. .. .	751
(ii) Amount sanctioned .. .. .	1,50,200

(e) *Expenditure incurred towards artificial limbs to the disabled workers (including three wheelers)—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted .. .. .	9
(ii) Amount sanctioned .. .. .	8,799

(f) *Supply of Hearing-aid—*

(i) Number of persons benefitted .. .. .	7
(ii) Amount sanctioned .. .. .	4,265

## CHAPTER XXL

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

## COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

During the period from the 1st April 1986 to the 31st March 1987, 65 Acts were published of which 12 Acts are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. 7 Ordinances were also promulgated during that period.

1. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to amend 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) to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for scheduled Co-operative Societies for a further period of one year beyond the 9th day of April 1986 as it would take some more time to make rules thereunder and to conduct elections to the scheduled co-operative societies.

2. *The Madras Race Club (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1986).*

In view of the fact that irregularities and malpractices in the conduct of races and in the conduct of the affairs of the Race Club had resulted in the concentration of wealth and means of production in a few hands to the common detriment, the Government have satisfied that the Madras Race Club was being mismanaged. The Government had therefore, taken a policy decision to acquire, for a public purpose, the undertaking of the Madras Race Club so as to enable the State Government or a Corporation or a Company wholly owned by the State, to properly conduct the horse races and to carryout the other objects of the Club, so as to sub-serve the interests of the general public and, in particular, the interests of the race going public.

This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

3. *The Payment of wages (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1986) :*

In the first meeting of the Labour Commissioners of the Southern Region held on the 21st September 1981, it has been recommended that the payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936) should be suitably amended to provide an alternative mode of recovery under the Revenue Recovery Act, on the lines of section 8 of the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (Central Act XXXIX of 1972). In pursuance to this recommendation this Act has been enacted so as to provide that the authorities under the said Act should be vested with the powers that the authorities under the said Act should be vested with the powers of issuing a certificate for the amount directed to be paid by them but not paid by any employer to the Collector concerned who should recover the same as arrears of land revenue.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1986) :*

This Act has been enacted so as to provide that all the Health Assistants, Auxiliary Nurse, Mid-wives and Maternity Assistants in the Public Health Establishments of Panchayat Union Councils to become as Government Servants on and from the 1st October 1982.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Building and Construction Workers (Conditions of Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1986) :*

This Act has been enacted to regulate the working conditions of the workmen engaged in building and construction works in this State so as to safeguard the interests of the workers engaged in building and construction works in regard to their wages, health, safety, etc.

6. *The Tamil Nadu (Appropriation No. 4) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1986).*

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 1986-87 ; and (b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that financial year.

**7. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1986) :**

This Act has been enacted to authorise the divisional development officer to convene and preside over the meetings held for the purpose of co-option of members or for election of vice-chairman and to empower the Collectors to nominate women and members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, if the panchayat union council does not co-opt women and members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

**8. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1986) :**

This Act has been enacted so as to provide for the appointment of an advisory board in relation to the City of Madras for advising the Special Officer and to enable the Members of the State Legislative Assembly representing the constituencies comprised in the municipal area and the Members of the State Legislative Council who are ordinarily residing in the municipal area to take part in the proceedings of the municipal councils as is the case with the panchayat union councils.

**9. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1986) :**

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) suitably for the purpose of introducing prohibition in respect of arrack and toddy throughout the State with effect from the 1st January 1987.

**10. The Tamil Nadu Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1986):**

This Act has been enacted to amend the Scheduled to the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1967 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1967) so as to include certain offices in the State Organising Committee for Nehru Yuvak Kendras and the office of the Director of Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation (Private) Limited.

**11. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1986) :**

This Act has been enacted so as to raise the exemption limit on the levy of additional sales tax from three lakhs of rupees to ten lakhs of rupees and to levy additional sales tax at the rate of 1.25 per cent on the taxable turnover exceeding ten lakhs of rupees and upto forty lakhs of rupees and at the rate of 1.5 per cent on the taxable turnover exceeding forty lakhs of rupees.

**12. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1986) :**

This Act has been enacted to replace the notifications issued by the Government under subsection (1) of section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), amending items 10-A, 88, 106, 177 and 162 of the First Schedule to the said Act, with effect from 1st October 1985 so as (1) to remove the ambiguity in the classification of video cassette players and recorders, video cassette tapes and video computers and parts and accessories thereof and to tax them at 15 per cent ;

(2) to levy tax on the first sales of cashewnut kernels including processed kernels, and to continue the levy of purchase tax only on cashewnut with shell ;

(3) to substitute the figure '67' occurring in item 106, by the figure '159' with effect from 3rd March 1981 ;

(4) to levy tax, on processed papers and boards, viz., coated/laminated papers/boards and boards/papers interlines with other materials, under a separate sub-item ;

(5) to include in item 162, measuring instruments and measures like dipping measures metric pouring measures, conical measures, cylindrical measures, metre-scales, measuring tapes, steel yards and survey chains, along with weighing instruments and weights, to have uniformity in taxation both on weights and measures.

**13. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1986) :**

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1981) so as to (1) define certain terms used in the Act and clarify the expression 'luxury provided in a hotel' so as to bring it within the fold of taxation where the rate of charges is rupees fifty or more per room per day ;

(2) to revise the rates of luxury tax, to effect changes in regard to crediting the tax amount into Government account, submission of returns, assessment and collection of tax and penalty and



(3) to insert new section 4-A prescribing the procedure for giving effect to changes in rates of charges by hotels, sections 7-A and 7-B making the firms, partitioned Hindu family and dissolved firm, etc., liable to tax section 9-A providing for registration of a hotel when the rate of charges exceed specified limit and section 19-A providing for restriction on disclosure of particulars produced before authorities.

14. *The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1986):*

This Act has been enacted to give effect to the proposal that the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) shall not be made applicable to the construction or reconstruction of buildings and installation of machinery for cinematograph Exhibition.

15. *The Tamil Nadu Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Amendment 39 of 1986) :*

This Act has been enacted to make the exhibition of advertisements that may act as traffic hazards, to constitute a committee in the City of Madras and in the Districts for deciding whether or not a particular advertisement is hazardous to traffic and for giving permission for such advertisement if it is not hazardous to traffic, and to enable that the Court may order the offender to pay by way of compensation to the owner or occupier or person in management of the buildings of premises which have been disfigured by the act of the offender in addition to the penalty leviable under the Tamil Nadu Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1959).

16. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1986) :*

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 suitably so as to make necessary provisions in sections 31 and 31-A for appeal against an order passed under section 12-A and to include motor vehicle, vessel, animal and any other form of conveyance within the scope of the expression "good vehicle" for the purpose of sections 42, 44 and 45 of the said Act.

17. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1986) :*

This Act has been enacted (i) to reduce the single point levy of tax on lottery tickets from 20 per cent to 10 per cent ; (ii) to convert Multipoint levy of tax on jaggery, jeera, soap nut, synthetic adhesives and paraffin wax into single point levy of 8 per cent; (iii) to split the point of levy on groundnut and (iv) to replace notifications issued under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) so as to levy tax on parts and accessories of the goods mentioned in items 2, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 133 of the First Schedule, to include shields in item 116-A of I Schedule, to include 'Word-processor' in item 41-C, to remove ambiguity on goods in item 1 of First Schedule and to levy tax on electronic typewriters, electronic tabulating and calculating machines and electronic duplicating machines.

18. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1986) :*

This Act has been enacted to achieve the object of prescribing rates of tax for different items of works contract in a separate Schedule in order to remove practical difficulties in the matter of assessment, levy and collection of tax on works contract.

19. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 43 of 1986) :*

This Act has been enacted for splitting up of the tax on stainless steel articles (10 per cent at the point of first sale into 6 per cent at the point of first sale and 4 per cent at the point of last sale as a measure to plug loopholes in the evasion of tax under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) and also to add a new Schedule to the said Act as Fifth Schedule splitting the point of levy and rate of tax.

20. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 44 of 1986) :*

This Act has been enacted to amend section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) so as to levy concessional rate of 4 per cent of sales tax on all component parts, raw materials and processing materials used in the manufacture of finished articles (except arrack bending unit and IMFL manufacturers) falling under First Schedule to the said Act.

**21. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1986):***

This Act has been enacted to replace the Notifications issued under sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) amending Schedule II to the said Act consequent on the changes in the Status of certain panchayat towns in Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and Periyar districts.

**22. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 46 of 1986) :***

This Act has been enacted to replace the Notifications issued under sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), amending Schedule II to the said Act, consequent on the changes in the status of certain panchayat towns in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts.

**23. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 47 of 1986) :***

This Act has been enacted to raise by about 10 per cent of the compounding rates of Entertainments Tax in all Municipalities and Local Bodies by amending Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) so as to provide additional resources to those local bodies in order to provide efficient administration in all Municipalities and Local Bodies.

**24. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 48 of 1986) :***

This Act has been enacted to amend Schedules I, II and III to the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) so as to show the places in the composite districts of Ramanathapuram and Madurai under newly formed districts consequent on the trifurcation of Ramanathapuram district as Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar districts and the bifurcation of the Madurai district as Madurai and Anna districts, and consequent on the changes in the status of certain panchayat towns in Anna, North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts and formation of Townships in Chengalpattu, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts, the Schedules II and III require consequential amendment.

**25. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 49 of 1986) :***

The Coimbatore Market Committee was superseded by the Government 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 1986.

2. The Government are 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 relating to the composition and constitution of the market committees. The various aspects of the proposed legislation are being examined in greater detail. In December 1984, the Government of India have sent to this Government a Model Agricultural Produce Markets Bill drawn by the Working Group constituted by the Government of India for the purpose, for consideration. The various provisions contained in the said Model Bill are also being considered for incorporation in the proposed comprehensive legislation. It may, therefore, take some more time to finalise the proposed comprehensive legislation.

3. This Act has been enacted 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 1986 in exercise of the powers under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959).

**26. *The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1986) :***

This Act has been enacted to amend section 26 of the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1974) to the effect that the teachers or other persons employed in any private school who were rendered surplus consequent on the reduction in the strength of the pupils studying in any such school may also be appointed in any school or institution maintained by the Government or in such private school, as the case may be with effect from the date of commencement of the principal Act, namely, the 1st December 1974, so as to make the appointment of certain retrenched for the reason that they were rendered surplus consequent on the reduction in strength of the pupils studying in certain schools, already made, valid under law.

27. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 51 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982) (i) so as to extend time limit allowed to debt or to file applications for relief under the Act for a further period of one year beyond the 23rd August 1985 and (ii) to amend section 13 of the said Act so as to extend the debt due to the Export-Import Bank of India from the purview of the said Act.

28. *The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot-leggers, Drug-Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-grabbers (Amendment, Act, 1986.) (Tamil Nadu Act 52 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers Drug-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-grabbers Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982) so as to insert provisions similar to the National Security Act, 1980 (Central Act 65 of 1980) to the effect that the grounds of detention are severable and that even if one ground is held to be not valid, the order of detention will hold good if the other grounds are valid and to enable the Government to revoke the detention order and to reissue the order even where no fresh facts have arisen.

29. *The Tamil Nadu Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants (Temporarily Relief) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to extend the protection given to the Cultivating tenants affected severely by floods in certain villages in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot and Thanjavur districts from eviction till the 30th September 1986 for non-payment of arrears of rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1986 and for any previous fasli year to restore possession of lands to cultivating tenants who have been evicted on or after 1st July 1984.

30. *The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 54 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted so as to change the references to the "Board of Revenue" and "Commissioner of Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1966)" as "Commissioner of Land Reforms" and "Director of Urban Land Tax", respectively consequent on the abolition of the Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980).

31. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 55 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) with a view

(i) to specify the period within which an application for the refund of the tax shall be made ;

(ii) to make a specific provision empowering the licensing officer to direct within a period of five years from the expiry of the period to which the tax relates, the payment of the whole or any portion of the tax which has not been paid.

(iii) to provide for impounding of vehicles in respect of which tax due are not paid as is being done by the neighbouring States,

(iv) to empower the State Government to exempt the payment of Motor Vehicles tax with retrospective effect and

(v) to make specific provision in the said Act for appeal against the order of the licensing officer and for revision in respect of any proceeding under this Act.

32. *The Tamil Nadu Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 56 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted (i) to amend section 12 (a) of the Tamil Nadu Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 (Tamil Nadu Act VIII of 1923) so as to reduce the time limit within which an appeal under section 11 shall be preferred from three months to one month, (ii) to amend the said Act so as to make new provisions allowing a further appeal against the orders of the appellate authority under section 11 (1) of the said Act and to make certain other formal amendments.

33. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1984) in the light of the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 (Central Ordinance 1 of 1986).

34. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1986.*

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) to constitute a Special Appellate Tribunal, under Article 323-B of the Constitution under the name Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Special Appellate Tribunal with powers to hear appeals and revisions against the orders passed by the Sales Tax authorities constituted under the said Act and to omit the existing provisions providing for appeals and revisions to the High Court. It has been decided to vest the Special Appellate Tribunal with powers for adjudication or trial of any dispute or complaint with respect to levy, assessment, collection and enforcement of sales tax matters arising under the said Act. It has also been decided to constitute the assessing authority, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, the Appellate Tribunal and the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Special Appellate Tribunal as the hierarchy of the Tribunal for the purpose of clause (3) (a) of Article 323-B of the Constitution.

35. *The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 59 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1959) to the effect that in the event of dissolution of the Board all rights and liabilities legally subsisting and enforceable by or against the Board shall become those of the State Government.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to give relief to the cultivating tenants in the areas specified in the schedule to the Tamil Nadu Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants (Temporary Relief) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1984) together with the villages added to that schedule by notification excluding the areas affected by the floods in November 1985, from the burden of discharging the arrears of rent for the period prior to the 30th June 1985 by giving time for payment of such arrears in instalments as specified below :

- (i) First instalment, on or before the 30th September 1986 ;
- (ii) Second instalment, on or before the 31st March 1987 ;
- (iii) Third instalment, on or before the 30th September 1987 ;
- (iv) Fourth instalment, on or before the 31st March 1988; and
- (v) Fifth instalment, on or before the 30th September 1988 ;

and to restore possession of land to such cultivating tenants who had been evicted on or after the 1st July 1984.

37. *The Tamil Nadu in Amabolition Laws (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 61 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to validate cases disposed of by V Additional Sub-Judge from 14th December 1976 to 16th February 1977 under the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963) the Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1963) and the Tamil Nadu Inams (Supplementary) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1963) in anticipation of orders of Government.

38. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 62 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to replace the Madras City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1986 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1986) promulgated for extending the period within which the Special Officer shall cause arrangements to be made for the conduct of elections to the Council of Corporations of Madras for a period upto 30th November 1986 and to extend the said period for six months beyond the 30th November 1986 by amending sec. 55-B(1) of the Madras Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919).

39. *The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 63 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to replace the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1986) promulgated for extending the period upto 11th December 1986 and to extend the said period for another six months beyond the 11th December 1986, by suitably amending rule 4 of Schedule VII to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981).

40. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 64 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to replace the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1986) promulgated for extending the period within which the Special Officer shall cause arrangements to be made for the conduct of elections to the council of Corporation of Madurai for a period of six months beyond 29th January 1987, by suitably amending sec. 62A(1) of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971).

41. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 65 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted so as to provide that all teachers (including headmasters) and all officers and servants employed in connection with the schools of the Municipal Corporation of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and municipalities and municipal townships shall become whole-time Government servants with effect from the 1st June 1986.

42. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets and The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce (Amendment and Special Provisions) Second Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 66 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to extend the term of office of the members of the Pudukottai Market Committee and of the Special Officers for a further period of one year beyond the 5th December 1986 as it would take some more time to finalise the provisions of the comprehensive legislation to amend the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959).

43. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 67 of 1986)*

This Act has been enacted to replace the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 7 of 1986) promulgated for increasing the corpus of contingency Fund from fifty crores to one hundred crores of rupees for a temporary period beginning on the 23rd September 1986 and ending on the 31st January 1987 to meet the various urgent and unavoidable items of expenditure.

44. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Third Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 68 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted so as to provide (i) the powers of the Collector under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) be exercised by the Additional Collector or as the case may be by the District Revenue Officer ;

(ii) for the confiscation of illicit liquor by amending Sec. 13-A (iii) for making a specific provision in the Act itself for requiring the licensee or permit holder to deposit by way of security for the observance of the terms and conditions of such licence, or permit and for the forfeiture, either in whole or in part, of the security deposit for contravention of any such term or conditions and for replenishment of the sum forfeited ;

(iv) for making a specific provision enabling the Government to lay down the permissible limits of wastage or shortage of the spirits and to levy a penalty not exceeding twice the normal rate of the excise duty or fee that would be payable for the quantity of the spirits lost in excess of the prescribed limits ;

(v) for making a specific provision in the Act for proceeding against the licensee or permit holder besides providing for the cancellation of their respective licence or permit ; and

(vi) to amend sub-section (2-A) of section 54 suitably so as to provide for giving retrospective effect to any notification under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act from a date earlier than the 1st November 1972.

45. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Second Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 69 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to make provisions in the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951) to take power for the Government to make rules with retrospective effect from the 4th June 1986, for fixing the maximum limit of house rent instead of fixing the same in the Act itself as provided in the existing provisions of the Act, and also to empower the Public Works Department of the State Government to fix the rate of rent, from time to time with reference to the prevailing rate of rent subject to the said maximum limit prescribed by the Government in the rules, and to amend sections 6, 6-A, and 12-A and 14 of the said Act for making payments by two instalments, for railway coupons, in the months of April and October of every financial year.

46. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 70 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 1986; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

47. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 71 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 1980-81; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund of that year.

48. *The Tamil University (Second Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 72 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted, to include the Secretary to Government in-charge of the Tamil Development-Culture Department as a member, ex-officio of the Syndicate of the Tamil University by amending the Tamil University Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1982) for the purpose.

49. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax, (Special Provisions and Validation) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 73 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to give retrospective effect for validating past levy made under the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) during the period from 1st April 1978 to 28th May 1979 in the areas of Mettupalayam, Municipality in Coimbatore District and Tiruvarur Municipality in Thanjavur District.

50. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 74 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to replace the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1986) promulgated for extending the term of appointment of the special officers for all the Agricultural Co-operative Societies for a further period of nine months beyond the 27th day of June 1986, 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).

51. *The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 75 of 1986).*

This Act has been enacted to nominate, as ex-officio member, the Secretary to Government in-charge of Health and Family Welfare to the Syndicate of the Madras University, the Madurai-Kamaraj University, the Bharathiar University and the Bharathidasan University and to the Executive Council of the Mother Teresa Women's University and also to nominate, as ex-officio members, the Secretary to Government in-charge of Law and the Director of Legal Studies to the Syndicate of the Madras University, the Madurai-Kamaraj University, the Bharathiar University and the Bharathidasan University, with a view to facilitate the co-ordination in evolving educational policies and in all aspects connected with the educational development and progress of University Education.

52. *Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1986, (Tamil Nadu Act 76 of 1986):*

This Act has been enacted to restrict the discretionary powers vested with the appellate and revisional authorities under sections 31 (1), 31-A(1), 33(1), 35(1), 36(1), and 38(1) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act as the exercise of the existing powers are detrimental to the Collection of revenue.

53. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 77 of 1986):*

This Act has been enacted to replace notifications issued under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) to amend items 168 and 169 so as to include all kinds of adhesives and solutions including natural resins in item 168, and to include slackwax and micro-refined wax in item 169.

54. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales-Tax (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 78 of 1986):*

This Act has been enacted (i) to amend Explanation (1-A) to section 2(r) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 so as to restrict its scope to any amount charged separately by way of tax in order to prohibit dealers from claiming reduction on a consolidated notional amount representing the tax included in the price charged by him on the ground that both the seller and the buyer were aware of such inclusion of tax on the sale price. (ii) to add an Explanation to section 2(r) of the the said Act in view of the judgement in Deputy Commissioner (Commercial Taxes), Coimbatore vs. Tehanan Thomas (39 S.T.C. 325) decided to omit rule 6(d) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales-Tax Rules, 1959.

(iii) to add the word 'uses' under section 7-A as so to cover not only what is consumed but what is used in the manufacture of other goods for sale or otherwise under that section.

(iv) to amend sections 13 and 13-A so as to provide that dealers may submit monthly returns along with the tax at their option ;

(v) to insert section 16-C so as to provide assessment in case of price variations ;

(vi) to amend section 21 so as to treat the registration certificate as cancelled when it has not been renewed to amend section 26 so as to provide that any person from whom money is due or may become due to the dealer, to pay any amount due under the Act to the assessing authority sections 31 and 36, to raise the limitation period for rectification of error from three years to five years and to amend section 55 and items 3, 5 and 101-B of the First Schedule to the said Act.

55. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales-Tax (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 79 of 1986):*

This Act has been enacted to specify a minimum total turnover for the purpose of compulsory registration under section 20 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) as Rs. 40,000 instead of Rs. 75,000 specified in sub-section (1) of that section in respect of dealers whose business involves the transfer of the right to use any goods or in the execution of works contract.

56. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Fifth Amendment Act, 1986. (Tamil Nadu Act 80 of 1986):*

This Act has been enacted to replace the notifications issued under sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), amending Schedule II to the said Act, consequent on the changes in the status of certain panchayat towns in Chengalpattu and Tirunelveli districts.

57. *The Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills (Acquisition and Transfer Act, 1986) (Tamil Nadu Act 81 of 1986):*

This Act has been enacted to replace the Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills (Acquisition and Transfer) Ordinance, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1986) which was promulgated to acquire the Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanendal, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district so as to safeguard the interests of all concerned and in particular the employees of the said Mills.

58. *The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) and Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1986, (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1987).*

This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 (President's Act 19 of 1976) so as to provide for obtaining the prior approval of the competent authority before closure of any private college, including the minority college or class of course of instruction therein, and for the refusal of such approval by the competent authority in certain cases; to make provision providing for appeal against the orders of the competent authority in certain cases; to make provision providing for appeal against the orders of the competent authority and also to amend the said Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973, suitably on the same lines.

59. *The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1987).*

This Act has been enacted to enhance the maximum of the rate of annual contribution payable by the religious institutions to the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department under sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959), from seven per centum to ten per centum and to amend sub-section (2) of the said section 92, so as to increase the maximum of the rate of audit fees payable under the said sub-section (2), by the religious institutions the annual income of which for the fasli year immediately proceeding as calculated for the purposes of the levy of contribution under sub-section 2(1) aforesaid, is not less than one thousand rupees, from one and a half per centum to four per centum.

60. *The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1987).*

This Act has been enacted to make a provision in the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908) casting an obligation on every Court to send a copy of its order effecting or raising an attachment of immovable property with the particulars of property attached to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immovable property attached is situated for the purpose of entering the said particulars in his Book No. 1.

61. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1987).*

This Act has been enacted to replace the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 promulgated to extend the time limit from 31st January 1987 to the 31st March 1987 by amendment sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954) so as to have one hundred crores of rupees contingency fund to carry out certain urgent and unavoidable operations.

62. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1987).*

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976) has been amended to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of one year beyond the 9th April 1987 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.

63. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1987).*

This Act has been enacted to amend sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1986) so as to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of one year beyond the 27th March 1987 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 agricultural service co-operative societies.

64. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote ou Account) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1987).*

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 1987-88; 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 Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1987) :**

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 1986 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

## TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF SALIENT FEATURES FOR THE PERIOD FROM  
1-6-1986 to 30-5-1987.

## I. Tamil Nadu Assembly—composition :

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly comprised of 234 elected Member's and one nominated Member. The break up figures of each political party in the Eight Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as on 1-4-1987 is as follows :—

1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	..	..	..	..	130*
2. Indian National Congress	--	--	..	--	62
3. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	..	..	..	..	12
4. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	..	..	..	..	5
5. Janata	..	..	..	..	3
6. Communist Party of India	..	..	..	..	2
7. Indian Union Muslim Congress	..	..	..	..	2
8. Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress	..	..	..	..	2
9. All India Forward Block	..	..	..	..	2
10. Republican Party of India (Khuberkade)	..	..	..	..	1
11. Independents	..	--	--	--	3
12. Vacant	..	..	..	--	10
Hon. Speaker	..	..	..	..	1
			Total	..	<u>235</u>

\* Includes one nominated Member.

## II. Session and sittings :

During the period under report, there were two Sessions viz., Third and Fourth Sessions.

The meeting of the Third Session commenced on 12-11-1986 and adjourned on 25-11-1986 and again on 22-12-1986 and prorogued on 24-12-1986.

There were two meetings in the Fourth Session. The First and Second meetings of the Fourth Session commenced on 28-2-1987 and on 20-3-1987 and adjourned on 11-3-1987 and 11-5-1987 respectively. The Fourth Session was prorogued on 15-6-1987.

During the above three meetings, the Assembly met for 55 days in all i.e., 12 days during the Third Session, 8 days during the First meeting of the Fourth Session and 35 days during the Second meeting of the Fourth Session.

The business transacted during the sittings of the Assembly from 1-4-1986 to 30-5-1986 were already furnished in the summary for the period from 1-6-1985 to 30-5-1986.

## III. Governor's address.

During the period under report, Thiru Sunder Lal Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort. St. George, Madras at 10.00 A.M. on Friday the 27th February 1987. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A. and seconded by Thiru P. N. Ramachandran, M. L. A. on the 2nd March 1987. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was adopted on the 10th March 1987.

**IV. Financial Business :**

During the period under report, the following Financial Business was transacted :—

(1)	Date of presecutiou.	(3) Dates on which discussion took place and the Demands were voted.
1 First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1986-87	17—11—1986	21—11—1986
2 Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for the year 1980-81.	17—11—1986	21—11—1986
3 Budget for the year 1987-88	20—3—1987	General— discussion 7 days Discussion on Demands for Grants—24 days
4 Demands for Advance Grants during the year 1987-88 (Vote on Account).	24—3—1987	26—3—1987
5 Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1986-87.	24—3—1987	26—3—1987

**V. Legislative Business :**

During the period under report 63 Bills were introduced in the Assembly and all the 63 Bills were considered and passed.

**VI. Questions :**

The Starred and Short Notice Questions answered on the Floor of the House and the Unstarred and Answers placed on the Table of the House during the period are as follows :—

Starred Questions Answered	.. .. .	954
Short Notice Questions Answered	.. .. .	Nil.
Unstarred Questions together with answers placed on the Table	.. .. .	750

**VII. Adjournment Motions :**

During the period no adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly.

**VIII. Statements made by Hon. Ministers on calling attention notices to matter of urgent public Importance :**

During the period 208 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 Resolutions :**

(i) The following Government Resolutions recommending the Government of India to amend Part XVII of the Constitution relating to the Official Language, was adopted in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 13th November 1986 :

“Until all the languages included and proposed to be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution are recognised as the official languages of the Union, this House resolves that as an immediate measure, it is imperative on the part of the Central Government to come forward to amend suitably Part XVII of the Constitution relating to the official language for giving Constitutional guarantee regarding the continued use of the English language alone as the official language of the Union.”

(ii) In addition to this another Government Resolution was adopted by the Assembly on 24th November 1986

**X. Resolution :**

The following resolution expelling 10 Members was adopted in the House on 22nd December 1986 :

Some Members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party have burnt in public place a copy of a part of the Constitution of India (such part being a document of paper containing excerpts of the whole or any part of any article of the Constitution of India, such excerpts being either in writing or printing or in any other mode of representation or reproduction in a visible form) and as such as they are unfit to continue as Members of this House and also resolves that they are expelled from the Member-ship of this House and that they cannot continue to be members of this House and it further resolves that their seats become vacant."

**XI. General discussion on the Plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka :**

1. On the 27th April 1987, a general discussion on the brutal massacre of the Tamils in Sri Lanka took place.

**XII. Constitution of Committees :**

During the period under review, 12 Legislature Committees for the year 1977-78 were constituted.—

1. Committee of Privileges	.. .. .	20th April 1987.
2. Committee on Estimates	.. .. .	29th April 1987.
3. Committee on Public Undertakings	.. .. .	29th April 1987.
4. Business Advisory Committee	... ..	5th May 1987.
5. Committee on Rules	.. .. .	6th May 1987.
6. Committee on Government Assurances	.. .. .	7th May 1987.
7. House Committee	.. .. .	7th May 1987.
8. Committee on Public Accounts	... ..	8th May 1987.
9. Committee on Petitions	.... ....	8th May 1987.
10. Committee on Delegated Legislation	.. .. .	11th May 1987.
11. Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	.. .. .	11th May 1987.
12. Library Committee	.. .. .	11th May 1987.

**XIII. Papers laid on the table of the house :**

During the period 566 papers were laid on the Table of the House, details of which are given below :—

A. Statutory Rules and Orders	.. .. .	289
B. Reports, Notifications and other papers	.. .. .	277
Total	.. .. .	<u>566</u>

**CHAPTER XXIII**  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SECRETARIAT**

**TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

*The Chairman :*

Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam, who was re-elected as Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on 25th April 1984 continued to be the Chairman till 1st November 1986 when the Legislative Council was abolished.

*The Leader of the House :*

Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Religious Endowments was appointed as Leader of the House on 19th February 1985 continued to be the Leader of the House.

*The Deputy Chairman :*

Thiru G. Swaminathan, who was elected as Deputy Chairman on 25th April 1986 was continued to be the Deputy Chairman till 1st July 1986, when he resigned the Membership of the Legislative Council.

*Whip of the Council :*

Thiru Jeppiaar was continued to be the Government Whip of the Legislative Council till 1st November 1986 when the Legislative Council was abolished.

*Members of the Legislative Council :*

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 members including the Chairman. As on 31st October 1986, 30 seats were vacant. The following were the Members of the Legislative Council :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the member.</i>	<i>Constituency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Angamuthu, Thiru P.	Nominated.
2	Raghavachari, Thiru N. C.	Nominated.
3	Raghavanandam, Thiru S.	State Legislative Assembly.
4	Ramalingam, Thiru C.	State Legislative Assembly.
5	Rajendran, Thiru Manamadurai R.	State Legislative Assembly.
6	Ganesan, Thiru L.	Tamil Nadu East Central Graduates.
7	Ganesan, Thiru R. alias Misa R. Ganesan	Madras District Graduates.
8	Karunanidhi, Dr. M.	State Legislative Assembly.
9	Kalaimani, Thiru K.	State Legislative Assembly.
10	Kolappa, Thiru C. R.	Nominated.
11	Sankaralingam, Thiru M. C.	Tirunelveli-Kanniyakumari Teachers.
12	Sadiq Pasha, Thiru S. J.	State Legislative Assembly.
13	Sivagnanam, Dr. M. P. (Chairman)	Nominated.
14	Sivaraman, Thiru A. P.	State Legislative Assembly.
15	Subramaniam, Thiru M. P.	State Legislative Assembly.
16	Subbu, Thiru K.	State Legislative Assembly.

(1)	(2)	(3)
17	Dhandapani, Thiru K. M. .. ..	Tamil Nadu West Central Graduates.
18	Palanivel Rajan, Thiru P. T. R. .. ..	Tamil Nadu South Graduates.
19	Parthasarathy, Thiru P. .. ..	Madurai-Anna-Ramanathapuram-Kamarajar-Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Teachers.
20	Balaji, Thiru Nellai .. ..	Nominated.
21	Madusudanan, Thiru E. .. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
22	Mailswamy, Thiru A. .. ..	Salem-Dharmapuri-Coimbatore—Nilgiris Teachers.
23	Mascillamani, Thiru M. .. ..	Nominated.
24	Manickam, Thiru P. .. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
25	Mayavan, Thiru A. .. ..	Madras-Chingleput Teachers.
26	Meenakshisundaram, Thiru K. .. ..	Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli—Pudukkottai Teachers.
27	Muthulingam, Kavingnar .. ..	Nominated.
28	Yusuff, Thiru Y. S. M. (Minister for P.W.D.)	State Legislative Assembly.
29	Lakshmikandhan, Thiru C. R. .. ..	North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers.
30	Jeyachandran, Thiru L. .. ..	Tamil Nadu North Graduates.
31	Jeyalakshmi, Thiru mathi V. .. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
32	Jeppiaar, Thiru .. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
33	Hande, Dr. H. V. (Minister for Health and Family Welfare).	Madras District Graduates.

*Party affiliation of Members :*

The Council consists of 63 Members. As on 31st October 1986 there was only 33 members including the Chairman. 30 seats were vacant. Of these 33 Members, 15 Members belong to A.I.A.D.M.K. ; 7 to D.M.K. ; 3 to the Teachers Graduates Progressive Front ; 2 to I.N.C. ; 1 to Communist Party and 4 Independents and the Chairman.

*Meeting of the Council :*

The last meeting of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was held on 16th May 1986 and the Governor prorogued the Session on 29th May 1986.

*Abolition of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council :*

On the resolution adopted by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly under Article 169 (1) read with Rule 100 (5) of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules on 14th May 1986, "The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1986" was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8th August 1986 and considered by the Lok Sabha on 12th August 1986 and by the Rajya Sabha on 14th August 1986. The Bill which received the assent of the President on 1st September 1986 came into force on 1st November 1986. Thus the (Madras) Tamil Nadu Legislative Council which was in existence for more than 125 years since the Indian Council Act, 1861, came into force, was abolished on 1st November 1986.

## 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 total area of the Corporation is 105.60 sq. kms. 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.

*Corporation Dispensaries :*

The Corporation is maintaining 11 Allopathic, 3 Siddha and 1 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and the average attendance per day is 2,175 Nos.

*Communication :*

The roads to a length of 450.108 kms. were maintained by the City Municipal Corporation Council. The roads and streets in the City are generally good and well planned. The details of length of road, maintained by the Municipal Corporation Council as on 31st March 1987 are furnished below :—

	Kms.
(1) Block topped surface roads including CC. roads and lanes, etc. . . . .	410.650
(2) Metalled road . . . . .	33.678
(3) Earthen and unmetalled road . . . . .	5.780
	<u>450.108</u>

The length of roads formed and renewed during the year from the Corporation funds are furnished below :—

	Kms.
(1) New roads formed . . . . .	39.70
(2) Renewal of B. T. surface . . . . .	26.10
(3) Earthen roads and WBM road converted to B. T. road . . . . .	11.20
	<u>77.00</u>

During the year 1986-87, totally 706 works have been taken up and completed with an expenditure of Rs. 279.20 lakhs as detailed below :—

	Nos.
(1) Road works . . . . .	199 (Length in KM. 77.00)
(2) Drain works . . . . .	218 (Length in KM. 91.00)
(3) Building works . . . . .	222
(4) Water supply . . . . .	34
(5) School Buildings . . . . .	33
Total . . . . .	<u>706</u>

**Part-II. Scheme for 1986-87.—**

The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 658, M.A., and W.S., Department, dated 2nd June 1986 have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for bituminising the roads in added Panchayat areas. Under this scheme, 17 works have been taken up and all the works have been completed and the amount sanctioned was fully utilised.

**Revolving Fund :**

A revolving fund has been constituted for execution of road works, drainage works, etc., in the approved private layouts. During the year, 4 KM. of roads was metalled and the drains have also been constructed for these roads.

**Water Supply :**

The Corporation has already undertaken major Water Supply Scheme under the caption of Siruvani Water Supply Scheme at an estimated revised cost of Rs. 21.65 crores. The scheme is executed with loan assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation and the Government through the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board as a deposit work. Under the above scheme the areas like Singanallur, Peelamedu, Sowripalayam, Uppilpalayam, Udayampalayam, Nanjundapuram, Krishnarayapuram, Ganapathi, Rathinapuri, Koundampalayam, Kuppakonampudure, Pappanackempudur, Telugupalayam, Kumarapalayam and Saramedu have been taken up and the protected water supply extended to the above areas.

The maximum quantity of water drawn per day is increased to 630 lakhs litres from 340 lakhs litres per day. This can be increased to 1,014 lakhs litres per day depending upon the requirement. There are 41,109 house service connections and 784 public fountains in the city limit.

For laying of water supply main in omitted streets to a length of 35.180 Km. a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been allotted to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board for executing the works and administrative sanction has been accorded by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, World Bank Project Circle, Coimbatore. The works will be taken up and completed during the year 1987-88.

**Under Ground Drainage :**

The Corporation has undertaken a comprehensive drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.77 crores. The work is executed with loan assistance both from Life Insurance Corporation and from the Government by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board on behalf of the Corporation as a deposit work. There are 3 stages of works. All works in I Zone was completed and are in use. Works in the II and III Zones are under progress.

Under the Maternity and Child Health Programme immunisation programme was carried out as follows :—

(1) D. P. T.	.. .. .	14,492
(2) Measles	.. .. .	17,049
(3) T. T. 10 years	.. .. .	18,391
(4) Polio	.. .. .	12,515
(5) T. T. (Pregnent Women)	.. .. .	6,294

**Maternity Homes :**

In the Corporation Maternity Homes 14,191 A.N. Clinics held and 4,589 deliveries conducted during the period.

**Urban Family Welfare Centres :**

This Corporation is running 6 Urban Family Welfare Centres. The following sterilisations were made under family welfare programme :—

(1) Vasectomy Operations	.. .. .	165
(2) Tubectomy Operations	.. .. .	2,189
(3) Laparoscopic	.. .. .	838
(4) Copper "T" issued	.. .. .	1,437
Total	.. .. .	4,629



675 food samples were taken by the Food Inspectors and the same were forwarded to the laboratory for analysis report.

Out of the 46 adulteration informed by the Food Analyst, prosecutions were launched for 43 cases. Results were received for 5 cases. Out of five one was acquitted and four persons were fined, to a tune of Rs. 5,600.

During the year 1986-87, 25 rubbish carts were purchased for Rs. 2,37,000 to remove the rubbish in the Corporation area and also 57 bullocks were purchased for Rs. 82,865 for the bullock carts.

In the compost yard 13,132 metric tonnes of compost was produced. Out of the 2,585 metric tonnes were sold for Rs. 18,095.

#### Education :

The Corporation is maintaining 101 schools including one deaf and dumb school. A total number of 58,106 children are studying. 2,028 teachers are serving in these institutions. The pay and allowances of teachers and non-teaching staff are Rs. 342 lakhs.

#### Corporation Revenue :

Property tax is the chief source of revenue to the Corporation. The rate of tax is being levied in old Coimbatore at 18 per cent, Singanallur at 15 per cent and added areas at 10 per cent to 12½ per cent.

There are 1,32,500 assessments in property tax and 1,600,00 assessments in profession tax. The annual income from tax resources is Rs. 4,40,00,000 and in non-tax resources Rs. 1,72,00,000. This Corporation is maintaining two bus stands, seven markets and four slaughter houses.

#### Town Planning :

*Encroachments.*—During the year 610 road side encroachments like bunks, sunshades and name boards, etc., have been removed.

#### Detailed Development Plans :

120 Detailed Development Plans were notified for the area within the jurisdiction of Coimbatore Municipal Corporation of which 9 schemes were already sanctioned by Government and they are under execution.

Town Planning Scheme matters are attended by the Coimbatore Local Planning Authority.

#### Land Acquisition :

A sum of Rs. 11.22 lakhs has been remitted during the year for acquisition of land for various public purposes.

#### Layout-Development Charges :

A sum of Rs. 19.97 lakhs has been collected from the layout owners for providing amenities such as formation of roads, construction of culverts and drains and provision of street lights, etc.

#### Corporation Financial Position :

The total receipts and expenditure under ordinary and capital are as per Revised Budget estimate for 1986-87—

	Ordinary.	Capital.
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
Total Receipts .. .. .	1,085.66	540.65
Total Expenditure .. .. .	946.50	706.86

The main source of receipt is from Property Tax, Profession Tax, Revenue from Markets, Bus Stands, Entertainment Tax, Stamp Duty and from Government Education Grants.

*Electrical undertaking :*

The Electric energy required for distribution is purchased in bulk from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and distributed to about 61,000 consumers at different tariff rates.

The Coimbatore Municipal Corporation is maintaining 8,325 street lights in the Coimbatore Old Town area.

9,336 street lights are existing in the added area of this Corporation, 4,668 street lights 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.

**CORPORATION OF MADRAS.***Preamble :*

The Corporation of Madras was established on 29th day of September 1688 under the Charter issued by East India Company. The Parliamentary Act of 1792 empowered the Corporation to levy Municipal Taxes in the City. The Corporation derived its statutory powers enshrined in the M.C.M.C. Act of 1919.

*Objectives :*

The Corporation is primarily responsible for providing Civic amenities such as road maintenance, street lighting, education, storm water drain maintenance, public health, sanitation and hygiene, control of epidemic diseases, provision of park and gardens and playfields, stadia, burial and burning grounds.

*Resources :*

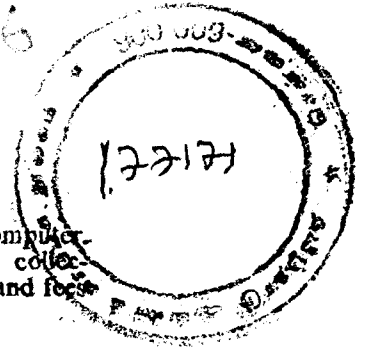
Property tax is the main source of income to the Corporation. The other areas include Profession tax, duty on transfer of property, Entertainment Tax, Additional Surcharge on Sales Tax, trade and building licence fees, etc. The resource position for 1986-87 in respect of specified areas is given below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Property Tax .. .. .	2,145.60
2. Assigned Revenue—	
(a) Duty on Transfer of Property .. .. .	581.54
(b) Entertainment Tax .. .. .	874.80
(c) Additional Surcharge on Sales Tax .. .. .	400.00
3. Licence Fees .. .. .	254.93
4. Government Grants (Revenue) .. .. .	220.26

*Car parking fees :*

During 1986-87, Rs. 11.31 lakhs was collected under this head.

12 11,84 N86  
N89

**Revenue Account. :**

Revenue Accounts have been computerised and the demand bills are being printed in Computer. A separate wing "Unit Account Cell" (Revenue) is formed and it is maintaining demand, collection and balance accounts of all taxes and fees. The particulars of collection of Taxes and fees under various heads for the year 1986-87 are furnished below :—

Serial number. (1)	Description of Taxes and Fees. (2)	1986 87. (3)
<b>PART—A.</b>		
	Property Tax .. .. .	2,145.80
2	Profession Tax .. .. .	147.75
3	Company Tax .. .. .	12.04
	Timber Tax .. .. .	3.50
	Advertisement Tax .. .. .	9.82
6	Market Fees .. .. .	30.67
7	Private Market .. .. .	0.02
8	Contract Income .. .. .	6.79
9	Unauthorised Construction .. .. .	7.66
10	Car Parking fees .. .. .	11.31
11	Licence Fees ] .. .. .	87.13
	Total ..	<u>2,462.50</u>
<b>PART—B.</b>		
12	Duty on Transfer of Property .. .. .	524.72
13	Entertainment Tax .. .. .	842.92
14	Advertisement on Lamp Post .. .. .	8.94
15	Building Licence Fees ] .. .. .	255.44
	Total ..	<u>1,632.02</u>
	Grand Total ..	<u>4,094.52</u>

**Taxation Appeals Committee :**

The Taxation Appeals Committee is a statutory Committee, constituted for hearing appeals against the orders passed by the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, relating to property tax and profession tax.

The judgements so delivered are immediately despatched to the parties directly by registered post with acknowledgement due.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.****Health Department and its Functions :**

The Health Department is headed by Health Officer and assisted by three Additional Health Officers (i.e.) Vital Statistics, Maternity and Child Welfare and for Family Welfare.

There are 19 Assistant Health Officers to look after the health needs of the citizens of Madras.

Each division is under the control of One Sanitary Inspector who looks after sanitation. Another group of Sanitary Inspectors are in charge of National Malaria, Eradication Programme and National Filaria Control Programme.

The regularising function involves the control of dangerous and offensive trades, taking 1000 sample under the P.F.A. Act and implementation of Central Act of Birth and Death Registration. The Health Department is maintaining 71 Dispensaries, 44 Maternity and Child Health Centres and 29 Health Posts. The incidence of communicable diseases has decreased compared to the incidence in the year of 1985-86 especially in the incidence of Cholera and Malaria. The universal immunisation programme was continued in this year in the city of Madras. The coverage of immunisation in the City of Madras is approximately 71 per cent and the coverage of T.T. Injunction is about 84 per cent as per the coverage study conducted by UNICEF.

In addition to the normal functions, this department has taken special efforts for making sanitation arrangements for the proper conduct of Melmaruvathur, Adiparasakthi festival in Marina. Arrangements were made for providing medical facilities to the runners to the race against time.

#### Maternity and Child Welfare:

The 44 centres in the City have conducted 21,267 deliveries during 1986-87. The target fixed for the Family Welfare has been achieved during 1986-87, 14,293 in the City.

#### Maternity and Family Welfare :

44 Corporation Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are functioning during the year 1986-87. Out of the 44 M and C.W.Cs., 41 are warded centre having the bed strength of 451. The remaining 3 are sub-centres.]

The main activities during the year 1986-87 are given below :—

1	Total number of deliveries conducted	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,267
2	(i) Number of Sterilisation actually got done							
	(a) At Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,458
	(b) At Corporatipn P.P.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,828
	(ii) Number of I.U.C.D. done—	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,007
3	Number of A.N. cases booked	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,574
4	Number of O.P. Attendance	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,61,474
5	Immunisation Performance—							
		I	II	III			Booster.	
	Polio	..	..	..	27,687	24,887	31,885	13,656
	D.P.T.	..	..	..	27,581	24,630	31,238	12,461
	T.T.	..	..	..	26,559	28,159	..	..
	B.C.G.	..	..	..	12,225	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	19,913	..	..	..
	Cholera Innoculation	..	..	..	5,236	..	..	..

Measles mass immunisation was conducted in all the 15 circles. Totally 102 immunisation centres were set up. The centres on each circle functioned for a period of 3 days during the period 12th June to 12th July 1986 and 11,616 children were immunised against Measles.

From November 86 onwards this section has taken delivery of vaccines from the office of Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicines, Madras-600 006 and distributed vaccines to Government Corporation and Voluntary institution in Madras City and collecting and sending the consolidated performance report to the Office of Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras-6.

*Family Welfare :*

The Re-organised Family Welfare Scheme was started by the Corporation of Madras on 18th February 1967 with One District Family Welfare Bureau functioning at Ripon Buildings. There are 78 Family Welfare Centres functioning in the City out of which 61(32 Urban Centres+ 29 Health Posts) are under Corporation of Madras, 4 under Government and 13 under Voluntary Organisations and each covering about 50,000 population.

The expenditure on the Centrally sponsored Family Welfare Scheme is initially met by the Corporation of Madras from its funds and is being reimbursed from Government of India periodically on the production of Audit Certificate.

The target and achievement for the City of Madras for 1986-87 is as follows :—

	<i>Method.</i> (1)	<i>Target.</i> (2)	<i>Achievement.</i> (3)
Sterilisation .. .. .		64,874	63,675
I. U. D. .. .. .		50,000	68,610
Oral Pill users .. .. .		7,372	6,500
C. C. Users .. .. .		12,667	14,667

**MAINTENANCE.****DISTRICT OFFICE (NORTH).***Conservancy :*

During the year under report 1,572 Kilo metres of roads and streets were conserved daily by a complement of 3,726 conservancy workers and about 1,073 M. Tonnes of Garbage was removed daily from the Roads and Streets of North Madras.

A total quantity of 16,501 M. Tonnes of Compost was manufactured in the two Compost yards at Otteri and Korrukkupet during the year with garbage, Night soil collected from the extended areas of the City and cow dung collected from the 4 Corporation Cattle Depots. 15,489 M. Tonnes of ordinary compost at the rate of Rs. 10 per Tonne and 266 Tonnes of Sieved Compost at the rate of Rs. 25 per Tonne and 1,200 packets of Compost at 2 Kgs. each at the rate of Rs. 0.75 per packet was sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,62,440 was realised on the above sale.

Transport facility was provided for transporting compost in Corporation Lorries to places within a radius of 35 Kms. from City limit, by collecting hire charges at the rate of Rs. 5 per K.M. A sum of Rs. 15,116 was collected during 1986-87.

Out of 465 Public Conveniences maintained in 75 Divisions of North District 67 are Children's P.Cs. 24 Pay and Use P.C.s. were auctioned to private parties who are members of weaker section. These lessees of Public Conveniences were required to collect 20 paise from the Public users for using the P.Cs.

Well Conservancy was introduced in 56 areas to benefit 5,544 houses.

Night Conservancy was introduced in the year 1979 in 18 Reaches of the busy areas of George Town and other congested and Market areas where day conservancy is extremely difficult due to traffic and business transactions.

In the year 1982, the reach between Reserve Bank Subway, Kamaraj Salai, Rajaji Salai, and All India Radio was declared as "Litter Free Zone" and the area is being kept totally free from litter from 6-00 A.M. to 7-00 P.M. every day. Adequate complement of sanitary workers are engaged in two shifts to keep the above stretch always clean.

Two Veterinary Dispensaries attached to "B" and "G" Cattle Depots under the supervision of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are maintained to treat the sick bullocks of the Corporation as well as the animals brought by General Public.

During the year 1986-87, 106 K.M. long interior roads were relised and also newly formed with P.C.C. and nealy metalled at a total cost of Rs. 317.89 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 30.31 lakhs was also spent towards repairs to footpaths (Internor and B.R.R.) and Rs. 223.53 labhs was spent towards 44.50 K.M. Bus route roads 5.75 K.M. long roads have been widened to facilitate more vehicles at a time.

All roads in North District were maintained by attending to patch work with hot mix obtained from C.A.P. as well as Gravel, over burden etc., The total area of patch works done during the year 1986-87 was about 45,750 Sq. Mts. at a cost of Rs. 2.29 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 72.20 lakhs was spent towards improvement to 227 Corporation institutions in North District during the year under report.

225 Masonary Dust Bins were constructed and 1870 RCC Circular Dust Bins were placed in 942 streets to hold the swept garbage intact.

642 Road side encroachments were removed.

1321 Honey comb design masonry Tree Guards were constructed under Tree Planting Programme.

Fire Relief arrangements of food, shelter, Sanitation, illumination of surroundings were also attended to on war footing basis by District Office (North) and free supply of meals were made in respect of Fire Victims.

*District Office (South) :*

The South Madras (Divisions 76 to 150) were conserved daily by a compliments of 3,063 Sanitary Workers by removing 1,393 M.T. of Garbages. The 101 Conservancy Inspectors supervised the Sanitary Workers. There are 363 Public Conveniences located in various places and 38 Pay and Use Public conveniences were leased to various places. The leasee of the Public conveniences are requested to collect 0.10 paise from the user. (i.e.) Pay and Use P.Cs. During night times 17 Lorries were working and Bell Conservancy were introduced in certain places of South Madras. In this system the Conservancy Vehicle is better with a bell which is rung in front of such residents and individual residents will dump the garbage directly into the Cart. A new type of Public Convenience called Children P.Cs. are introduced for the benefit of children for slum areas.

Private Conservancy were made to certain public institutions in South Madras by collecting fees (i.e.) for a lorry load Rs. 60, one D.D.R.C. Rs. 10 and S.D.R.C. at Rs. 7.50.

The Veterinary Dispensaries attached to D, E and H Cattle Depot under the supervision of Assistant Veterinary Surgeons and treating the sick bullocks of Corporation of Madras and also the sick bullocks belonging to the general public.

During this year relaying road works made 160 Kilo Metres costing to Rs. 299.26 lakhs. The building belonging to Corporation such as Corporation Middle Schools, Corporation Primary Schools, Health Department Buildings, Cattle Depots and other buildings were maintained and also attending repairs to the above said buildings.

*Bridges.*

Bridges Department headed by Superintending Engineer (Bridges) was a newly formed one functioning from 11th June 1984, in Corporation of Madras. This department is responsible for preparation of new bridge/subway schemes and also execution of bridges/subways works including improvements to the existing bridges/subways which are of capital nature within the City of Madras. The maintenance of bridges/subways are vested under the control of Districts (North) and (South) in Corporation of Madras. The Government sanction annually Rs. 10,000 for the maintenance of bridges and culverts across Cooum River and Buckingham Canal which is very inadequate compared to the actual cost incurred for their maintenance.

The details of bridges/subways works taken up during 1986-87 are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the work.</i>	<i>Estimate cost.</i>	<i>Stage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3) (RS. IN LAKHS)	(4)
1	Construction of a limited use subway in Gengu Reddy Road.	130.00	Work in progress 75 per cent work completed.
2	Demolition and reconstruction of the bridge at Mundakanniam-man Kiol Street, Mylapore.	35.00	Work completed and thrown open to traffic on 6th January 1987.

Serial number.	Name of the work.	Estimate cost.	Stage
(1)	(2)	(3) (RS. IN LAKHS.)	(4)
3.	Construction of Bridge across Otteri Nullah at II Main Road, Anna Nagar.	20.00	Work awarded. Work will be commenced shortly.
4.	Widening of Anderson Bridge	70.00	Tenders received in III call under evolution. Government have sanctioned Rs. 10.00 lakhs for this work.
5.	Construction of a limited use subway in lieu of existing level crossing at Madley Road.	155.00	Government have accorded administrative sanction for the estimate of Rs. 155.00 lakhs for this work. This scheme project involves land acquisition on both the approaches. 4 (1) Notification has been issued under emergency provision of L.A. Act.
6.	Rectification of defects to Light House Subway (near Reserve Bank of India).	50.00	This is a deposit works is being executed by Highways and Rural Works Department on behalf of Corporation of Madras. 90 per cent of the work completed.
7.	Widening and improvements to Greams Road Culvert near Apollo Hospital.	43.89	Work completed.
8.	Construction of Steel foot bridge across 'B' Canal connecting C.P.T. Campus and Indira Nagar II Avenue.	6.00	Work is in progress and 50 per cent work completed.
9.	Construction of pipe culvert at Kodungaiyur Dumping Ground.	4.90	Work in progress. 50 per cent of the work completed.
10.	Repairs to Bridges; Subways; Causeways affected during heavy floods in November 1985	85.32	Total 25 works Completed. — 1985-86 ... .. 1 1986-87 ... .. 16 Progress .. .. 3 Tender stage ... .. 2 Work awarded ... .. 3 <hr/> 25 <hr/>

Corporation General Stores and Corporation Printing Press are also under the control of Superintending Engineer (Bridges).

#### Street Lighting.—

There are about 53,100 street lamps fed by 52 street lighting Sub-station situated at various parts of the City with underground cable net-work, both of High Tension and Low Tension comprising of 1948 Kms. of H.T. net-work and 3,150 Kms. of L.T. net-work.

Nearly 4,500 street lamps out of the total 53,100 street lamps are in the Erstwhile Panchayat area and are connected to M.E.S., overhead lines and are maintained by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for which annual maintenance charges are paid in advance to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

Out of 53,100 street lamps, 976 lamps in the Erstwhile Panchayat area were provided as per Corporation standards.

*Education.*

The Madras Corporation maintained 362 Primary and Middle, 25 Secondary and 10 Higher Secondary schools during the year 1986-87. Due to uneconomic strength of pupils, 7 schools were merged with the nearby schools. 1,90,811 pupils studied in all these schools during the year. As usual facilities were made available to impart education to the children in their own mother tongue like Urdu, Telugu, Gujarathy and Malayalam. With a view to provide additional accommodation the construction of the following school buildings were completed during the year and declared open by the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration:

- (1) A Building with 3 class rooms and one H.M. room at a cost of Rs. 2.50 Lakhs at St. Xavier Street, Seven Wells, Madras for C.M.S. Malayappan Street.
- (2) A building with 6 class rooms at Shenoy Nagar at a cost of Rs. 6.33 Lakhs for C.G.H.S., Aminjikarai.

Assignment books were supplied to the students of Std. XII at a cost of Rs. 50,0000. Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme was carried out in 365 self cooking centres. 1,16,172 children were benefitted by this scheme during the year.

A sum of Rs. 13.47 crores was spent on education during the year.

*Stadia and Play Grounds :*

Both the out door Stadia and Indoor Stadia maintained by the Corporation of Madras under the control of Sports and General Dept., headed by the Assistant Commissioner (S & G) assisted by two Stadia Officers continued to be popular during the year under report.

The Egmore Stadium was named as "Mayor Radhakrishnan Corporation Stadium" in memory of the late M. Radhakrishnan Pillai, former worshipful Mayor. Facelift was given to Major play grounds providing compound walls store rooms, etc.

*Council :*

The terms of office of the Councillors expired on 30th November 1973. The ordinary Election was not held thereafter under section 44-B of the M.C.M.C. Act, a Special Officer has been appointed by State Government to perform the functions of the Mayor- Council and of the various committees, except the Taxation Appeals Committee.

*Labour Welfare :*

The Labour Welfare Officer is incharge of the section. The grievances of the workers and the charter of demands of labour unions are attended to by the L.W.O. in consultation with other Heads of Department. The Commissioner conducts meetings and discussions with all the trade union representatives of the Corporation in order to settle labour problems amicably.

In addition to the above functions the Labour Welfare Officer has been dealing with the settlement of gratuity under the payment of gratuity Act to the labour employees who retired/died before 1st April 1983.

During 1986-87 payment to the tune of Rs. 10,41,246.22 was made in 229 cases where the controlling Authority under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 determined the amounts.

*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 liason work between the Corporation of Madras the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

The main object of the Vigilance Cell is to enquire and detect malpractices and irregularities committed by the staff of the various departments in the Corporation of Madras and suggest for action to be taken against the erring officials under the provisions of the Prevention of Corporation Act, Government Servants Conduct Rules and the M.C.M.C. Act.

During the year under review 309 complaints were received and disposed of.

The main aim of the Vigilance Cell is to put down malpractices and irregularities committed by the officials of the various departments in the Corporation of Madras to a large extent and to render all possible assistance to the Special Officer/Commissioner in not only tennng up the administration but also in properly and effectively implementing the programme of works drawn by them year by year.



## CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

*Council.*

Council Meetings and other Committee meetings were convened by the Special Officer during the year 1986-87,

Number of Meetings held .. .. .	13
(a) (i) Ordinary .. .. .	13
(ii) Urgent .. .. .	13
(b) Adjourned .. .. .	2
(c) Special .. .. .	1
Number of subjects discussed and disposed of—	
(a) (i) Ordinary .. .. .	243
(ii) Urgent .. .. .	251
(b) Adjourned .. .. .	47
(c) Special .. .. .	3

Details of Committees constituted, the number of meetings held and the number of subjects disposed of by each of them in 1986-87 are furnished below:—

(1) *Accounts Committee—*

Number of meetings held: .. .. .	13
Number of subjects disposed of .. .. .	43

(2) *Educational Committee—*

Number of meetings held: .. .. .	13
Number of subjects disposed of .. .. .	53

(3) *Health Committee—*

Number of meetings held .. .. .	13
Number of subjects disposed of .. .. .	113

(4) *Taxation and Finance Committee—*

Number of meetings held .. .. .	15
Number of subjects disposed of .. .. .	442

(5) *Town Planning and Improvement Committee—*

Number of meetings held .. .. .	13
Number of subjects disposed of .. .. .	124

(6) *Works Committee—*

Number of meetings held .. .. .	13
Number of subjects disposed of .. .. .	519

*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 were used for the collection and transportation of rubbish from various parts of the City to the Compost yard. Sullage from cess pools is collected by sewage lorries and slit and sludge from septic tanks by slit lorries. The human excreta collected from dry latrines is removed to compost depot by night soil lorries.

Curative medical services are offered to the citizens by Corporation's 11 Allopathic dispensaries, 5 Indian Medicine dispensaries, 1 mobile medical unit, 1 VD clinic and 1 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.*

##### *Higher Secondary Education.*

There are 8 higher secondary schools in the Madurai Corporation of which 3 higher secondary Schools are for boys and 5 for girls.

In the academic year 1986-87 the number of students are as follows:—

Boys	4,503
Girls	9,073
Total	<u>13,576</u>

It is appreciable to see the results of 12th Standard during 1986-87.

Appeared for the Examination	.. .. .	927
Passed	.. .. .	751
Percentage	.. .. .	81 Percentage

##### *High School Education.*

Under the Madurai Corporation there are 12 high schools 7 for boys and 5 for girls. The strength of the schools during the academic year 1986-87 was 13,576. The statement showing the particulars of result of the S.S.L.C. Examination held during 1986-87 are furnished below:—

Appeared	1,828
Passed	1,017
Percentage	56 per centage

There are 70 (58+12) elementary and middle schools and the strength of the schools during the academic year 1986-87 was 27,667. The strength of mid day meals in high and higher secondary schools during the year 1986-87 was 7909 and the strength of the students of elementary and middle schools who were benefitted during the year were 13,320.

##### *Book Bank and Small Savings :*

There are book banks in all the Corporation high schools and the books are given to the poor needy students who are unable to continue their studies and thus help them to continue their higher education.

##### *Vocational Education.*

Besides academic education, vocational subjects such as carpentry, weaving, drawing, tailoring typing, commerce, nursing and home science are taught in the schools.

##### *Library.*

To meet the needs of the mental development and to improve the knowledge of the students all the high schools have their own libraries and books are issued to the students.

##### *Free Library for Corporation Staff.*

In the ground floor of the Corporation "Anna Maligai" the library is kept open from 9.00 to 10.00 p.m. in the morning and 5.30 to 6.00 in the evening for the benefit of the staff of the Corporation and the public who came to the office in connection with the Corporation work.

## TAX DETAILS FOR THE YEAR 1986-87

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balance</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Profession Tax ..	53,23,373.75	29,38,845.25	23,84,528.50
2	House Tax ..	19,11,54,613.58	6,00,73,575.57 (11,74,488.29)	12,99,06,549.72
3	Market Collection ..	1,34,38,000.00	90,23,000.00	44,15,000.00
4	Water Tax ..	97,91,769.48	52,92,541.95	44,99,227.55
5	Advertisement tax ..	2,00,000.00	1,75,000.00	25,000.00
6	Enroachment and Thatties	315,000.00	2,40,600.00	74,400.00
7	Vehicles and Animals ..	56,000.00	56,000.00	..

*Electrical Engineering Department :*

- (1) 7 Nos. New Transformers have been provided in addition to the existing of 184 Transformers.
- (2) 2929 numbers, new electric service connections have been effected.

*Suit Section :*

In the year 1986-87, there are 235 ((Two hundred and thirty five) civil cases have been filed by the Property owners on the levy of Property tax against the Madurai Corporation. Madurai Corporation have not filed any suits during the year.

*Engineering (Water Supply and Drainage) Section :*

Details of works completed by the Corporation under different categories are as follows:—

- (i) (1) *Laying protected water supply mains.*—10,814 metres length of protected water supply mains to the value of Rs. 5,90 lakhs have been completed during the year 1986-87.
- (2) *Laying Well water supply mains (Borewell).*—2,320 metres length of borewell water 6" mains have been laid during the year 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 96,000.
- (3) *Sinking of Borewells.*—21 Numbers of 8" dia deep borewells and 23 Numbers of dia deep borewells were also sunk during the year 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 8.35 lakhs.
- (4) *Platforms for public fountains.*—694 numbers of platforms for public fountains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.41 lakhs during 1986-87.
- (ii) The following Drainage works have been completed by the Corporation during the year 1986-87 :—
  - (1) 10,842 metres length of open drains have been completed to a value of Rs. 17.23 lakhs.
  - (2) 1,372 metres length of under ground drains have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.11 lakhs.



## 2. Lay outs.—

(a) Number of layouts received .. .. .	89
(b) Number of layouts approved .. .. .	37

## 3. Disposal of appeals and unauthorised constructions—

(a) Unauthorised constructions booked during the year .. .. .	1,299
(b) Appeals received during the year .. .. .	521
(c) Appeals pending with Directorate of Town Planning .. .. .	23
(d) Appeals pending with Government .. .. .	5

## 4. Land Acquisition/Alienation/Assignments—

(a) Land Acquisition cases .. .. .	137
(b) Land Alienation cases .. .. .	185
(c) Land Assignment cases .. .. .	63

## 5. Removal of encroachments—

(a) Number of cases of encroachments removed during the year .. .. .	1,495
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**MADRAS METROPOLITAN WATER-SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.***Objectives:*

The objectives of the Madras Metropolitan Water-supply and Sewerage Board as defined in the Act are, to provide for “exc’usively attending to the growing needs of and for planned development and appropriate regulation of water-supply and sewerage services in the Madras Metropolitan Area with particular reference to the protection of public health and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”. The jurisdiction of the Board is presently confined to Madras City and to certain industries outside the City.

*Water supply and Sewerage Systems Status**(i) Water-supply Operations :*

The City of Madras has an area of 170 sq. km., and a population of 34 lakhs. The main source of water-supply is the surface storage system of interconnected reservoirs at Poondi, Cholavaram and Redhills. Apart from these wells at Porur, Virugambakkam, Sembium and the shallow aquifers in Besant Nagar, Thiruvanmiyur and southern coastal aquifer are also utilised for supplying water to the City. The groundwater aquifer located in Minjur, Panjetty and Tamarai-pakkam Well Fields north of Madras City augment the City supply apart from catering to the needs of the industries in Manali area.

During the year under review, water-supply to the city was maintained at 240 lakh litres for domestic consumers and 500 lakh litres for industries, till January 1987. In view of the failure of the north-east monsoon, the drawal from the surface source, had to be curtailed gradually from February 1987 onwards.

The total length of water mains in the City is 1,454kms. The size of the water mains vary from 100 mm to 1,200 mm. There are 148,729 house service connections and 42,401 metered connections in the City. For supply of drinking water to deficit areas and in some areas where there are no water mains, 560 water tanks have been erected and water is supplied by lorries. In addition 297 tanks have been erected in the Hon’ble Chief Minister’s Nutritious Noon Meal Centres and water is being supplied through lorries. A total of 43 departmental lorries are being used for mobile water supply. Apart from providing drinking water, 3,493 tube well pumps and 1,121 India Mark-II pumps have been erected to provide water for other uses by the public.

*Sewerage operations :*

The water carriage system of sewers in Madras City consists of 1,463 kms., of sewers varying from 150 mm. to 1,200 mm. covering 66 micro collection areas. There are 29 HT Pumping Stations and 37LT. 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 connection is a major task and these are attended by mechanical means deploying Monster 2000 and 'Vactor' Jetting equipments, rodding machines and 'Snaxe' or 'Krait'. The regular cleaning in the sewerage system is done by bucket cleaning machines in the intercepting sewers.

In addition, silt collected in all the pumping wells is being removed by the regular maintenance gangs. For the collection and disposal of the sewage, the entire city is divided into five zones for final disposal to 'Treatment Plants' and 'Farms'. All the Treatment Plants and Farms are effectively functioning.

*Quality Control.*

Quality Control Wing monitors the quality of water supply from the source up-to the consumer and including control over quality standards of chemicals used in the treatment processes. In the sewerage sector, the standard of treatment is closely monitored till it reaches the disposal point.

A fairly large number of representative samples of water are collected daily from the various locations in the distribution network and tested to check whether the quality of water supplied to the consumers conforms to the standards. If it is found that the water supplied is not of acceptable quality, immediate advice is communicated to the maintenance wing for rectification of the system so that only quality water is supplied. Repeat samples from defective areas are made to find out whether quality of water-supply has been improved. A close watch is maintained over the process units in the headworks round the clock to produce acceptable quality water for distribution to the consumers.

Suitable modifications in the process units or in the chemicals used in the water treatment are also periodically made. The measure of incidence of communicable diseases is regularly made by collecting information from the Health Agencies.

Recently, Metrowater has started monitoring the effluents discharged into public sewers in order to ensure non-interference with designed functioning of the treatment plants.

*Planning and Designs :*

During the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987, the Planning and Design Wing has formulated and finalised 61 estimates both under water-supply and sewerage sectors to the value of Rs. 997.74 lakhs as per details below :

*Number of estimates sanctioned and value of estimates.*

Serial number.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimates sanctioned.				Functional Buildings.	Total number.	Total amount.	
		Water-supply Sector.		Sewerage Sector.					
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)									
1	State Plan Schemes.	19	35.588		6455.3715	..	..	25	811.25
2	Deposits ..	7	57.346	14	36.726	..	..	21	94.07
3	Market Borrowings.	8	20.330	4	51.435	3	20.66	15	92.42
									997.74

This includes the 3 major estimates which were approved by the Government for implementation under plan projects :—

	Estimate (Rs. in Lakhs.)
(a) Conveying water from Kilpauk Water Works to the areas of Villivakkam and Kolathur	.. 277.00
(b) Extraction of groundwater from coastal aquifer south of Thiruvanmiyur and transmission to the city.	.. 250.00
(c) Comprehensive scheme for conveying water from Kilpauk Water Works to Thirumangalam, Anna Nagar West and Western extension areas.	.. 140.00

*Construction Wing :*

All the on going plan schemes were in progress in both water supply and sewerage. Major works which were in progress during the year are listed below :—

- (a) Construction of third conduit from Redhills to Kilpauk.
- (b) Replacing old 48 "main to Kilpauk sheft with new 6" main.
- (c) Construction of additional Laboratory building for Quality Control Organisation.
- (d) Augmentation of groundwater from souther aquifer.
- (e) Construction of sewage treatment plant for Zone-I and II at Kodungaiyur.
- (f) Conversion of siphon into gully.

A major work under progress of construction is the Augmentation of water supply to Madras City from Well Fields estimated to cost of Rs. 15.00 Crores. Pipe laying works were being carried out under 9 different contracts covering the entire well fields simultaneously. Erection of all the 30 bore wells was nearing completion. Most of the pumpsets required for the bore wells had arrived and erection was in progress. The Electricity Board was taking simultaneous action for extending power supply to all the wells. With such concerted efforts, the Board was in a position to commission one of the 3 well fields under the 12 mgd. project namely, Kortaliar flood plains in March-April 1987. In fact accelerated tempo of the activity in this project during 1986-87 was a notable achievement for the Board in as much as it helped to augment the new sources as and when the existing surface source was getting fast depleted during to inadequate monsoon.

*Cloud Seeding operation.*

Cloud Seeding Operations were continued during the year 1986-87 in the monsoon period as per programme with the Indian Crew and Indian Meteorologist. During this year 32 sorties were carried out covering 35.8 flying hours during the Cloud Seeding season. The expenditure on the Cloud Seeding Operations during the year is Rs. 23.25 lakhs and is met by the Government as full grant.

*Krishna Water Supply Project.*

The Board is in-charge of a component of Krishna Water Supply Project relating to transmission from the terminal reservoir at Chembarambakkam, internal distribution and sewerage. During the year activity on internal works connected with Krishna Water Supply Project for Madras City continued. Land acquisition for Headworks and Transmission main was in progress.

As a part of this project, the Government have sanctioned the following schemes during the year—

- (1) Provision of water supply system in Kodungaiyur and Erukkancheri costing Rs. 146.00 lakhs for the benefit of a population of 1,11,250.
- (2) Provision of sewerage scheme for Arumbakkam West at a cost of Rs. 273.00 lakhs to benefit a population of 67,800.
- (3) Provision of sewerage scheme for Periyar Nagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 123.00 lakhs.

**Madras Water supply and Sanitation project:—**

This project costing Rs. 150.80 crores has been formulated for :

- (a) Augmenting water supply by 102 mld (about 35 percent of present supply) by developing 3 new well fields and implementing an integrated Water Resources Management Plan.
- (b) Improving and existing water supply distribution network.
- (c) Improving and extending sewage collection and transmission systems.
- (d) Initiating a programme of Low Cost Sanitation.
- (e) Strengthening the institutional aspects to improve the operational efficiency of M.M.W.S.S. Board.

The World Bank has appraised this project and negotiations took place in May 1987. In the meanwhile design works relating to development of source and conveying supply to city as well as formulation of consultancy bid documents for the World Bank Project were in progress.

**UNDP—Phase—II Studies:—**

During the year, the Government of India and UNDP accorded approval to the studies on Araniar-Korataliar basin under Phase-II of the project. These studies are in continuation of phase-I which were conducted earlier between 1982-1985 and which resulted in identification of a major well field source in the Araniar-Korataliar basin with a potential of 55 mld. The second Phase of the project has been sanctioned as a follow-up of studies under the first phase and also for assessment of groundwater potential in Palar basin, identifying steps for preventing salt water intrusion in Minjur well fields etc

**Materials:—**

Materials Department continued its centralised function for procurement and inventory of all requirements of materials for the year under review. A VHF system linking all the well fields which are normally inaccessible by the P & T Department was installed by the Materials Department during the year. The Materials Department has also arranged for procurement of Micro and personal computers in the centralised Data Processing Wing. An international Telex Machine has also been installed in the Board during the current year.

**Finance:—**

(i) **Capital Budget :** Metrowater has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,893.00 lakhs on Plan schemes under water supply and sewerage sector during the year 1986-87 against the Budget estimate of Rs. 2,33.14 lakhs.

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Water Supply	.. .. .	1,198.53
Sewerage	.. .. .	694.47
Total		1,893.00

The Board has received a loan of Rs. 918.32 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 957.83 lakhs in respect of plan schemes. Government have also sanctioned Rs. 21.69 lakhs as grant for Cloud Seeding Operations. The Government during the year sanctioned implementation of various water supply and sewerage works. In addition, the Board has received grant of Rs. 25.15 lakhs under flood relief for 1985-86. The funds raised under market borrowing during the year is Rs. 110.00 Lakhs.

**Revenue Budget:**

During the year the revenue tariff for water supply and sewerage was increased as per G.O.Ms No. 1376 to 1388, M.A. and W.S. Department, dated 26th December 1986 for both domestic and non-domestic consumers. The revised revenue tariff is effective from 1st January 1987. Income and expenditure figures are below :

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Revenue income	.. .. .	1,430.19
Revenue expenditure	.. .. .	1,655.47

This figure includes an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs as Government grant for maintenance of standpipes.



## MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Municipalities are constituted from Town Panchayats having a population of not less than 20,000 with an annual income of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

There are 98 Municipalities and Township committees in the State. At the State level the Director of Municipal Administration is the Head of the Department.

The Municipalities are classified into various grades according to their annual income. For the purpose of classification of Municipalities, Government have prescribed certain norms as detailed below :

<i>Grade of the Municipality.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Average Total income under all accounts.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Special .. .. .	8	100.00
Selection .. .. .	11	50.00
First .. .. .	35	25.00
Second .. .. .	31	10.00
Third .. .. .	13	5.00
Total	<u>98</u>	

<i>Grade of the Township.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total annual income.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Selection Grade .. .. .	5	Above 10.00
First Grade .. .. .	1	Above 5.00 but below 10.00
Second Grade .. .. .	2	Upto 5.00
	<u>8</u>	

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 Townships largely depending upon the revenues from their tax and non-tax sources. The bulk of the revenue comes under property tax. Next comes the Entertainment Tax and surcharge thereon. The Remunerative Enterprises like Markets, Bus stands and rent on lands and buildings also yield considerable income.

The Government sanctioned financial assistance to the Municipalities and Township Committees by ways of loans, grants and advances for taking up various departmental schemes. Following are the some of the important scheme implemented in Municipalities and Township committees and amount sanctioned during Seventh Five Year Plan period.

#### I. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:

The municipalities are maintaining 248 maternity and child welfare centres and 118 municipal dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided as approved outlay for the VII Five Year Plan. The family welfare centres are successfully implementing the family welfare programme.

## II. High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools:

Out of 106 Municipalities and Township committees 23 Municipalities are maintaining 32 High Schools and 21 Municipalities are maintaining 34 Higher Secondary Schools. The number of students studying in these schools are 18,494 and 51,291 respectively.

Various schemes such as Self-Sufficiency Scheme, Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme, integrated development of Backward areas and Central Integrated development programmes for the welfare of the tax-payers are implemented by the Municipalities with the Government assistance

## III. Self-Sufficiency Scheme:

Under Self-Sufficiency scheme works such as water supply road, storm water drains, path ways to Adi Dravidar colonies and burial grounds, school buildings etc., were taken up.

The Government have granted Rs. 2,000 lakhs and 106 Municipalities were benefited by this scheme.

## IV. Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme:

Under this scheme Government has provided Rs. 250.00 lakhs in the seventh-Five Year Plan for providing basic amenities to economically weaker section. Under this scheme roads were formed with storm water drain on both sides for disposal of rain water. One Public fountain for a minimum 40 to 50 families and wherever Public fountains could not be provided borewells are sunk. Public convenience, public latrines are constructed at the rate of one seat for two families with provision of adequate water supply. Street lights with tube lights are provided at convenient junctions to cover entire slums.

### *Integrated development of Backward areas:*

Under this scheme the Backward areas are identified and amenities are provided at a cost Rs. 76.00 lakhs.

## VI. Central integrated development programme :

Under this scheme the works pertaining to—

1. Development of sites and services.
2. Mandies and Markets.
3. Construction of Bus stands and
4. Development of roads are taken up in 28 Municipalities at a cost of Rs. 2,155.16 lakhs.

## VII. Tamil Nadu Integrated Urban Development Programme :

To augment Municipal finance, the Government have come forward to assist the Municipalities by way of sanctioning loans or taking up works under remunerative enterprises scheme such as construction of shops, stalls, markets, taxi stand and pay and use latrines etc. under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 70.93 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government to Walajapet, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli Municipalities for implementation of the scheme

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The elections to all Municipal Councils in the State were held on 23rd February 1986. However the elections to Chairman as well as Councillor from Ward No. 1 of Mayiladuthurai Municipal Council could not be conducted, in view of a stay order granted by the High Court, Madras. The election of Councillors from one ward in each of the Sirkali, Melapalayam, Salem and Devakottai Municipal Councils were countermanded due to the death of a contesting candidate before elections. Subsequently, vacancies arose in the office of Councillors from one ward in each of the Bodinayakanur, Srirangam, Tiruchirapalli, Tuticorin, Colachel, Panruti and Coonoor. Municipal Councils, due to the death of elected Councillors and resignation by a Councillor. The elections to all these offices have been conducted on 5th January 1987.

## TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

*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 types based on the priority to which the water supply has to be provided. The classifications are furnished below :

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Definition.</i>	<i>Number of habitation.</i>	<i>Population in lakhs.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Type 1	Habitations with no source within the habitations ..	3,567	10.19
Type 2	Habitations where the source yield only non-potable water	2,051	10.72
Type 3	Habitations where water is potable but the source is not perennial.	6,487	22.96
Type 4	Habitations where water is potable and perennial but the sources are either privately owned or unprotected.	4,955	21.85
Type 5	Habitations where there no good source within the habitations but alternative good sources are available within the habitations.	1,107	3.63
Total ..		18,167	69.35
Type 6	Habitations where good sources are available ..	28,908	201.25
Grand 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 TWAD Board.

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. Upto the end of 31st March 1980, 3,465 habitations having a population of 14.19 lakhs have been provided with water supply at a cost of Rs. 2,597.31 lakhs.

*Self Sufficiency Programme :*

To attain self sufficiency in the basic needs of the common man, like water supply, road etc. the State Government announced a massive programme known as the Self sufficiency Programme, to be implemented in three phases. Thus the State Government announced 69 unions to be taken up under the Self Sufficiency Programme under Phase-I in 1980-81, 150 unions under Phase-II in 1981-82, and the remaining 159 unions under Phase-III during 1982-83.

*Achievements :*

The achievements of the TWAD Board both in terms of physical and financial terms in the provision of water supply to problem habitations and reclassified and new habitations are furnished below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Physical achievement.</i>				<i>Financial achievement (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Number of problem habitations covered.</i>	<i>Number of reclassified and New habitations covered.</i>	<i>Total number of habitations covered.</i>	<i>Population covered in lakhs.</i>	<i>Problem habitations.</i>	<i>Reclassified and new habitations.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1986-87	3,837	..	3,837	14.62	1,772.40	3,041.50	4,813.90

*Programme for 1986-87 :*

During the year 1986-87 the State and Central Governments provided funds under the Minimum Needs Programme and the Accelerated Rural Programme as follows :—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
<i>Central Assistance—</i>		
Accelerated Rural Programme	.. .. .	1,544.00
<i>State Government—</i>		
Minimum Needs Programme	.. .. .	3,000.00
Life Insurance Corporation	.. .. .	1,196.00
	Total	5,740.00

With the above amount it was targetted to provide water supply to 5,000 habitations at a cost of Rs. 7,609 lakhs.

The TWAD Board has provided water supply to 3,837 habitations at a cost of Rs. 4,813.90 during 1986-87, under the Regular Programme.

*Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes :*

In Tamil Nadu State, there are 753 towns (excluding Madras Corporation) covering 2 Corporations, 98 Municipalities, 8 Municipal Townships, 17 Panchayat Townships and 628 Town Panchayats. The total urban population of all these 753 towns as per the 1981 census is 165 lakhs.

*Urban Water Supply :*

In the beginning of the year 1986-87, water supply schemes (including World Bank aided schemes) were under execution in 124 towns covering 3 Municipalities, 1 Municipal Township, 3 Panchayat Townships and 117 Town Panchayats. Also 45 water supply Improvement scheme were under execution.

During the year 1986-87, seventeen schemes (15 new schemes and 2 Improvements schemes) were physically completed and brought into beneficial use. The population benefitted by these schemes was 2.68 lakhs.

As on March 1987 water supply schemes were under operation in 3.5 Towns which include 2 Corporations, 93 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships, 9 Panchayat Townships and 196 Town Panchayats. The total urban population benefitted by the implementation of these schemes is 116 lakhs.

*Urban Sewerage Schemes :*

Underground sewerage schemes were provided in 16 Towns covering 2 Corporations, 12 Municipalities, 1 Municipal Township and 1 Panchayat Township, benefitting a population of 29.38 lakhs. Underground sewerage schemes were under execution in 4 Towns covering 1 Corporation (unserved area) 2 Municipalities and 1 Town Panchayat to benefit a population of 7.80 lakhs.

Under the World Bank assistance, low cost sanitation schemes were taken up in 14 towns to benefit a population of 6.23 lakhs and they were under execution.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,461.95 lakhs was incurred on urban water supply and sewerage schemes (excluding World Bank Schemes) during 1986-87.

*Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project with World Bank Loan Assistance :*

The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 483, R.D. and L.A., dated 31st March 1983 approved a Project with World Bank Loan Assistance to execute (i) augmentation of Water-Supply Schemes for Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem (ii) New Water-Supply Schemes to 75 medium/small towns and (iii) Low cost Sanitation Schemes for 14 towns. The Project will provide water supply to about 740 wayside rural habitations.

The total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 149.42 crores. The proportionate cost of providing water supply and low cost sanitation facilities to urban areas will be Rs. 135.28 crores and the cost of providing water supply to rural habitations will be Rs. 14.14 crores. The total population benefitted will be 38.90 lakhs. The population that will be benefitted in urban areas by water supply schemes and low cost sanitation schemes will be 26.93 lakhs and 6.24 lakhs respectively. The population to be benefitted by providing water supply to rural habitations will be 5.73 lakhs.

Agreement in respect of this World Bank Assisted Project was signed at Washington on November 14, 1984 and the agreement became effective from February 22, 1985.

The period of implementation of the above project is 5 years.

One separate Chief Engineer, Four Superintending Engineers and other subordinate staff have been posted for implementing the project.

During the year 1986-87 acquisition of about 470 acres of land for the three major sub-projects of Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem and preparation of detailed designs and plans were taken up.

Following sub projects and Low Cost Sanitation Project were taken up for execution during the year 1986-87.

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
1	Group I	Coimbatore Water Supply Scheme	..	..	4,110.54
2	Group II	Madurai Water Supply Scheme	..	..	3,251.45
3	Group III	Salem Water Supply Scheme	..	..	2,939.13
4	Group IV	Water Supply Scheme to 75 small/medium towns	..	..	2,131.79
5	Group V	Low Cost Sanitation Project	..	..	709.55

During 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs. 335.33 lakhs was incurred on World Bank Assisted Project.

A.C. pipes, P.V.C. pipes, sluice valves and pumpsets for group IV towns have been received. Supply orders have been placed for A.C. pipes required for groups I and III sub-projects and supply has commenced. Source creation for most of the 44 towns has been completed.

Under Group VI Water Resources Management Study in the three river basins of Tamil Nadu viz. the Ponnaiyar, the Periyar-Vaigai and the Tambaraparani river basins has been entrusted to the Chief Engineer, Ground Water (PWD). The study was commenced in 6/86 and is expected to be completed in a period of 2 years. The other consultancy studies are—

(i) Financial Accounting and Materials and Project Management of TWAD Board; and

(ii) Resource Mobilisation Study in three major towns viz. Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem were taken up and is in progress.

Under Group VII, a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made towards a revolving fund to be given to the Coimbatore Corporation for sanctioning loan to new domestic connections for economically weaker sections of society. This amount has been remitted to the Coimbatore Corporation during June 1987.

#### *E.E.C. Aided Project.*

In certain districts of Tamil Nadu the water supply sources contain fluoride more than the permissible limit of 1.5 mg./litre. This phenomenon was observed mainly in Coimbatore and Periyar districts. In these two districts, 726 habitations with a population of 0.45 million suffer due to excess fluoride in drinking water.

In September 1983, the Government of India concluded an agreement with the E.E.C. to provide protected water supply free from excess fluoride content to these 726 habitations (199 in Coimbatore and 527 in Periyar districts). After detailed investigation, it was assessed that only 417 habitations (79 in Coimbatore and 338 in Periyar) can be covered with the agreed aid of 17 MECU (Approximate Rs. 15 Crores). The updated project report prepared during May 1985 for this curtailed programme was approved by the TWAD Board in B.P. Ms. No. 14, dated 6th January 1986.

Investigation and collection of data for these 417 habitations, formulation, sanction of sub-project reports and execution were simultaneously taken up from June 1984. This revealed that some more habitations can also be covered by the savings met with. Hence 41 habitations, based on the source available, were included bringing the total beneficiaries to 458 habitations (86 in Coimbatore and 372 in Periyar district).

The target fixed for the year 1986-87 was to effect water supply to 178 habitations (41 in Coimbatore and 137 in Periyar) at a cost of Rs. 470.625 lakhs. Out of this 126 habitations (27 in Coimbatore and 99 in Periyar) were completed in all respects with an expenditure of Rs. 401.932 lakhs.

Since commencement of the project 198 habitations at a total cost of Rs. 634.213 lakhs were provided with protected water supply under this programme.

## 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 institutions noted as below :—

#### *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 was registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registrations Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975) on 1st April 1981.

(ii) The Minister for Education is the Chairman of the Anna Institute of Management 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, P. X A.R. (Training) Department.
- (d) Vice-Chancellor, Anna University of Technology, Madras
- (e) Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
- (f) Chair man, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ; and
- (g) Director, Anna Institute of Management.

(iii) The Anna Institute of Management has conducted eleven training programmes allotted by the Government of India in 1986-87 and organised eleven programmes of its own. Besides Institute conducted twenty-four programmes sponsored by Government Departments and Undertakings.

#### *Civil Service Training Institute, Bhavanisagar :*

##### *Periyar District :*

The Civil Service Institute, Bhavanisagar was started on 1st December 1974 for imparting training to the Junior Assistants, selected and appointed by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission through examination conducted during 1973 and afterwards and who commenced their probation or after 3rd July 1974.

Gradually the training was extended to the State Service Officers also from 1976, in two courses, i.e. one for non-technical officers (A course) and the other for technical officers (B course).

A refresher course for 28 working days was also conducted for Junior Assistants selected through the Special Qualifying Examination conducted by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission during 1977 and 1981, condensed foundational training for Junior Assistants, whose services were regularised as per G.O. Ms. No. 996, P. & A.R. (Placement) Department, dated 22nd September 1984 was also conducted.

Total number of trainee trained so far is furnished below category wise.—

Serial number.	Course.	Number of trainees trained before 31st March 1986.	From 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Foundational Training for Junior Assistants (2 months).	7,742	915	8,657
2	Refresher course for Junior Assistants (28 working days).	4,757	50	4,807
3	Condensed Foundational Training (20 working days)	7,292	(in district centres) 600 (in CSTI, Bhavanisagar)	
4	Foundational Training for State Service Officers 'A' Course.	610	124	734
5	Foundational Training for State Service Officer's 'B' Course.	1,166	237	1,403
6	Inservice Training for Deputy Tahsildar (4 weeks).	707	(Temporarily suspended)	
7	Refresher course for Commercial Tax Officer's (15 days).	463	..	..
8	Refresher Course for Junior Assistants of Tax Departments.	201	As separate Institute was started at Madras, these course are not conducted here now.	
9	5 days Training for AO/AAO of EB ..	370	..	..
10	Training for Ministerial Staff of Panchayat Union, Madurai District (15 days)	79	..	..
11	Training for Taluk Nutrition Project Officers (3 weeks).	56	..	..

(3) *Secretariat Training Institute :*

The Secretariat Training Institute is conducting the following Training Programmes :—

- (i) Foundational Training for Assistants, Typists and P.As. and directly recruited A.S.Os.
- (ii) Inservice Training for S.Os. and A.S.Os. of Secretariat for 12 days.
- (iii) Course on "disciplinary procedures" for S.Os. and A.S.Os. for 5 half days.
- (iv) Course on "disciplinary procedures" for Second Level Officers of Heads of Departments.
- (v) Course on "disciplinary procedures" for I.A.S. Officers.

During the year 1986-87, 244 Assistants, Typists, P.As. 392 S.Os. and A.S.Os. of Secretariat and 161 Officers including I.A.S. Officers were trained.

The P. & A.R. (Training) Department sponsors Officers for various Training Courses, Programmes, Seminars-Workshops, etc. conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, at various Training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for courses offered by standard Training Institutions. Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training to City Offices, District Treasuries, Accountant-General Office, Reserve Bank of India, etc. for six months by this Departments.

The activities of this departments include deputation of Officers for foreign training. This department undertakes field training for I.A.S. Probationers and Probationary Deputy Collectors in Tamil Nadu.



Training in Tamil was conducted to the Government servants belonging to linguistic minorities to enable them to pass the second class language test conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. A course for the Officers posted in tribal areas and two batches of pre-retirement counselling for the officers of Secretariat retiring from service in the next one year was conducted by this Department at the Madras School of Social Works.

#### THE TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom, came into vogue as per G.O. Ms. No. 3300, Public (Services) Department, dated 31st October 1955 and its first meeting was held on 15th September 1956. The constitution of the Joint Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 1118, Public (Services) Department, dated the 2nd April 1957. As on date, the Joint Council consists of twenty two members one half appointed by the Government (Official side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (Staff side). The Chief Secretary to the Government is the Ex-Officio Chairman and the Under Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel) Department, is the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Council.

2. The ordinary meetings of the Council are to be held as often as necessary and not less than once in three months. The annual meeting is held in the month of December every year. Amendment to the Constitution of the Council, if any, has to be made only at the annual meeting.

3. The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of Co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing efficiency in the public services, combined with the well-being of these employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievance and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

4. The scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of Service of the Staff. The recommendations of the Councils are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

5. In G.O. Ms. No. 717, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-K) Department, dated 20th June 1978, the Government have issued orders requesting all Secretaries to Government to convene the periodical meetings of the representatives of the recognised Services 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, 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 Council, came into vogue as per G.O. Ms. No. 2386, Public (Services-A) dated 9th December 1968 with effect from 1st January 1969. The Constitution of the District Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 2386, Public (Services-A) dated 9th December 1968. The District Council will meet once in a quarter. The Chairman of the Council will send periodical report to the Government in regard to the convening of the District Council.

7. District Joint Councils serve to bring together representatives of the staff and the official side and provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration. They confine themselves to issues and grievances which are exclusively of local importance. More important matters like enhancement of scales of pay and allowances which can appropriately be considered only at the State Level are outside their purview.

8. District Joint Council consist of 12 members each, one half represented by the Staff-side and the other half by official side. The Collector of the District is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the District Joint Council and the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council.

9. During the year from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 Civil Services Joint Council met two times. As many as 20 subjects were discussed in the meetings.

## TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the period under report the Commission advertised 61 notifications comprising 2,396 vacancies of posts under different services of the State. In direct recruitment, selections were made to fill up 2,052 vacancies in 43 categories of posts classified as technical; in non-technical service posts, 5,289 selections were announced covering almost all services except the Tamil Nadu Forest Service. 7,341 candidates were recommended for appointment under different services of the State in this year.

There were paucity of qualified and suitable candidates for certain posts like Lecturer in Pharmacology in the Department of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, Research Officer (Geneticist) in Cinchona Department, Refrigeration Engineer in Fisheries Department and Language Pandits, Grade-I (Malayalam) in School Education Department.

There were paucity of qualified and suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in eleven categories of posts in technical services. For 194 of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, no suitable and qualified Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were available for selection. These vacancies are being carried forward to the next recruitment. A majority of those unfilled vacancies are Agricultural Officer (Extension) in the Agriculture Department and Post-Graduate Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools in School Education Department.

In technical service posts, major selections were made in the following posts :—

Serial number.	Name of the post.	Department/Service.	Number selected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Post-Graduate Teachers .. ..	Higher Secondary Schools, School Education Department.	875
2	Assistant Engineer (Civil) .. ..	Public Works Department .. ..	428
3	Language Pandits, Grade-I .. ..	School Education .. ..	144
4	Agricultural Officer (Extension) ..	Agriculture .. ..	302
5	Assistant Statistical Investigator ..	Statistics .. ..	75

In non-technical service posts selection results were finalised in almost all Group Services, the details of which are given below :—

Serial number.	Group Services.	Number of candidates selected.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Group I Services .. ..	57
2	Group II Services .. ..	359
3	Group III Services .. ..	1,181
4	Group IV Services .. ..	3,549
5	Group VII Services .. ..	5
6	Group VIII Services .. ..	28
7	Group IX Services .. ..	33
8	Group X Services .. ..	25
9	Group V Services (Supplemental allotment) .. ..	52

For posts included under Group I Services 198 candidates were interviewed for 57 vacancies, the results of which have been announced.

For posts coming under Group II and Group III Services, 861 candidates in Group II and 2,631 candidates in Group III Services were interviewed and 359 were selected in Group II Services and 1,181 in Group III Services were selected.

The competitive written examination was conducted on 8th June 1986 in 83 centres throughout the State to fill up about 3,000 vacancies in 8 categories of posts included in Group IV Services. About 281,324 candidates appeared for the written examination, 3,549 candidates were selected for appointment to different Ministerial Services posts in Group IV Services.

The Commission in its notification, dated 20th June 1986 invited application for 376 vacancies of posts included in Group II Services. 48,526 candidates applied for the recruitment and 23,018 of them have appeared for the written examination held from 9th February to 2nd March 1987.

Similarly, for 209 vacancies of posts included in Group III Services, 63,586 applications were received. Among them, 37,414 candidates appeared for the competitive written examination held from 24th January 1987 to 8th February 1987.

During the period under report, the Commission conducted 22 written examinations to shortlist the candidates to be admitted to the oral examination for recruitment to 22 classes of posts classified as technical.

The Commission dealt with 46 proposals relating to recruitments by transfer to State Services and by promotion within the State Service in respect of 22 services. A list of 877 qualified and suitable candidates for appointment were drawn up and recommended.

During the year there were 77 cases in which statutory rules relating to age and or educational qualifications, as the case may be, were relaxed by the Government.

The Commission accorded its concurrence for the permanent transfer of 317 personnel from one departmental unit to another departmental unit in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service.

The Commission advised the Government on 132 cases of proposal for disciplinary action, 175 cases of appeals, 75 cases of petitions review petitions and revision petitions and 2 cases of legal assistance.

During the period the Commission accorded its concurrence under the latter part of Regulation 16 (b) of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for the regular appointment of 1,123 persons and concurrence was refused for the regular appointment of 48 persons for posts included in different Tamil Nadu State Services.

Under the same Regulation, the Commission also accorded concurrence for the regular appointment of 383 persons, and in 96 cases, the Commission had refused to accord its concurrence for posts included in different subordinate services.

In 416 cases, the Commission's concurrence was sought for and given under the latter part of Regulation 16 (b) of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for making regular appointments to the posts in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service/Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service without the ordinary statutory reference to the Commission and in five cases the concurrence was not accorded.

The Commission has accorded its concurrence for the continuance of temporary appointments in different posts included in Tamil Nadu State/Subordinate/Ministerial Services beyond the periods as noted below :—

Period.	Number of cases in which concurrence has been accorded.	
	State Service.	Subordinate/ Ministerial Service.
(1)	(2)	(3)
3 months and above ..	545	208
12 months and above ..	451	140
18 months and above ..	361	186
24 months and above ..	705	200

The Special and Departmental tests were conducted in May and November 1986. The number of candidates who applied for these tests are :

	(1)	1986	
		May.	November.
		(2)	(3)
Special Tests	.. .. .	25,058	29,347
Departmental Tests	.. .. .	15,525	17,625

The Half-Yearly examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Police Officer and Forest Officers were held in September, 1986 and March 1987. The number appeared in those examinations were 41 and 26 respectively.

One candidate appeared and was successful in the Proficiency Test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S., Officers whose mother tongue is not Tamil, held in July 1986.

The Commission conducted the qualifying examination for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dhera Dun, during August 1986 and February 1987. The details are given below :—

	(1)	August	February
		1986	1987
		(2)	(3)
Number applied	.. .. .	69	60
Number appeared	.. .. .	51	46
Number selected	.. .. .	Nil.	Result not yet known.

#### TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The types of cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceeding, Madras are as mentioned below :—

##### *I. Cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.*

(i) All corruption cases relating to Officers of 'A' and 'B' Group investigated by the Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to Officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups initiated by the departments with prior approval of the Government.

(iii) All cases relating to Officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups (N.G.G.O.'s) where they are jointly involved with the Officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups (Gazetted Officers) as under items (i) and (ii) above.

##### *II. Cases that are dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras :*

(i) All corruption cases relating to Officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups investigated by the 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.O.'s) initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

The cases referred to under rule 17-A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Classification, Controls 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 (d) (i) of the rules in respect of the member of a service (or) a person holding a Civil post under the State.

The details of the cases pending at the beginning of the year under report received and disposed off by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below —

(1)	<i>Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.</i>	<i>Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1986 .. ..	81	157
2. Number of cases received during the year 1986-87 (1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987).	30	18
3. Total for disposal .. .. .	111	175
4. Number of cases disposed during the year 1986-87 .. ..	23	-3
5. Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1987 .. ..	88	132

#### VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

The salient features on the working of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras for the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 are furnished below :

1. Number of petitions received during the year from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.	3,234
(i) Received from Government/Vigilance Commission ..	98
(ii) Received from the Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers of Public Undertakings, etc.	85
(iii) Direct from general public .. .. .	3,051
Total ..	3,234

#### 2. Preliminary Enquiries :

(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e., as on 1st April 1986.	152
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year ..	298
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year ..	450
(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year .. ..	267
(a) Converted into Detailed enquiries and Registered cases	109
(b) Referred for departmental action .. .. .	63
(c) Action dropped .. .. .	95
Total ..	267

(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year .. 183

## 3. Detailed Enquiries :

(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e., as on 1st April 1986.		311
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year .. ..		202
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year .. ..		513
(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year .. ..		125
(a) Converted into Registered Cases .. .. .	2	
(b) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action .. ..	102	
(c) Action dropped .. .. .	21	
	<u>        </u>	
	Total .. ..	125
	<u>        </u>	
(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year .. ..		388

## Registered Cases (other than traps) :

(i) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1st April 1986.		52
(ii) Number of new cases registered during the year .. ..		27
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year .. ..		79
(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year .. .. .		11
(a) Charge-sheet filed in the court during the year .. ..	1	
(b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which orders awaited/charges yet to be filed in court.	6	
(c) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action .. ..	2	
(d) Action dropped .. .. .	2	
	<u>        </u>	
	Total .. ..	11
	<u>        </u>	
(v) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year.		68

## 5. Trap Cases :

(i) Number of trap cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e., as on 1st April 1986.		32
(ii) Number of new cases registered during the year .. ..		42
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year .. ..		74
(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year .. .. .		43
(a) Charge sheets filed in the court .. .. .	3	
(b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which sanction order awaited/charge sheet yet to be filed in courts.	12	
(c) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action .. ..	23	
(d) Action dropped .. .. .	5	
	<u>        </u>	
	Total .. ..	43
	<u>        </u>	
(v) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year.		31

## 6. Court Trials :

(i) Number of cases pending trial at the beginning of the year i.e., as on 1st April 1986.	62
(ii) Number of cases charged during the year .. .. .	16
(iii) Total number of cases dealt with in courts during the year.	78
(iv) Total number of cases disposed of in Courts .. ..	14
(1) Conviction .. .. .	8
(2) Acquitted .. .. .	6
(3) Otherwise disposed of .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	14
(v) Number of cases pending at the end of the year .. ..	64

## 7. Tribunals :

(i) Number of enquiries/cases pending before the Tribunals at the beginning of the year/final orders awaited at the beginning of the year.	291
(ii) Number of cases remitted to the Tribunal during the year.	52
(iii) Total number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal during the year.	343
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year.	27
(a) Punished .. .. .	12
(b) Action dropped .. .. .	15
Total .. .. .	27
(v) Total number of cases/enquiries pending before the Tribunal pending for passing final orders at the end of the year.	316

## 8. Departmental Action :

(i) Number of enquiries/cases pending before departmental authorities at the beginning of the year.	628
(ii) Number of cases/enquiries remitted to departmental authorities during the year.	157
(iii) Total number of cases/enquiries dealt with by departmental authorities during the year.	785
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year.	96
Punished .. .. .	79
Action dropped .. .. .	17
Total .. .. .	96
(v) Total number of enquiries/cases pending before the depart- mental authorities at the end of the year.	689

## 9. Conviction :

(i) Imprisonment .. .. .	Persons
(ii) Imprisonment and fine .. .. .	7

## 10. Punishment awarded in Departmental Disciplinary Proceeding :

	Persons.
(i) Dismissed from service .. .. .	10
(ii) Removed from service .. .. .	5
(iii) Compulsorily retired .. .. .	1
(iv) Reduction in rank .. .. .	4
(v) Reduction in pay .. .. .	16
(vi) Increment postponed .. .. .	74
(vii) Censure and other lesser punishments .. .. .	43

## 11. Petitions against public servants of the following department undertaking were predominant during the year under review :

- (1) Police.
- (2) Revenue.
- (3) Education.
- (4) Rural Development.
- (5) Local Boards.
- (6) Public Works.
- (7) Forest.
- (8) Medical. .. .. .
- (9) Highways. .. .. .
- (10) Agriculture. ...

## ANNA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT.

Anna Institute of Management has been sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu in order to focus on development of new concepts applicable to the problems specific to be planned, mixed and developing economy. This Institute has been named after the illustrious and great leader of Tamil Nadu late Thiru C. N. Annadurai. From November 1978, the Institute was functioning as a unit of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training) Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Institute got itself registered as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act 1975 on April 4, 1981.

Anna Institute of Management has set before itself, the following laudable objectives:—

- (1) Creating an awareness of the need for the application of the tools and techniques of management in all facets of national life;
- (2) Carrying out research with a view to developing knowledge in the field of Management relevant to the Indian conditions;
- (3) Disseminating the techniques of management through Seminars, Conferences, training courses and publications;
- (4) Assisting in the application of management concepts and techniques through consultancy and extension services ; and
- (5) Fostering and assisting in the development of the profession of management and making it a genuine instrument for economic development and social change.

The objectives and activities of Anna Institute of Management cut across sectoral barriers and are designed to cater to the needs of the Government and non-Governmental agencies and non-profit and commercial organisations alike. The training programmes and courses of Anna Institute of Management have been so designed and developed as to give a practical orientation



to the participants so that they can apply the knowledge gained and accomplish their tasks effectively, within the organisational framework in which they work. Apart from conducting short-term training programmes on various disciplines the Institute undertakes organisation based programmes structured to the needs of any particular organisation.

*Activities for the year 1986-87.*

During the year 1986-87, the Anna Institute of Management conducted 48 training programmes for Government departments/undertakings in which 1,127 officers were trained and benefitted. Out of the 48 programmes, 24 were specially designed for Government Departments/undertakings. The 48 programmes include the following two programmes, sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India :—

1. One week programme on "Public Sector Management".
2. Four week programme on "Programme Implementation". 59 officers participated in the two programmes. The two programmes were well received. In the absence of a hostel, the participants have to be accommodated in the Rental premises belonging to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

*Consultancy Assignments :*

Besides the above training programmes three Consultancy assignments were conducted during the year for the following organisation :—

- (1) Management by Objectives—Implementation in Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation.
- (2) The systems of operations of Central Stores and Regional Stores of the Agricultural Engineering Department.
- (3) Study on Utilisation of Additional Health Sub-Centres (for the 1st year centres) for DANIDA.

*Post-Graduate Diploma in General Management :*

The third batch of Post-Graduate Diploma in General Management was successfully completed in August 1986 benefitting 42 Candidates. The fourth batch of the P.G.D.M. Course was commenced in September 1986 with 41 young supervisors working in various undertakings in and around Madras City.

*Other Activities :*

1. The film on PERT/CPM entrusted by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India was completed during the year 1986-87. It was well received by the Government of India.
2. During the year 1986-87, 387 new books were added to the Library. This brings the total number of books available to 4,080.
3. A proposal for constructing a hostel for Anna Institute of Management at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs (Rupees thirty lakhs only) has been approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu under Part-II Scheme for 1987-88.

The Government have initiated steps to develop this Institute as an Institute of Excellence by strengthening and developing the infrastructure facilities.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

#### EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

The Evaluation and Applied Research activities of the department include undertaking evaluation studies, project formulation and the publication of two documents viz., Tamil Nadu.- An Economic Appraisal and An Economic-cum-Functional Classification of Budgetary Transactions. Sub-sector evaluation is an important area the Department has recently ventured into. Particular mention has also to be made of the valuable experience the Department has gained in evaluating the World Bank assisted projects such as TINP, Periyar Vaigai Modernisation Project and Training and Visit System.

#### *Evaluation Studies Completed :*

During the year under review the following 13 evaluation reports were completed by the Department :—

- (1) Concessional Bus Pass Schemes of PTC;
- (2) An Indepth Study on the Performance of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation ;
- (3) Renovation of Old Nandan Channel Scheme ;
- (4) Mass Immunisation Campaign—A coverage Study;
- (5) Quick study on the Performance of the Scheme for the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) ;
- (6) Sub-sectoral Analysis—'Seed' in Agriculture;
- (7) Quick study on the Economics of using Power Tillers and Light Commercial Vehicles in the place of Bullock Carts for removal of garbage in Town Panchayats;
- (8) Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiris District by M/s. Price Water House ;
- (9) Updating of Revenue Registry;
- (10) Pilot Crop Insurance Schemes;
- (11) Investment in Irrigation in Tamil Nadu;
- (12) Social Inputs Programme in Nilgiris District by M/s. A.F. Ferguson ;
- (13) Functioning of Nursery Schools.

The following studies were at various stages of progress :—

- (1) Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.
- (2) Social Inputs for Area Development in Kamarajar District (by Survey Research)...
- (3) DANIDA Project.
- (4) Pilot Survey of Natham.
- (5) Cluster Development Programme.
- (6) Percolation Ponds under RLEGP.
- (7) Technical Audit of five medium irrigation Projects.
- (8) Soil Conservation Scheme.

- (9) National Rural Employment Programme.
- (10) Manali and Maraimalai Nagar Housing Schemes.
- (11) Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth.
- (12) Loan Scholarship for SCs./STs.
- (13) Mechanisation of Marine Fishing (Sub-sector).
- (14) Industrial Complexes (Sub-sector).
- (15) Tank Irrigation (Sub-sector).

*Annual Publications :—*

This department brings out every year two Publications : "Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal and An Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Government Budgetary Transaction". The Appraisal document for 1985-86 and the Classification document for 1985-86 are the latest issues brought out during the year. 1986-87 edition of the Publications. "Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal and An Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Government Budgetary Transaction" have been brought out by the Evaluation and Applied Research Department.

#### STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

1. The preparation of the review of the Sixth Five Year Plan was completed and the report is under print.
2. The sectoral chapters pertaining to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 were consolidated and got printed. The Seventh Five Year Plan document was placed before the legislature.
3. For the formulation of draft Annual Plan 1987-88, the particulars regarding Part I and II proposals were collected from all Heads of Departments. Sub Committee and main committee meetings to consider Part II schemes for 1987-88 were convened and new schemes for inclusion in the Annual Plan were identified. Part I estimates for 1987-88 were also worked out and the Budget estimates for the draft plan were finalised and the sectoral allocations were determined. Narrative notes on programmes included in the Annual Plan, along with the notes on the 'State of the Economy' and 'Approach for the Plan' were developed. Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Minimum Needs Programme, Component Twenty Point Programme, Special Component Plan I and II outlays were identified. The Draft Annual Plan for 1987-88 was printed and despatched to the Union Planning Commission, Government of India, Central Ministeries, Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments.
4. The Narrative Notes on programmes for the year 1987-88 (Green Book) with reference to the Budget figures were prepared. This has now been printed. The Publication is under print now. The Government entrusted the task of preparation of mid-term appraisal for the Seventh Plan to the SPC. Working Groups for major sectors of Development were constituted and meeting were convened under the chairmanship of the Chairman, State Planning Commission. The Working Groups are engaged in assessing the requirements for the last two years, and in determining the direction of development. The work is under progress. The mid-term appraisal has been completed and the report has been sent to Government.
5. The particulars required by Government of India regarding the State Land Use Board were compiled and sent to Government in Planning and Development department.
6. A comprehensive plan for Nilgiris District under the Hill area Development Programme. Water-shed basins was formulated and a special visit to study the field condition was made.
7. A study to integrate the activities of the cauvery command area in Thanjavur District is being attempted.
8. For preparing a performance Audit Report of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project in Periyar District, details are being collected.

9. The suitability of the implementation and outlay necessary for the reclamation of Water logged Saline and Alkaline lands in the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project prepared by the Dharmapuri District Development Council was examined and the views of State Planning Commission were communicated.

10. An expert committee was constituted and the reports of the sub-committee on Assessment of Water resources potential in Tamil Nadu and also in regard to Agriculture, Industries and Drinking Water purpose are being drafted.

11. Prepared the following for analysis of the Sixth Five Year Plan Programme of certain crucial areas.

11. (1) A statement of expenditure in Tamil Nadu for flood and drought from 1979-80 to 1985-86, (2) assistance by term lending Institutions to Industries in Tamil Nadu and All India during 1980-81 to 1983-84, (3) credit deposit ratio in Tamil Nadu to All India and population in different states and Tamil Nadu from 1901 to 1981.

12. A brief note for use in the preparation of Governor's address was prepared and sent to Government regarding 'broad thrust in the VII Plan'.

13. District Planning Cells in three districts viz., Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Nellai Kattappomman and Nilgiris were created. A questionnaire on 'Resources Survey' in the district has been prepared. Arrangements to recruit and place necessary staff in the cells were in progress.

14. The VII Five Year Plan is being translated in Tamil in consultation with Tamil Translation Department of Government.

15. The following particulars relating to Power, Industries and Transport sectors were gathered and furnished to Government :—

(a) Statement showing the details of Rural Electrification i.e. Number of pumpsets energised, villages and Hamlets electrified for the period from 1976 to 1986-87.

(b) Indices of Industrial Production.

(c) Statement showing the length of Government Roads, i.e. National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and other District Roads for the past 10 years.

(d) Statement showing the number of buses owned by different State Transport undertaking for the period from 1976 to 1985.

(e) Statement showing the categoriwise details of number of stage carriages, Route Kilometerage, Passengers capacity under private sector and public sector for the past 10 years.

16. To facilities conduct of Study on Transportation facilities available to the Villages of Tamil Nadu, at present, Rural Roads in Tamil Nadu, Rural Energy-Firewood, particulars on the followings were collected from the departments :—

(i) Total number of villages in the District.

(ii) Number of villages already covered by buses.

(iii) Number of villages yet to be covered by buses.

(iv) Number of villages that can be provided with buses now itself with the existing Road facility available.

(v) Number of villages that cannot be provided with the facilities.

For Rural roads, a detailed write-up with all the statistical data regarding the condition of Rural Roads in Tamil Nadu prior to Independence and during the Five Year Plans was prepared and furnished.

17. The following statisticals relating to education and nutrition were collected.

(i) Drop out rate in Tamil Nadu from 1971-72 onwards ;

(ii) Number of higher secondary schools in Tamil Nadu from the introduction of Vocational Education ;

and

(iii) Number of beneficiaries under mid-day meals/Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programmes.

## 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. 280 crores was collected during 1986-87 through various sources as excise revenue to the Government.

*Administration of the Department :*

As the 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 various rules, framed and the notifications issued thereunder.

In this executive functions, the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise was assisted by four Joint Commissioners at the Headquarters, all of whom were having statewide Jurisdiction besides one Financial Controller in the Cadre of Deputy Secretary to Government on the accounts side. One Joint Commissioner belonged to the senior-time-scale of the Indian Administrative Service. The others were of the rank of District Revenue Officer. They supervised and inspected distilleries, arrack blending units, arrack wholesale depots, Bonded manufactories, major alcohol based industries, I.M.F.S. and Beer Manufacturing Units and Wholesale Depots of Indian made Foreign Spirits. Subjectwise one Joint Commissioner was dealing with the disposal of the cases pending in the various Courts. However, two posts of Joint Commissioners were disbanded after 1st March 1987.

At the district level, the administration of the Prohibition and Excise Department is under the control of the District Collectors. There were 29 Assistant commissions of Excise at the rate of one for each of the nine small districts and at the rate of two for each of the ten big districts. This was reduced to 20 after 1st March 1987 consequent on the change in the Prohibition Policy of the Government at the rate of one Assistant Commissioner for each of the 20 districts. They work under the control of the District Collectors and are answerable to the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise through the District Collectors. At the Taluk level, Taluk Excise Officer in the rank of Tahsildar and two Excise Inspectors in the cadre of Assistants with supporting staff were in charge of the work of the Prohibition and Excise Department. This staff pattern was reduced after 1st March 1987 at the rate of one Excise Officer, for Revenue Division level and one Revenue Inspector for taluk level.

The particulars of mode of auction, confirmation collection of kist etc., in Tamil Nadu are noted below :—

- |   |          |   |
|---|----------|---|
| (i) Excise year                                 | .. .. .  | 16th July to 15th July 1986-87.                             |
| (ii) Issue of 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.<br>Rs. 2,000 for toddy shops.   |
| E. M. D. (for Rural):                           | .. .. .  | Rs. 2,500 for arrack shops.<br>Rs. 1,000 for toddy shops.   |
| (vii) Advance Rental                            | -- .. -- | 25 rental in Cash or Solvency Certificate.                  |
| (viii) Duration of licence                      |          |   |
| Arrack shop                                     | -- .. .. | 16th July to 15th July of the next year.                    |
| 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 licenced are as follows :—

<i>I. Arrack shop:</i>	<i>Number of shops for which licenced was issued.</i>	
1985-86 (upto 15th July 1986) (TASMAC) ..		7,275
16th July 1986 to 31st December 1986 ..		6,076
<i>II. Toddy shops :</i>		
1985-86 .. .. .		7,644
1986-87 upto 31st December 1986,		3,347
1st October 1986 to 31st December 1986. ..		2,103

\* The existing licensees were all owed to continued.

The receipts under the major source during the year 1986-87 are shown below :—

<i>Serial number and Heads of revenue.</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>Amount in crores.</i>
	(1)	(2)
1 Country Spirit .. .. .		201.84
2 Country Fermented Liquor (Toddy) .. .. .		17.46
3 Malt Liquor (Beer) .. .. .		4.85
4 Foreign Liquor and Spirits .. .. .		56.53
5 Commercial and denatured Spirit .. .. .		1.14
6 Medicinal and Toilet preparations .. .. .		4.01
7 Hemp, Opium and other drugs .. .. .		0.01
8 Fines and Confiscations .. .. .		0.06
9 Other receipts .. .. .		2.70
10 Service and service fees .. .. .		0.03
		<hr/>
	Total .. ..	288.63
	Refund (—) .. ..	2.06
		<hr/>
		286.57
		<hr/>

*Molasses control :*

There are 25 Sugar Mills in this State which produce Molasses as by product. To monitor the storage, issues and transport of molasses from the Sugar Mills, a Bondage Officer in the grade of Tahsildar, along with an Office Assistant, has been appointed in each of the Sugar Mills.

The production of Molasses in Tamil Nadu, during the year 1986-87 was 3.73 lakh tonnes.

The production of Molasses during the year 1987-88 season is estimated to be 3.21 lakh tonnes.

*Distilleries :*

Eight distilleries are functioning in the State during the year 1986-87 as noted below, and Distillery Officers, in the cadre of Deputy Collectors with necessary staff are incharge of supervision. The production of alcohol during the financial year in the Distilleries is as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the Distillery.</i>	<i>Installed capacity in lakh litres.</i>	<i>1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(FIGURES IN LAKH LITRES)		
1. Trichy Distilleries and Chemicals Ltd. . . . .	136.00	138.65
2 E. I. D. Parry (India) Ltd. . . . .	76.00	48.80
3 Sakthi Sugars . . . . .	180.00	101.01
4 Arvind Distilleries and Chemicals Ltd. . . . .	132.00	87.17
5 Verion Chemicals and Distilleries Ltd. . . . .	70.00	61.55
6 Southern Aghfurance India Ltd. . . . .	13.50	20.19
7 Coimbatore Alcohol and Chemicals Ltd. . . . .	163.50	76.83
8 Chemicals and Plastics (India) Ltd. . . . .	148.50	97.88
Total . . . . .	919.30	632.08

*Enforcement of Prohibition :*

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing in the State is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions 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, drive against illicit distillation, transport and sale of I. D. Arrack, illicit tapping and sale of toddy manufacture of Spurious IMFS and Smuggling of IMFS 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 and 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 TASMAL in the whole of Tamil Nadu. 951.95 lakh litres of arrack were sold for 9 months upto 31st December 1986.

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 by District Excise set up. This was geared up further after introduction of partial Prohibition prohibiting the production and consumption of arrack and toddy by the Government with effect from 1st January 1987.

**THE TAMIL NADU STATE MARKETING CORPORATION:****I. Formation :**

The State Government promulgated an ordinance on 23rd May 1983 amending the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1981. The ordinance provided for the grant of licence for supply of whole-sale of Arrack and Indian Made Foreign Spirits for the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu exclusively to the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation which is a Corporation wholly owned and controlled by the State Government. These provisions of the ordinance have subsequently been adopted by the Legislature's Act No. 33 of 1983, viz., the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act 1983. Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation was registered on 23rd May 1983 and the Corporation was to commence its operations within 2 months from 1st June 1983. The Corporation commenced the business from 25th July 1983 onwards.



This Corporation monitors the purchase and distribution by wholesale of the Indian made foreign Spirit products and did business in supply of Arrack throughout the State till 31st December 1986. A Board comprising of the officers directs and controls the activities of this Corporation. For each district, there is one IMFS wholesale depot, except in Ramanathapuram, for the supply of IMFS products to the retail licensees in the respective district. Ramanathapuram and Pasumpun Muthuramalingam districts are served by a depot at Sivaganga. For distribution of arrack, the Corporation, established 66 (sixty-six) wholesale arrack depots throughout the State which were manned by Tashildars and Deputy Tahsildars depending upon the volume of transactions.

In view of the Government's policy to introduce total prohibition for the sale of arrack and toddy from 1st January 1987, the arrack wholesale business being run by Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation, has been stopped from 1st January 1987. Consequently, the 66 arrack wholesale depots have been closed on 31st December 1986 afternoon and the number of Regional offices has been reduced from 16 to 7 and only the wholesale business in IMFS is carried on.

### III. Business activities

Arrack was procured by the respective Regional Managers from the nine Arrack Blending Units functioning in the State. During the financial year 1985-86, Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation procured 1,170 lakh litres and sold 1,164 lakh litres of arrack to the retailers. For the current year 1986-87 up to 31st December 1986, the Corporation procured 954 lakh litres and sold 960 lakh litres of arrack to the retailers. The IMFS products are procured by the Head Office from the manufacturers in the State as well as from other States and supplied to the Regional depots. The sale of IMFS from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 was Rs. 165.91 crores.

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. product, 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 derives the following benefits on purchases:—

(1) In order to cover the transit loss, one per cent is being deducted as transit loss from the bills of the manufacturers.

(2) If the payment is made within seven days from the date of receipt of the goods, the Corporation is entitled for a discount of 2 per cent of I.M.F.S. 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 one per cent on purchase price.

Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation earned discount from the companies as follows :—

Year.	Amount.
(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. 1983-84.. .. .	5.47
2. 1984-85.. .. .	16.55
3. 1985-86.. .. .	72.22
4. 1986-87.. .. .	117.38

### Arrack Retail :

By an Amendment to Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail was entrusted to Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation from 16th July 1985. A period of four months was granted statutorily to enable the Corporation to fix, locate and open as many number of shops as found necessary by the Corporation. Soon after the amendment, Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation framed its regulations called "TASMAC Retail Sale of Arrack Agents Regulations, 1985", invited applications for appointment of agents for running arrack retail shops on its behalf and appointed 7,275 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. Subsequently, in view of the Government's policy of taking away the retail trade of arrack from the Corporation and re-introduction of auction system with effect from 16th July 1986, the arrack retail trade run by our Corporation was stopped on 15th July 1986.

#### IV. Financial Structure :

1. Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. five crores divided into 50,000 equity shares of Rs.1,000 each. Being a State owned undertaking, the main source of Finance has come from State Government. The State Government has so far subscribed 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each and paid up Rs. one crore. Besides this share contribution, the State Government also sanctioned ways and means advance of Rs. two crores repayable with interest at 20 per cent per annum, which was repaid subsequently.

2. The total contribution of Rs. three crores, viz., share capital assistance of Rs. one crore and ways and means advance of Rs. two crores came in handy to commence the activities of the business of the Corporation. The State Government also advanced a sum of Rs. two lakhs to meet the "Preliminary Expenses" of this Corporation. The entire advance drawn under ways and means has been repaid. The trading activities are carried through the State Bank of India, Commercial Branch at Madras and the branches of State Bank of India in the District and Divisional credit Head-quarters. The State Bank of India, Commercial Branch, has also sanctioned cash accommodation to the extent of Rs. 2.75 crores.

The sale of arrack and I.M.F.S. products and consequently the Revenue generated for the State has been steadily increasing year after year ever since the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation commenced its business. The details are furnished below :—

#### REVENUE RECEIPT TO GOVERNMENT FROM TASMAC (ACTUAL).

	1983-84 (August 1983 to March 1984)	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN CRORES).		
Excise Duty .. .. .	12.55	19.69	24.10	40.35
Vend Fee (I.M.F.S.).. .. .	1.30	2.38	2.90	4.81
Vend Fee (Arrack) .. .. .	4.43	5.76	10.06	1.21
Additional Vend Fee on I.M.F.S. Beer ..	3.93	7.69	8.04	9.54
Sales Tax .. .. .	7.69	13.80	10.76	7.89
Vend Fee on Arrack Retail.. .. .	..	..	48.87	36.02
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>29.90</b>	<b>49.32</b>	<b>104.73</b>	<b>99.82</b> (1986-87 yet to be audited).

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

## CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the Ex-Officio Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The Personal Assistant (G) 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 and they are deputed from Collector's Office. 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.

They 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 stipends ceases on the death of the stipendary will lapse to Government.

They are 118 perpetual stipendaries and the annual payment for the financial year ended 31st March 1987 is Rs. 1,43,941.80.

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.

Thirumathi Rahmath Unissa Begum is the present Lady Superintendent (non-official) and she is being paid a carriage allowance of Rs. 300 per annum.

The Prince of Arcot draws his pension direct from the State Bank of India, Madras, every month. Thiru G. M. Abdul Kader, has been recognised at present as Prince of Arcot as per G.O. Ms. No. 2415, Public (Political) Department, dated 22nd October 1979. He is drawing the pension of Rs. 6,096.00 p.m. and tomb allowance of Rs. 444.08 p.m.

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 25th June 1960.

(3) The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 48,000 for agency function for the year 1986-87.

## 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 1986-87 are briefly given below :—

(1) Two more 1981 Census publications viz., Paper 1 of 1986—Household population by Religion of Head of household and Part-I—Administration Report on Enumeration and Tabulation were brought out during this year. While the first publication contained details of the religious composition of the population at State, District, Taluk and Town level, the second one contained factual details of the conduct of the 1981 Census Enumeration and also tabulation in a sequence.

(2) The printing of the estimated tables of B, C, D and F series giving 1981 Census data on economic, social and cultural, migration and fertility aspects has almost been completed and these books are expected to be released very soon. The 1981 state-level town directory for Tamil Nadu, containing a variety of statements on socio-economic aspects of each and every town and Urban Agglomeration in the State in addition to the basic census data is under print.

(3) The processing of data for the preparation of various maps relating to 1981 Census Atlas, Tamil Nadu which is expected to contain about 115 maps was taken up during the year.

(4) Of the balance of 19 volumes of 1981 District Census Handbooks containing census data down to village and Town/Ward level to be released, nine volumes were released during the year. All the remaining volumes (10 volumes) are in various stages of printing and these are expected to be released in the early half of the coming year.

(5) Of the three villages taken up for re-study as an inter-censal project in the state, reports for two, viz., Visavanoor and Aladipatti have been completed during the year. Detailed study of two towns, viz., Neyveli and Kallakkudi were also begun and field work for these were completed during the year. A craft study on the manufacture of musical instruments in Tamil Nadu was also begun and a variety of data pertaining to this subject has also been gathered to enable the drafting of a detailed report.

(6) The implementation of the sample Registration system in 180 out of 330 sample units in Tamil Nadu besides 35 in Pondicherry Union Territory was looked after by the Census Directorate. The system includes a continuous recording of births and deaths in the sample units as and when they occur by part-time enumerators, followed up by an independent half-yearly enquiry by supervisors (census staff) and subsequent desk matching and field reverification with the objective of estimating reliable birth and death rates at state and national level. An intensive enquiry to evaluate SRS was also conducted in five rural and 14 urban units with a view to assess the extent of reporting of events in SRS.

#### CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

(1) 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 the Chief Minister, with a Special Officer in the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government.

(2) On an average approximately 860 petitions and reports on grievances of the public are received in this Cell per day. About 35 to 45 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 to 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, claims for 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.

(4) During the year 1986-87 (i.e., from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987) the total number of petitions received were 132,602 out of which 11,008 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 1,740.

## COMPLAINT CELL.

With a view to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the Public as well as the Government Servants, a "Complaint Cell" is functioning in Secretariat.

The following types of complaints from Government servants are generally received in this Cell :—

- (i) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of salaries, pension and allowances, etc.;
- (ii) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily for long periods in posts without confirmation;
- (iii) Cases of fixation of pay ;
- (iv) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension, grant of increments annually, etc.;
- (v) Request for transfers including complaints against frequent transfers; and
- (vi) Delay in payment of T.A., G.P.F., etc.

Petitions from general public are also received in this Cell. They relate to issue of pattas, assignment of poramboke lands, House-sites, protection for life, request for employment opportunities, grant of financial assistance, sanction of political pension, etc.

Complaints from Government Servants and from public other than those addressed to the Governor and Chief Minister are dealt with in the Complaints Cell in Public Department. These Complaints are those addressed to (1) Chief Secretary, (2) Union Ministers, (3) The Prime Minister and (4) the President of India. They are being sent to the Departments of Secretariat for further action. In short, this Cell is functioning as an agency to the Public, Government Servants, retired personnel and members of the deceased Government servants in getting their legitimate claims settled or grievances redressed.

The following statistics will show the number of grievance petitions received in Public (Complaints Cell) Department and disposed of during the year 1986-87:—

	<i>Number of cases received.</i>	<i>Number of cases disposed of.</i>
	(1)	(2)
State petitions .. .. .	18,441	18,441
Central petitions .. .. .	10,148	10,148
	<hr/> 28,589 <hr/>	<hr/> 28,589 <hr/>

## 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.

*Amalgamated Funds for Ex-servicemen :*

It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee with His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman and it cater to the needs of Ex-servicemen and their dependants by way of sanctioning interest subsidy on loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks, Scholarships, Annual Maintenance, Grants to war widows, etc. The Assistants rendered out of the fund during the period 1986-87 is set out below :

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Nature of assistance.</i>	<i>Number of Beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
1	Interest subsidy released under Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme.	336	87,760.16
2	Scholarships/Stipends to dependants of ex-servicemen for school uniform/book allowance.	563	1,43,713.10
3	Housing Grant to War widows .. .. .	2	5,000.00
4	Annual Maintenance Grants .. .. .	34	17,000.00
5	Annual Maintenance Allowance .. .. .	135	80,200.00
6	Pre-cum-Post Release Training .. .. .	25	41,500.00
7	Financial assistance to widows of ex-servicemen who retired prior to 1st January 1964 received service pension and died subsequently.	1,360	8,49,160.00
8	Presentation of sarees to the widows of pensioners who retired defence services whose ordinary family pension have been rejected by the Government of India.	63	1,3,780.00
		2,248	12,28,113.25

*Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund :*

The Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund is utilised for rendering assistance to the exservices population in Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation and resettlement. The source of the fund is the collection made on Flag Day (i.e.), 7th December 1986. As on 31st March 1987, the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 13,54,470 besides a sum of Rs. 13,75,183.50 in the form of fixed deposits. Towards Flag Day collections 1986 a sum of Rs. 22,71,935.66 has been collected against a target of Rs. 73,25,000 as on 30th April 1987.

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.

1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.

Serial number.	Name of the grant.	Number of cases.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
1	Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen/ widows who have no other sources of income.	241	95,337.00
2	Old Age Pension for ex-servicemen .. ..	129	79,936.25
3	Leprosy relief grant for ex-servicemen .. ..	27	16,796.75
4	Pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/Laprosoria.	417	23,570.00
5	Immediate Relief grant sanctioned to ex-servicemen/ their dependants who are found in stranded condition by the Directorate/District Soldiers Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.	1,576	1,13,122.35
6	Marriage grant for the daughters of ex-servicemen ..	992	4,61,000.00
7	Funeral Grant on the death of Ex-servicemen ..	985	2,46,150.00
8	Fire/Flood relief to the affected ex-servicemen/widows ..	18	5,800.00
9	Lumpsum grant for starting petty shop or for other business grades, etc., to disabled ex-servicemen/widows.	72	49,521.90
10	Artificial limbs for ex-servicemen .. .. .	1	457.00
11	Scholarship to children of ex-servicemen .. ..	2,143	34,530.35
12	Presentation of Dhoties/Sarees to Old Age Pension grantees to ex-servicemen widows during Pongal and Independence Day 1985 and for 1986.	126	7,560.00
13	Pre-examination training classes for Banking Services Recruitment Board on the Ex-servicemen.	121	10,648.00
14	Presentation of gift parcels to leprosy in-patients ..	25	3,120.00
15	Jai Jawan stalls for Ex-servicemen .. .. .	28	2,91,970.70
	Total .. ..	6,901	14,39,372.30

In addition, the Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare have secured assistance to the tune of Rs. 2,11,671-00 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 during 1986.

#### Construction of Jawans Bhavan (Shopping Centres).

There are 8 Jawans Bhavan constructed at Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai, Sivakasi and Madras. A sum of Rs. 11.20 lakhs is earned annually from these Jawans Bhavan and the amount is credited in Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund. The Jawans Bhavan constructed at Sivakasi, Kamarajar District at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is completed and inaugurated. The Government have approved the construction of Jawans Bhavan at Cuddalore in South Arcot District at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. The Government have also sanctioned for the construction of one rest house in the District Ex-services Centre, Madurai.

*Construction of Jai Jawan Stalls.*

7 Jai Jawan Stalls at a cost of approximately Rs. 8,000 have been established this year bringing up the total number to 277.

*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 their families income. 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. 60 p.m., in addition to supply of raw materials at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) per month from Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund. So far, 5,168 candidates have been trained, 263 are now undergoing training.

*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 Guindy, Madras-32, Thanjavur, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil for the benefit of Ex-servicemen and their dependants. So far 1,000 children of ex-servicemen have been trained and 113 are under training this year.

*Coaching Classes :*

(a) Coaching Classes have been recognised for ex-servicemen for appearing for Banking Services Recruitment Board. During this year 121 ex-servicemen were trained for Banking Services Recruitment Board Examinations and a sum of Rs. 10,648.50 has been spent towards the above training classes.

(b) 26 ex-servicemen and 87 dependants were trained for appearing in the group IV Services examination of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission at 3 places at the expenses of Rs. 13,635.30.

*Special Employment Cell for Ex-servicemen Co-sponsoring powers to the Department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare :*

Special Cells are functioning at Directorate and in the Districts and as on 30th June 1986, 13,881 ex-servicemen have registered themselves with these cells and are sponsored to various private sectors, State and Central Government Departments.

*Training for Self-employment (PEXSEM) :*

Tamil Nadu has been one of six States selected by Director-General Resettlement, New Delhi under this scheme. During the year 1986-87, 85 ex-servicemen have been trained in various trades in North Arcot District, with effect from 1986-87, the cost of PEXSEM is being shared 50:50 basis between Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu.

*New Schemes :*

*Grant of Sewing Machines to Trainees :*

The women dependants of ex-servicemen who undergo training in any one of the 11 institutes run by this department will be eligible for a sewing machine at the end of the training.

*Financial assistance to Major Surgeries :*

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been earmarked to assist ex-servicemen who require major surgeries like Kidney Transplant or Open Heart surgery, etc. Each person can be assisted upto Rs. 20,000.

*Life Time Grant :*

Destitute exservicemen widows were initially granted Rs. 50 per month for their life. As on date 136 ex-servicemen/widows are availing these concessions. With effect from 1-6-1986 this life time grant has been increased to Rs. 100 per month.

Those who are suffering from leprosy or cancer and continue to undergo treatment are given Rs. 50 per month for their life. The quantum of assistance rendered on this scheme has been increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month with effect from 1st June 1986. 48 ex-servicemen widows are receiving this assistance.



Totally blind ex-servicemen were being paid at the rate of Rs. 50 per month which has been increased to Rs. 100 per month with effect from 1st June 1986 and at present 19 ex-servicemen are receiving this assistance.

*Interim Monthly Relief :*

In order to alleviate their distress caused by the delay of sanction of family pension to the widows of ex-servicemen pensioners, Interim Monthly Relief is granted to such widows.

*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.

*Construction of 12 Bedded Ward at Ramanathapuram:*

A 12 bedded ward at Ramanathapuram Headquarters Hospital has been sanctioned by the Government. 57 per cent of the cost will be borne by the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund. The amount is 2.25 lakhs.

*Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen's Corporation:*

A Business Corporation under the name and style "Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen's Corporation" has been set up. This Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Rs. 25.00 lakhs is to be given as Interest free loan from the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund. Paid parking system at Madras is under the control of TEXCO.

## ELECTIONS.

*I. Revision of Electoral Rolls :*

The Election Commission of India directed Summary Revision of electoral rolls for all the 234 Assembly Constituencies in Tamil Nadu with reference to 1st January 1987 as the qualifying date. The following programme was adopted for the revision:—

Date of publication of electoral rolls in Draft	.. ..	9th February 1987 Friday
Last date for filing claims and objections	.. ..	23rd March 1987 Monday
Final publication of Electoral Rolls	.. ..	15th May 1987 Friday

*II. Conduct of Elections :*

(i) Biennial elections to Council of States to fill up six vacancies from Tamil Nadu :

(a) The term of office of six members of Council of States elected by the Members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly expired on 29th June 1986. The Government of India and Election Commission of India issued notifications on 11th June 1986 calling for election to fill up these vacancies. The following was the poll programme:—

(1) Date for receipt of nominations	.. ..	11th June 1986
(2) Last date for receipt of nominations	.. ..	18th June 1986
(3) Date for the scrutiny of nominations	.. ..	19th June 1986
(4) Last date for withdrawal of candidature	.. ..	21st June 1986
(5) Date of poll	.. ..	28th June 1986
(6) Date before which the election shall be completed	.. ..	30th June 1986

The hours of poll were from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m., The Government of India and the Election Commission's Notifications were republished in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 11th June 1986.

(b) Totally 8 persons filed their nominations and all were found valid. As no one withdrew from the contest, the poll was held on 28th June 1986. The counting of votes was taken up on the same day and the following were declared elected:

<i>Name of the elected person.</i>	<i>Party affiliation.</i>
(1)	(2)
Thiruvallur—	
(1) R. T. Gopalan	AIADMK
(2) G. Swaminathan	AIADMK
(3) M. Palaniyandi	INC
(4) T. R. Balu	DMK
(5) M. Vincent	AIADMK
(6) Tmt. Jayanthi Natarajan	INC

The term of office of these members commenced with effect from 30th June 1986.

(ii) Bye-election to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 204. Aruppukkottai and 218. Tirunelveli Assembly Constituencies :

(a) Thiru M. Pitchai, M.L.A. from 204. Aruppukkottai Assembly Constituency and Thiru S. Narayanan, M.L.A. from 218. Tirunelveli Constituency expired on 28th April 1986 and 11th May 1986 respectively. The Election Commission of India issued notifications on 1st August 1986 calling for bye-elections to fill up these vacancies in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly caused by the death of these Members. The following was the poll programme:—

(1) Date for receipt of nominations	.. ..	1st August 1986
(2) Last date for receipt of nominations	.. ..	8th August 1986
(3) Date for the scrutiny of nominations	.. ..	9th August 1986
(4) Last date for withdrawal of candidature	.. ..	11th August 1986
(5) Date of poll	.. ..	31st August 1986
(6) Date before which the election shall be completed	.. ..	5th September 1986

The hours of poll were from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. The Election Commission's Notifications were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 1st August 1986.

(b) The poll was held on 31st August 1986. The counting of votes was taken up on 1st September 1986 and the following were declared elected:—

<i>Name of the Assembly Constituency.</i>	<i>Name of the elected Member.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. 204. Aruppukkottai	Thiru V. S. Panchavarnam, AIADMK
2. 218. Tirunelveli	Thiru R. M. Veerappan, AIADMK

The declaration of result was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 3rd September 1986.

(iii) On 13th May 1986, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a resolution seeking abolition of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Abolition Act 40/86 was passed by the Parliament, and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was abolished with effect from 1st November 1986.

## (iv) Expulsion of 10 Members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a resolution on 22nd December 1986 expelling 10 Members of the House and declaring their seats vacant with effect from 22nd December 1986 a.n. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat published this resolution in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 22nd December 1986. The vacancy position was intimated to the Election Commission of India.

*III. Election Petitions:*

The following two Election Petitions are pending in the High Court, Madras:—

- (1) Election Petition No. 1/82 relating to Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency.
- (2) Election Petition No. 5/1985 relating to Saidapet Assembly Constituency.

An Election Petition No. 1 of 1986 was filed by Thiru Era. Sezhiyan with reference to the election to the Council of States from the Legislative Assembly Constituency of Tamil Nadu held on 28th June 1986.

The Civil Appeal No. 290 (N.C.E.) of 1984 in Election Petition No. 7/80 relating to No. 140. Sholavandan Assembly Constituency is pending in the Supreme Court of India.

*IV. Miscellaneous :*

(i) *Research Cell.*—This Cell is now engaged in computerisation of election results from 1952 to 1984 in Tamil Nadu. This work has been entrusted to the Pallavan Transport Consultancy Services Limited, Madras. The Research Cell recently published a Statistical Abstract containing very valuable statistical information on elections from 1952 to 1984. This work will be immensely useful to various political parties, educational institutions, libraries and academic centres.

(ii) *Resource Cell.*—The Resource Cell has very sophisticated electronic equipments like Modi Xerox plain paper copier, electronic typewriter with floppy disk drive attachment and one electronic stencil cutter. These electronic machines are very useful to meet important and emergent needs.

(iii) *Inspection of election branches.*—The Joint Chief Electoral Officer and Joint Secretary to Government inspected the Election Offices in Periyar, Nilgiris and Salem Districts. The polling materials were checked. The long pending cases were reviewed. The Inspection reports were sent to Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

## TERRITORIAL ARMY.

*Infant Battalion (TA) Tiruchirappalli :*

The year 1986-87 commenced amidst enthusiasm amongst the Officers, JCOs and O.R. 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.

*Recruitment and Recruit Training:*

Fifty recruits were recruited by this unit during the month of November, 1986. The recruits were given 30 days recruit training from 2nd to 31st December 1986.

*Annual Training:*

Annual training camp for the year 1986-87 was scheduled from 1st January to 28th February 1987. While on annual training camp, the battalion was embodied for service under Rule 33 of TA Regs 1948 (Reprint 1976) with effect from 24th January 1987 for OP 'Trident'.

**TA Day Celebrations:**

Territorial Army Day Celebrations were given wide publicity through newspapers, AIR and TV. The highlights of the function were :-

- (a) Special Pooja at Unit Mandir
- (b) Grand Sainik Sammelan
- (c) Cinema Show
- (d) Ceremonial Parade/Flang March
- (e) Barakhana
- (f) Pagal Gymkhana
- (g) Entertainment programme by Song and Drama Division, Madras.
- (h) Variety Entertainment by Schools/Colleges.
- (i) Social Gathering at Officers Mess.
- (j) Advertisement and Publicity.

**Recruitment into Defence Service Corps:**

Two 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.

Close liaison exists with the Civil Administration to the District level. Wide publicity is being given to the role of the Territorial Army. A number of local firms/factories have been approached to popularise the Territorial Army among their employees. The state of moral of the unit is very high.

**INFANTRY BATTALION (TA), COIMBATORE****General:**

Training for the year 1986-87 was based on the Training Directive issued by TA Group Headquarters, Southern Command, with special emphasis being laid on collective/operations oriented training. The aim of training was to.

- (a) develop fully motivated and competent 'Terriers'.
- (b) develop highly efficient and combat-ready 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 90 recruits were enrolled during the year. It is a matter of concern that particularly no Government employee turned up for recruitment.

**3. Annual Training Camp:**

Annual Training for the year 1986-87 was carried out from 15th October 1986 to 14th December 1986. 9 Officers, 29 ICOs and 623 other ranks attended the training camp.

**4. Territorial Army Day--9th October 1986:**

The 37th anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated at Coimbatore in the most befitting manner from 8th October 1986 to 11th October 1986. Wide publicity was given to the Territorial Army by means of Cinema slides, press and All India Radio. Cinema slides were screened in English, Hindi and Regional languages in all the theatres of Coimbatore District with effect from 1st September 1986 to 30th October 1986. The media of press was given utmost importance to cover the TA day activities.

The day's function on 8th October 1986 commenced with a special Pooja at Unit Mandir at 08.00hrs. which was attended by all ranks and families.

### 5. *Sport Activities:*

The performance of the Unit in various inter-battalion competitions has been satisfactory. The Battalion shooting team participated in the Inter Infantry Battalion (TA) Skill-at-arms competition. The shooting team also participated in the Indian Navy Annual Musketry Course Open Event shooting competition and won the first position.

### 6. *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.

The overall performance in administration and training and the standards achieved during the year have been highly satisfactory.

## CHAPTER XXIX

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## BOILERS.

As in the past the administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1986-87 has been carried out by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Tamil Nadu duly assisted by the three Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers and eight Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

Number of Boilers and Economisers in the active list in the year 1986-87 was 1989. Out of these 1914 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 into repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspector of Steam Boilers as and when necessary by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras as check Inspections during and after completion of repairs.

*Material Test of the Boilers.*

As per the latest amendment to regulation 391A of the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 all the fifty years old (computing the age from the date of registration of the boilers) were materially tested in the manner of physical test, chemical test and metallographic test at Central Scientific Laboratory, M/s. Bharath Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli in the presence of the Chief Inspector/Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers in order to assess the suitability of such boilers for further use.

*Welders Test:*

As usual this Inspectorate have conducted both theoretical and practical tests for the welders, this year also and the certificates were awarded to 647 welders.

Boiler Attendants Examination was not conducted for want of Government of Orders for reconstitution of the Board of Examiners.

The Boiler Operation Engineers Examination was conducted during the year under report. 34 Certificates of proficiency has been issued for successful candidates as per Tamil Nadu Boiler Operation Engineers Rules.

*Receipts and Expenditures:*

Total receipts of this Inspectorate for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 34,70,440.00.

The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 14,51,594.00.

## ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Electrical Inspectorate is a Statutory set up to enforce the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act and Rules framed thereunder in the State of Tamil Nadu with the object of protecting persons and properties from risks incident to the supply and use of electrical energy.

Functions of this Service Department are akin to those of the Inspectorates of Factories and Boilers. Through its service, Inspectorate contributes much to the growth of Industries and Cinemas in this State.

Unlike other service Departments, the Inspectorate's Services to the Public fetch revenue of Rs. 800 lakhs a year to the State Exchequer. Fees are collected in advance as per the rates prescribed by Government as according to the nature of each service.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the "Electrical Inspector" appointed by the State Government under Section 36 of Indian Electricity Act 1910 for the entire State of Tamil Nadu including the areas of supply of the Electricity Board, but excluding Mines, Oil fields, Railways and all the works executed for and on behalf of the Central Government. He is also the Head of the Department directly functioning under the administrative, control of Public Works Department, in the rank of Chief Engineer.

Senior Electrical Inspector, Electrical Inspectors, Assistant Electrical Inspectors, Junior Electrical Inspectors are all Officers appointed to assist the E.I. (Chief Electrical Inspector to Government in discharging his statutory obligations under the Indian Electricity Act and Rule (s) The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government and these Inspecting Officers carry out the following inspections:—

I. HV and MV installations of new consumers availing supply under H.T. tariff under Rules 63 and 64 of the Indian Electricity Rules, as and when they are erected and ready for commissioning, including additions and alterations in the existing installations.

II. HV and MV installations of all existing H.T. consumers, once a year under Rule 46 of I.E.R. 1956.

III. All new E.H.T. and H.T. Power houses, Substations and Distributions Transformers of T.N.E. Board, Licensees, and Municipalities as and when they are erected, and either before or after they are commissioned.

IV. All existing E.H.T. H.T. Power Houses, sub-stations Distribution Transformers of T. N. E.B., licences and Municipalities with connected E.H.T. and H.T. lines, once in three years.

V. Neon signs, X-ray Units etc., before they are commissioned.

VI. Inspection under Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act 1910 of the temporary installations put up in circus, Exhibitions and Public meetings and functions held in connection with Hon. President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Chief Minister and also V.I.P.s, dignatories visiting the State.,

VII. Investigation of Electrical Accidents under Section 33 of Indian Electricity Act 1910.

#### *Organisational Setup.*

There is a circle at Coimbatore headed by the Senior Electrical Inspector (Superintending Engineer's Rank) with jurisdiction over 12 Districts. There are two Divisions one at Coimbatore and another at Madurai, each headed by the Electrical Inspector. (Divisional Engineer's Rank).

There are Three Divisions at Trichy, Madras and Vellore with jurisdiction over Seven Districts each headed by an Electrical Inspector (Divisional Engineer's rank) functioning directly under the control of Chief Electrical Inspector to Government.

Besides there are 21 independent sub-Divisions spread over the State, each headed by an Assistant Electrical Inspector (Assistant Divisional Engineer's rank).

There is an Electrical Inspector/Technical (Divisional Engineer's rank) in the Head Quarter's office heading the Technical Wing. He assists the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government directly on all technical matters.

There is an Electrical Standards Laboratory located in Tamil Nadu Electrical Electricity Board Complex under the control of Technical Wing.

#### *State Acts implemented by the Electrical Inspectorate—*

Following are the Acts and Rules implemented in the State :

- (1) Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act, 1955, and Rules 1957.
- (2) Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act 1939, and Rules.
- (3) Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on consumption) Act 1962, and Rules.
- (4) Tamil Nadu Private Electricity Supply Undertakings Acquisition Act, 1973, and Rules.

## ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
<b>I. Revenue—</b>		
(a) Revenue under the Tamil Nadu (Taxation on consumption) Act 1962—		
(i) On energy sold by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board .. .. .		466.87
(ii) On energy sold by the licensees .. .. .		220.63
(iii) Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules 1957 .. .. .		3.26
(iv) Others .. .. .		0.62
(v) Indian Electricity Rules 1956 .. .. .		65.08
(vi) Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act 1939 .. .. .		72.64
Total Revenue .. .. .		829.10
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
<b>II. Expenditure.</b>		
Under 245A ACAA .. .. .		59.295
Under 245 B ACAB .. .. .		4.408
Under the Head Collection charges 245 A AEAA .. .. .		3.416
Total Expenditure .. .. .		67.119
3. (a) Number of Inspections Conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act 1962—:		
I. Revenue Units in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board .. .. . 5		
II. Circle Offices in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board .. .. . ..		
III. Licensees Undertaking.. .. . ..		
(4) Number of Inspections conducted under Duty Act 1939 .. .. . 3		
5. T. N. C. (R) Rules 1957—		
(1) Total Number of Cinemas as on 31st March 1987		
(a) Permanent A/c Theatres .. .. .		96
(b) Permanent Non A/c Theatres .. .. .		1,211
(c) Semi Permanent Theatres .. .. .		193
(d) Touring Talkies .. .. .		850
(e) Open Air Theatres .. .. .		5
(f) Video .. .. .		1
(2). Number of Electrical Certificates—		
(a) Issued .. .. .		332
(b) Renewel .. .. .		628
(3). Cinema Operator Licence		
(a) Fresh Issue .. .. .		652
(b) Renewal .. .. .		848
(c) Duplicate .. .. .		26



6. (i) Number of Inspections Conducted under the I.E. Act 1910 and the rules framed thereunder :—

(1) Substations .. .. .	160
(2) Distribution Transformers/Board .. .. .	22,224
(3) Rule 63 Inspections: .. .. .	1,240
(4) Rule 46 Inspections: .. .. .	041
(5) H T. Routes .. .. .	26
(6) Generators .. .. .	249
(7) Neon Signs .. .. .	50
(8) X. Ray .. .. .	17
(9) Section 30 Inspections .. .. .	118
(10) Rule 56 Inspections: .. .. .	17
(11) Others .. .. .	423
(12) Accidents Investigations .. .. .	319
(13) Licensee Generator for Co-operative Electrical Undertakings .. .. .	55
(14) Rule 5 Inspections: .. .. .	19

(ii) Inspections of Cinemas —

(1) Permanent A/c Cinemas .. .. .	
(2) Permanent non A/c Cinemas .. .. .	1,294
(3) Semi Permanent Theatres .. .. .	183
(4) Touring Talkies .. .. .	886
(5) 16/35 mm Theatres .. .. .	21
(6) Open Theatres .. .. .	3
(7) Video .. .. .	1

7. Total Number of HV consumers on as 31st March 1987 .. .. . 2,344

8. (1) Number of methods of construction approved .. .. .	1,008
(2) Number of H.V. Routes approved .. .. .	19
(3) Number of Permits issued and Revalidated .. .. .	54
(4) Number of Safety certificates issued.. .. .	893
(5) Number of Test certificates issued .. .. .	231
(6) Number of Sanctions under Section 27 of I.E. Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertakings Neonsing, X-Ray.	
(7) Number of Generators permitted for commissioning .. .. .	364
(8) Number of Technical Sanctions accorded .. .. .	144

9. Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standards Laboratory—

(1) Number of R.S.S. Meters tested .. .. .	799
(2) Number of Fire extinguishers tested .. .. .	512
(3) Number of HV/LV Tests .. .. .	1,808
(4) Others .. .. .	..

10. Electrical Accidents Year 1986-87 .. .. .	380
(a) Fatal .. .. .	260
(b) Non-Fatal .. .. .	120

## 11. Details of Licenses/Competency Certificates during 1986-87:

	<i>Issue.</i>	<i>Renewals.</i>
Electrical Contractors— Licence—Grade A .. .. .	38	165
Licence—Grade B .. .. .	467	2,203
S. C.C. .. .. .	792	1,364
W. C. C. .. .. .	1,266	5,261

## GROUND WATER

(i) *Water Level Monitoring :*

In Tamil Nadu about 2,100 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 study of water level fluctuation is continued in the borewells 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, runoff, evapotranspiration and soil moisture accumulation which are helpful to estimate ground water potential, this department have identified 13 elementary water sheds spread over the entire Tamil Nadu in different, soil terrain. Data on rainfall, temperature, sunshine, wind velocity, evaporation, etc., are collected from specially installed instruments, compiled, documented and interpreted.

(iii) *Photogeological Study :*

During the year 1986-87 land use and geomorphological maps were prepared taluk-wise for 24,000 sq. km. area. Geological Mapping has been done in 1,320 villages.

(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 1,280 locations were studied by carrying out geophysical survey.

(v) *Collection of Villagewise Data and Ground Water Extraction :*

This department is undertaking the ground water assessment sub-basin wise in the entire state. For the computation ground water potential particulars on land 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 scheme. The work has been completed.

(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 30 percolation ponds 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. Pumpstes were conducted both within area of influence and outside the area of influence to know the difference

(vii) *Conjunctive use of Surface and Ground water :*

The investigation work in the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project area for the conjunctive use of surface and ground water pilot project is being carried out.

Detailed studies are being carried out in two areas selected in Choutahalli and Panneswaramadam villages of Dharmapuri district covering 221 acres. In this pilot project study, surface water will be allowed to the tail end area and ground water will be utilised in the forelands. By rotation of surface and groundwater, better water management may be achieved and possibility of raising one more crop is being examined.

Under the pilot project studies the following works were carried out :—

- (1) Extraction studies in 13 wells.
- (2) Monitoring water levels in 37 wells.
- (3) Water sample analysis—600 Nos.
- (4) Soil sample analysis—204 Nos.

The results of the above study will be projected to the remaining area in the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project Ayacut area. The final report will be prepared during 1987-88.

(viii) *Consultancy Services :*

The Ground Water Branch of Public Works Department renders consultancy services to farmers, general public and Government Department for the selection of suitable sites based on geophysical survey for sinking wells, drilling boreholes and for deepening of existing wells. The consultancy services are offered on subsidised rate. The farmers are very happy with this scheme. During this period about 968 consultancy services have been rendered for the farmers, Government and other Departments.

(ix) *Drilling :*

Drilling of boreholes are undertaken by this Department as part of ground water investigation. The drilling reveals 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 Wells Corporation for drinking water purposes and irrigation purposes. During the year, 207 boreholes were drilled. Certain production wells were constructed by the Tamil Nadu State Tube Wells Corporation and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Pumpsets have been done in 176 boreholes.

(x) *Geochemical Study :*

The water samples collected periodically from various sources such as observation wells, borewells, rivers samples, etc., are chemically analysed for their suitability for irrigation and drinking water purposes. This work is being done in the laboratories at Madras and Thanjavur. During the year 8,426 samples were collected and analysed.

(xi) *Institute of water studies :*

The Institute for Water Studies was formed to evaluate and assess water potential in all the river-basins of Tamil Nadu and formulate suitable water management proposals to meet the future demand. The Institute has received UNDP assistance under the project "Strengthening the Institute for Water Studies" to the extent of 2,74,000 US Dollars and the Tamil Nadu Government has contributed Rs. 99 lakhs for detailed studies in Vaigai basin during 1983-85. The UNDP has come forward to extend this Project 15 months upto December 1986. The UNDP input for extended project is 1,94,000 US Dollars and Tamil Nadu Government contribution for this is Rs. 27.70 lakhs.

The first mid-term report on the water resources study of Vbasinaigai has been prepared and sent to UNDP for approval. The study has been completed in Pambar, Kottakaraiyar, Gandar and Tamiraparani basins and the reports have been sent to UNDP for approval.

10 Officers Working in this Institute have undergone training in advanced techniques abroad under the UN Fellowship scheme and one more officer has just left for training.

The Institute has four computers. All the data is being documented by using these computers which can be used by other Departments like TWAD, Agriculture, etc.

The achievements of this department during 1986-87 is summarised below :—

#### TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1986-87.

Serial number.	Name of works.	Target for 1986-87.	Achievement for 1986-87.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>I. Ground Water Survey—</b>			
(a)	Watershed study .. .. . (Numbers)	13	13
(b)	Photogeological study (square kilometre) Geomorphological study Land Use classification.	24,000	24,000
(c)	Geological mapping (Number of villages) .. ..	1,200	1,320
(d)	Geophysical Survey .. .. (Number of villages)	1,200	1,280
(e)	Collection of villagewise data .. .. Do.	1,007	
	Updating (Numbers) .. ..	3,000	Work completed 3,155
(f)	Groundwater extraction .. .. Do.	1,000	Work completed.
	Updating .. ..	3,000	3,387
(g)	Drilling of boreholes .. .. (Numbers)	150	207
(h)	Pumpset in boreholes .. .. (Numbers)	100	176
(i)	Waterlevel data : .. .. Do.	2,100	2,100
(j)	Water quality study .. .. Do.	5,500	8,426
(k)	Consultancy services .. .. Do.	500	968
(l)	Salt water interface study .. .. (Sq. km.)	1,000	1,000
<b>II. Conjunctive use of Surface and Groundwater (Pilot project study) areas.</b>		1,840	1,840
<b>III. Artificial recharge study (Pilot project pond study) ..</b>		30	30
<b>IV. Pollution studies (River basins) .. ..</b>		2	2

#### IRRIGATION.

##### Modernising Thanjavur Channels ;

The number of works completed upto 1985-86 and that in progress during 1986-87 of the VII Plan are as under.

Serial number and category of work.	Number of works completed upto 1985-86.	Works in progress in 1986-87.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Improvements to channels .. .. .	486	..
2 Lining of channels .. .. .	7	58
3 Regulators .. .. .	46	5
4 Improvements to rivers (in miles) .. ..	161	16
5 Improvements to Lower Anicut .. ..	Work completed.	

### *Kudaganar Reservoir Reconstruction Scheme :*

The original scheme consists of formation of a reservoir of 434 M.cft. capacity across Kodaganar in Alagapuri village of Vendasandur taluk of Anna district and excavation of two canals. viz., Left-side Canal (9.39 km.) and Right -side Canal (48 k.m.) to benefit a new extent of 1,482 hectares in Madurai district and 2,160 hectares of new ayacut besides bridging a gap of 144 hectares and stabilising 331 hectares in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district.

The earth dam and regulator works were almost completed. But due to the cyclonic storm in November 1977 and consequent cloud burst in the catchment area, there was a heavy breach in the earthdam.

Government have decided to reconstruct the dam and ordered the preparation of a detailed project report (*Vide* G. O. Ms. No. 1125, Public Works Department, dated 7th June 1982). Accordingly the reconstruction project report at an estimated costing for Rs. 920 lakhs has been sent to Government in Lr. No. L3/11312/71, dated 29th March 1983. The Government accorded approval to the estimate in December 1984 and the works are in progress. So far, 90 per cent of the restoration works in earth dam have been completed. For the breached portion, agencies have been settled and works since commenced. The rest of the additional surplus works, etc., are in progress.

### *Drainage Scheme in Cauvery Delta :*

Under the scheme 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 off the drainage quickly and providing submersion relief to the affected lands. This is covered by the scheme estimate for "Modernisation of Cauvery Delta System."

696 Major and Minor drainages have been identified and were proposed to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 crores.

Upto 1985-86, 367 drainage schemes were taken up ; of which 296 schemes have been completed upto 1985-86.

During 1986-87, besides 71 spillover schemes, 53 new schemes have been taken up bringing the total number of drainage schemes in progress during 1986-87 to 124.

### *Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme :*

The proposal for the extension of ayacut by 46,540 hectares (1,15,000 acres) 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 revised estimated cost for the scheme is about Rs. 18,85 lakhs. The first stage works have been completed. 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 (25,000 acres). The scheme estimate for this work was approved by the Government for Rs. 3.94 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 487, P.W.D., dated 3rd March 1984. These works are nearing completion.

Subsequently, the Government have approved in G.O. Ms. No. 1903, P.W.D., dated 14th September 1984 for inclusion of an additional extent of 14,160, hectares (35,000 acres) 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. 1,31 lakhs and the works were physically completed in March 1982. The work of cable anchoring was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 48 Lakhs in March 1981 and this work was also completed in February 1982. The work of strengthening of Periyar Dam by providing concrete

lacking as a permanent strengthening measure has since been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 720.50 lakhs. Providing concrete backing to Periyar dam from (+) 0 ft. to (+) 75 feet level has been completed on 30th June 1986. For the work of providing concrete backing to Periyar dam above 75 ft. level, action is being taken to settle the agency and the works will be taken up after the agency is settled.

The Government in June 1983 has accorded approval for the provision of three additional vents adjacent to the existing regulator to increase the flood discharge capacity as a measure of additional safety to the Dam at a cost of Rs. 320 lakhs. This work has been taken up for execution. The jungle clearance, earth work excavation and hard rock removal for foundation excavation are nearing completion. The working estimate for the construction of additional three vents has already been technically sanctioned. Tenders have been called for the construction of additional three vents. Construction will be commenced on finalisation of tender. This work is targeted to be completed by 31st March 1988.

#### *Thoppaiyar Reservoir Scheme :*

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir in Thoppaiyar village, Dharmapuri taluk and district with a capacity of 298 M. cft. and also excavation of Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal for lengths of 24.20 km. and 16.47 km. respectively. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 592.00 lakhs. The scheme will benefit new extent of 2,157 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The work was commenced in 1980-81 and targeted to be completed by 1986-87. Earth Dam and Masonry dam works have been completed. In the left main canal and branches earth work excavation has been completed for 30 km., lining work completed for 24 km. and 119 Cross masonry works completed out of the total of 150 Nos. Similarly, in the Right Main canal and branches, excavation work has been completed for 20.7 km. and lining work completed for 19.78 km. Out of the 192 Nos. of cross masonry works, so far 166 works have since been completed.

#### *Noyyal Reservoir Scheme :*

The scheme contemplates construction of a barrage across Noyyal river in Dharapuram taluk of Periyar district to divert the monsoon flash flows in Noyyal as well as return flows from Lower Bhavani Project, through a feeder canal of 10.50 Km. long to a proposed Reservoir near Authupalayam in Karur taluk of Tiruchi district. The capacity of this reservoir will be 235 mcft. A lined main canal for a length of 30.78 km is proposed from this reservoir. This scheme will benefit an extent of 3895 hectares of irrigated dry crops in Karur taluk of Trichy district. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,295 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1981-82 and it is targeted to be completed in 31st March 1987.

#### *Anaimaduvu Reservoir Scheme :*

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of capacity 262 M.cft. across Anaimaduvu river near Kurichi village in Salem taluk of Salem district. The left main canal and right main canal for lengths of 5.50 Km. and 15.05 Km. are proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit to 2820 hectares (2118 hectares) in I crop and 702 hectares in II Crop of irrigated dry crops.

The latest cost of this scheme is Rs. 829.00 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is programmed to be completed in 1987-88. 50 percent of earth dam works and 50 percent of masonry works have been completed.

In the right main canal excavation has been completed for 5 km. and lining for 1.2 km. whereas in the left main canal, the same has been completed by 13 km and 6.2 km respectively. Besides, 77 cross masonry works are also completed. The remaining works are in progress.

#### *Kudhiraiyar Reservoir Scheme :*

The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir of capacity 252 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 km. is proposed to be excavated to benefit an extent of 3,250 hectares (irrigation dry crops) Besides bridging a gap of 82 hectares of wet and stabilising the wet ayacut of 891 hectares under the five anicuts situated lower down. The latest estimated cost of this is 900.23 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targeted to be completed in 1988-89. 60 percent of earth dam, 65 percent of sillway works have been completed. Main canal excavation for 6.87 km. have been completed. Lining for a length of 6.12 km. has been done so far.

*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. This latest estimated cost is Rs. 359 lakhs. The execution of this scheme was commenced in 1980-81. All works completed except black topping canal works completed except 2 cross masonry works 3 D.S. sluices and small portion of field bothies.

*Kesarigulihalla scheme :*

The scheme envisages for the formation of a reservoir of capacity 134.09 m.cft. across Kesarigulihalla river near Bellahalli in Tirumalavadi village in Palcode taluk of Dharmapuri district. The left main canal and right main canal for length of 9.35 km and 5.20 km. respectively are also proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit to 1620 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 399 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1981-82. All works have been completed in head work portion except the road works and parapet wall. In left main canal all works have been completed except a stretch of 400 m. in main canal and 1,400 m. in canal. All works in right main canal have been completed.

*Golwarpatti Reservoir Scheme :*

This scheme contemplated formation of a Reservoir of capacity 178 mcft. across Arjunanadhi river near Golwarpatti village in Sattur taluk of Kamarajar district. A main canal for a length of 8.80 km. is proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit a new extent of 2,630 hectares (809 hectares first crop and 1821 ha second crop) for the irrigated dry crops besides bridging a gap of 35 hectares and stabilising 99 hectares of wet crops. Earth dam completed, Main canal excavation completed for 7.8 km. lining completed for 7.50 km. Out of 37 Nos. of cross masonry works 15 have been completed Brach canal excavation completed for 1.80 km. and lining completed for 1.00 Km. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 940.00 lakhs.

*Anaikuttam Reservoir Scheme :*

The scheme contemplates formation of reservoir across Arjunanadhi with a capacity of 127 m.cft. near Anaikuttam village of Virudhunagar taluk of Kamarajar district. 90 percent of work completed in earth dam, canal excavation and lining completed. Out of 9, eight cross masonry works have been completed. The scheme will benefit an extent of 1821 hectares irrigated dry crop (607 hectares of I crop and 1214 hectares of II crop).

The latest cost of the scheme is 445.00 lakhs.

*Kariakoil Reservoir Scheme :*

The scheme comprises of formation of a reservoir of capacity 190 m.cft. Across Kariakoil river near Pappinaickenpatti village in Attur taluk of Salem district and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for length of 10.10 km. and 10.84 km respectively. The scheme will benefit an extent of 2671 hectares (1214 ha. of I crop 1457 ha. II crop) irrigated dry crops of 60 percent of work completed in earthdam, in masonry dam foundation work 80 percent and masonry 40 percent completed. Right main canal excavation completed for 6.15 km. Lining completed for 5.10 km, cross masonry works 37 Nos. out of 158) have been completed Left Main canal excavation completed for 8.42 Km. Lining completed for 6.25 km. Gross masonry works 40 (out of 135) have been completed.

The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 866.00 lakhs. The work is in progress.

*Sothuparai Reservoir Scheme :*

The schemes contemplated formation of a reservoir 100 m.cft. capacity across the Varahanadhi River, tributary of Vaigairiver near Thangarai village in Periyakulam of Madurai district. A main canal for a length of 7.02 is proposed to be excavated.

The scheme will benefit to an extent of 405 hectares of new drylands 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.

*Perumpallam Reservoir :*

This scheme envisages (1) formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 115.8 mcf with an annual storage of 231.60 mcf. in two fillings.

(2) Formation of earthen bund of 1860 Metre length including a surplus weir of 172 metre long.

(3) Construction of two tower head sluices at LS 225 metres and 1400 metres.

(4) Excavation of a surplus course a length of 665 metres with 5 drops.

(5) Excavation of left side canal for a length of 7.55 km.

(6) Excavation of right side canal for a length of 6.05 km. The total ayacut to be benefitted by this scheme will be 2595.30 acres.

The work was taken up for execution during 1983 with one division and two sub-division and it is proposed to be completed by 3/88.

*Maduranthagam Right Side Channel Scheme :*

The scheme is intended to irrigate an extent of 522 acres of new ayacut for second crop besides stabilising an extent of 1180 acres of ayacut.

The scheme envisages (1) construction of a head regulator on the right flank (2) providing 2 feet falling shutters. (3) Excavation of new Canal to carry a discharge of 7.039 cumecs (248.61 cusecs) to feed 30 tanks in a period of 20 days.

The Preliminary works are in progress. A provision of Rs. 84.40 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88.

*Kodumudiyar Reservoir :*

By executing this scheme, it is proposed to stabilise 791 ha. and bridge the gap of 779 ha. under the Thamaraiyar anicut system and Vadamalayankal, by storing the flood flows during the monsoon period. The anticipated food production is 2,500 tonnes.

The scheme comprises the following works :—

(1) Construction of earth dam of 270 metres length.

(2) Construction of masonry dam of 135 metres length.

(3) Construction of river sluice from LS 270-279 m.

(4) Construction of uncontrolled surplus weir from LS 279 to 328 m.

(5) Construction of canal sluice for Valliyoorkal.

(6) Excavation of surplus course for a length of 175 metres.

(7) Improving and remodelling the existing canals, Padalayarkal, Valliyoorkal, Vadamalayankal and the tanks fed by the canals.

Preliminary works are in progress.

*Chinnavedampatti Tank Scheme :*

The administrative sanction for 370 lakhs for the formation of a new tank near chinnavedampatti Village in Coimbatore taluk and district.

The scheme consists of—

1. Construction of an anicut of 100 metre length across Sanganurpallam stream near Kuppanaickenpalayam village. A head sluices with 3 vents of 1.80 M × 0.90 M and two scour vents of size 1.80 M × 0.90 M at right angle to the head sluices are proposed to be constructed.



2. Excavation of feeder canal of 7.81 km to carry flood water to the new tank.
3. Formation of a new tank of capacity 27.88 mcft. with a dead storage of 2.82 mcft.. About 560 acres by lands will be benefitted.
4. Two channels taking of from the tower head sluices to irrigate an extent of 560 acres of dry lands.
5. Land acquisition to an extent of 152 acres for feeder canal new tank and excavation, etc.

Preliminary works such as preparation of working estimates are in progress.

#### *Shanmuganadhi Reservoir :*

The scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 695 lakhs. The scheme aims to irrigate 664 hectares of new-dry ayacut. The anticipated additional food production 1586 tonnes. The scheme envisages—

1. Formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 2,253 Mcum. with an annual storage of 4,506 Mcum. in two fillings.
2. Formation of earth dam of 490 metres length and masonry dam of length 27 metres.
3. Construction of one canal sluice.
4. Construction of uncontrolled spillway of length 44 metres.
5. Excavation of canal for a length of 17.96 km. The work is to be started.

#### *Krishna Water Supply Project for Madras:*

Madras City with a population of over 4 million has been experiencing acute scarcity of water supply for the past several years, due to inadequate and uncertain sources of supply. The year 1983, was the worst on record when water had to be transported from outside the State. The Tamil Nadu Government have been keen on solving the water supply problem of the Madras Metropolitan Area and have been examining the possibilities for solving this problem.

On the initiative of the Prime Minister of India in 1976, the Willingness of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra to spare 5 TMC of water each from their share of Krishna water for water supply to Madras was obtained. The Tamil Nadu Government have also entered into an agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 18th April 1983 for the implementation of the Project for the drawal of 15 TMC of water from the river Krishna for Madras water supply. The project will be implemented as a Joint Project for water supply to Madras and Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh within the frame work of the agreement. A quantity of 12 TMC of water per annum excluding losses in transmission will be delivered at Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu border for Madras water supply. The Andhra Pradesh Government will construct the components of the Madras water supply Project which are within their boundary and the two Governments will share the expenditure on the construction and maintenance of their compartments. The components in Tamil Nadu limits will be executed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

3. The Project when completed in all respects will provide an additional supply of 995 Mld of water for Madras. The overall cost of the project including treatment, transmission distribution and sewerage components will come to Rs. 1,907 crores without escalation. The conductor system upto the terminal reservoir for raw water will be implemented by the Public Works Department while the treatment, transmission, distribution and sewerage components will be implemented by the M.M.W.S.S. Board.

4. The comprehensive project report for Krishna Water Supply for Madras has been sent to Government of India in Government of Tamil Nadu Rural Development and Local Administration Department letter No. 58556/WB.II/83-8, dated 24th November 1983.

5. The Government of Tamil Nadu have in G.O. Ms. No. 1428, P.W.D., dated 2nd July 1983 accorded administrative approval for the payment of sum of Rs. 200.00 crores to the Government of Andhra Pradesh limits towards the Tamil Nadu's share of the components in Andhra Pradesh limits. They have also accorded Administrative approval for a sum of Rs. 30.15 crores for the execution of five of the component in Tamil Nadu limits to provide an additional supply of 400 mld. of raw water in the first stage.

6. The first stage of the project comprises of raising of F.R.L. of Poondi, Chembarambakkam and Red Hills Lakes, excavation of canal from Tamil Nadu Border to Poondi Reservoir and also a link canal from Poondi Reservoir to Chembarambakkam lake. Chembarambakkam lake will be the new terminal reservoir for raw water from which the treatment, transmission and distri-

bution system for the South Madras area will be laid. The cost of the first stage of the Project excluding the treatment, transmission and distribution system which will be executed by M.M.W. S.S.B. comes to Rs. 237 crores.

Both the States have started the works in their respective territories. The works in Tamil Nadu limits were inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 25th May 1983 and the work of excavation of canal from Tamil Nadu border to Poondi Reservoir which has been taken up for execution is in good progress.

#### 7. Physical and financial progress :

##### (a) Works in Andhra Pradesh Limits :

Five Special Circles under the control of two Chief Engineers, are attending to the execution of works in Andhra Pradesh limits.

An advance payment of Rs. 47.00 crores was made to Andhra Pradesh so far in three instalments towards the Tamil Nadu share of the cost of components in Andhra Pradesh limits.

##### (b) Works in Tamil Nadu limits :

The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken up the execution of the canal from the Tamil Nadu border to Poondi and raising FRL of Poondi Reservoir by 2' in the first instance.

Land acquisition for the entire stretch of canal from the State border to Poondi Reservoir has been finalised and passing of awards have also been mostly completed.

Against the total length of 25.275 Km. of this canal, excavation is in progress in various reaches between 0 and 24 km. Out of 37 crores masonry works in the canal 29 works have also been taken up 13 works completed and the remaining are at various stages of completion. and acquisition for the work of raising the FRL of Poondi Reservoir has also been taken up recently, preparation of land plan schedules have been mostly completed preliminaries for raising the bund are in progress.

One Circle with three Divisions is attending to the execution of the above works.

The expenditure yearwise from the beginning is as below :—

1983-84	..	..	119.26
1984-85	..	..	251.66
1985-86	..	..	303.26
			674.18
The expenditure to end of 1985-86	..	..	674.18

The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is 173.92 Lakhs.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDINGS).

The Public Works Department is a service department with various branches attached to it. The major branch, buildings branch is in-charge of Planning, Designing and execution of all Government buildings of various departments such as Medical, Education, Family Welfare, Public Health, Public Works, Social Security and Welfare, Agriculture, Cattle Development etc. Maintenance of all the Government buildings is also being done by the buildings branch of the Public Works Department.

The branch is also undertaking the construction of buildings for quasi Government Organisation, local bodies and other statutory organisations such as E.S.I., IUDP etc., on the agency basis for collection centage charges. The buildings branch has adequate infrastructures facilities to plan and design any type of buildings by adopting latest techniques with mini computer. The building centre laboratory is engaged in the development of new materials in the construction practice for special applications.

*Financial outlay,*

An amount of Rs. 800.89 lakhs has been allotted in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for building branch of PWD for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings of various departments. Out of which an amount of Rs. 356.00 lakhs has been allotted under 37 demand for the improvements, maintenance and repairs of buildings of various Government departments. A sum of Rs 444.89 lakhs has also been allotted in the Budget estimate under various demands for which the PWD is the controlling authority for expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 3,236.14 lakhs has been allotted in the Budget Estimate under 53 demand towards the construction of buildings for various department as detailed below : -

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Public Works .. .. .	758.33
2. Education .. .. .	354.19
3. Medical .. .. .	763.64
4. Family Welfare .. .. .	56.52
5. Public Health .. .. .	86.71
6. Housing .. .. .	1,025.55
7. Information and Publicity .. .. .	27.48
8. Social Security and Welfare .. .. .	59.89
9. Agriculture .. .. .	65.95
10. Animal husbandry .. .. .	21.88
11. Community Development .. .. .	16.00
Total .. .. .	3,236.14

The details of activities for each department have been narrated.

1. *Public Works.*(a) *Revenue.*

In order to provide accommodation for Revenue offices which is functioning either in the rental building or inadequate old buildings the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of taluk office buildings, R.D.O's offices, R.D.O's quarters, Tahsildar's quarters, Deputy Tahsildar's quarters and Agricultural Income Tax Office building, etc., at various places.

(b) *Public Works.*

To provide better amenities in more number of places for PWD, PWD Officers and VIPs in the State, the Government have sanctioned various schemes like construction of Division offices, sub-division offices, quarters for Assistant Engineer, Junior Engineer, Assistant Exe. Engineer, Exe., Engineer, Suptg. Engineer, inspection bungalows circuit houses and guest houses.

(c) *Treasuries and Accounts.*

In order to provide office accommodation for Treasury Department, the Government have sanctioned building works in various places of the State. Among them approval accorded by the Government for the construction of 8 sub-treasury office buildings for Rs. 59.62 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs allowed for the year 1986-87. This has been spent in full.

(d) *Administration of Justice.*

The Government have accorded sanction for construction of various court buildings in different places of the State. Among them, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of additional block of buildings for the High Court, Madras, for Rs. 555 lakhs and the work is to be taken up for execution. A sum of Rs. 39.84 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*(e) Commercial Taxes :*

Most of the Commercial Tax offices are functioning in rented buildings and huge amount has been spent by the way of paying rent. To avoid this, the Government have sanctioned various schemes. Among them construction of office building at Madras, Egmore, Tiruchirappalli and Poonamallee have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 56.20 lakhs. Construction of office building at 7 places and quarters at one place are under progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 146.52 lakhs., Construction of office buildings at Madras, Theni and Karur and Checkpost at Kaliakavilai have been sanctioned for Rs. 90.60 lakhs and these works are to be taken up shortly. A sum of Rs. 136.62 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*2. Education :*

To provide better educational facilities in more number of places, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of additional class rooms in colleges and schools. A sum of Rs. 383.16 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*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. 469.78 lakhs have been spent during 1986-87.

*4. Health and Family Welfare :*

For the benefit of the people living in rural areas the Government have sanctioned building works for the Public Health Centres at various places in the state.

*5. Housing :*

In order to provide better living accommodations to the police personnel, based on the VII Finance Commission recommendations, several Police housing schemes have been taken up in the previous years. Out of this 257 quarters and 425 barracks have been completed during 1986-87. Remaining works of 189 quarters and 300 barracks are under execution and these are expected to be completed shortly. A sum of Rs. 64.97 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*6. 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 memorial for Saiku Thambi Pavalar at Kottar near Nagercoil has been completed at a cost of Rs. 0.41 lakhs.

Certain improvement works at Valluvar Kottam Madras and installation of Nehru statue at Kattipara Road Junction (Guindy), Madras are in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.50 lakhs.

Construction of Manimandapam in Memory of Thiruppur Kumaran at Thiruppur at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and installation of Thiruvalluvar statue on the minor rock in Indian ocean of Kanniyakumari at a cost of Rs. 432.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and these works are to be taken up shortly. The Government have also accorded sanction for Rs. 6.20 lakhs for the work of provision of Flood lights to the Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli and this work will also be taken up shortly. A sum of Rs. 3.14 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*7. Social Security and Welfare :*

The Government is according sanction for various schemes under Social Security and Welfare in Tamil Nadu.

*8. 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 quarters and office buildings for Agriculture Department staff. A sum of Rs. 336.86 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

**Training and Visit System :**

This is a world bank aided project. The world bank plan during the inspection of Agriculture extension works, had commented that, there are significant constraints to the effective agriculture extension work in the taluk because of inadequate staff, mobility steps should be taken to overcome these shortcomings.

Two types of plans were evolved and one of which is to be built according to site condition. Type I consists of ground floor having plinth area 294 sq.m. Type II consists of ground floor and first floor having total plinth area 304.56 sq.m. with adequate provisions for conducting seminars, audiovisual programme exhibitions and also for accommodating trainees.

The above Training and Visit information centres are wide spread in the entire state of Tamil Nadu. Out of this 80 centres, 30 centres are nearing completion and the rest are in different stages of completion and the entire project is likely to be completed before the end of September this year. A sum of Rs. 23.35 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

**Hill Area Development Works :**

The Government have accorded sanction for various building works to develop hill areas.

**11. 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. 7.73 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

**12. Deposit Works :**

The building branch of P.W.D. undertakes the execution of a number of works on behalf of Municipalities and Town Panchayats under Integrated Urban Development Programme.

Construction of Bus-stand shopping complex and weekly shandy, etc., at Chengalpattu, Vadalur, Vellore, Omallur, Pudukkottai, Manamadurai, Sivaganga, Tiruchengode, Kallakurichi, Bhuvanagiri, etc., for a value of Rs. 137.86 lakhs have been completed.

**E.S.I. Works :**

In order to have a close supervision over the construction and for better maintenance of E. S. I. buildings a separate E.S.I. Engineering cell under the control of a Superintending-Engineer is functioning.

Construction of 50 bedded hospital with staff quarters at Salem at a cost of Rs. 149 lakhs and 50 bedded hospital with staff quarters at Sivakasi at a cost of Rs. 137 lakhs have been completed during 1986-87. Also local office with staff quarters at Tuticorin, Kumbakonam and Singanallur have been completed in this year.

Construction of 2 Doctor Dispensary with staff quarters and local office at Palani, staff-quarters at Egmore and Administrative building for E.S.I. Hospital at Thatthaneri, Madurai are under execution and these are expected to be completed shortly.

**Jails :**

The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of buildings for additional accommodation to prisoners in various central prisons and sub-jails and also to provide for better amenities like water supply and sanitary arrangements.

Construction of additional building and providing amenities in Central prisoners at Coimbatore and Cuddalore have been completed during 1986-87. Providing water supply and sanitary arrangements in sub-jails in Districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and seven other districts have been completed during 1986-87. Construction of additional buildings for another 20 selected sub-jails were also completed during this year.

**Maintenance and Repairs :**

The maintenance and repairs of the State Government building vested with the building branch of P.W.D. Maintenance of parks, lawns, Memorials, and Swimming pool are also being carried out by this department. A sum of Rs. 33.23 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

*Construction :*

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was formed out of the Electricity Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu on 1st July 1957 in accordance with the Electricity(Supply) Act, 1948. On its formation, the business of generation, transmission and distribution of power were transferred to it. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is in its 30th year of functioning. The Board is an autonomous body consisting of Chairman Tamil Nadu Electricity Boards, Member (Distribution), Member (Generation) and Accounts Member as full time Members and Commissioners and Secretaries to Government in the Public Works, Finance and Industries Department as part time Members.

*Installed Capacity :*

The total installed capacity of Tamil Nadu, including Central Sector share is 3987.5 M.W. viz. Board's Hydro Generation 1,504 M.W., Board's Thermal Generation 1,290 M.W. and Neyveli Thermal Station-I 600 M.W. Neyveli Thermal Station-II, 111.5 M.W., Madras Atomic Power Station 350 M.W. and Ramagundam Thermal Station 132 M.W. under Central Sector.

*Power Demand :*

The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 2,245 M.W. recorded on 21st November 1986.

The demand was met partly by generation from the Hydel and Thermal Power Houses in the Board and partly by power purchase from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Madras Atomic Power Station, Ramagundam Thermal Station and from neighbouring States.

The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 2,293 M.W. recorded on 19th December 1986.

*Generation and purchase of power :*

The total power generation and purchase of power during 1986-87 was 14,636 M.R.U. The details are given below :—

Board's Hydro Generation .. .. .	3,306 M.U.
Board's Thermal Generation .. .. .	5,554 M.U.
Board's wind mill .. .. .	2
Power purchase from Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Stations 1 and 2)	3,942 M.U.
Power purchase from Madras Atomic Power Station .. ..	1,440 M.U.
Power purchase from Ramagundam Thermal Station .. ..	392 M.U.
Total .. .. .	<u>14,636 M.U.</u>

*Sale of energy (Provisional) :*

During the year, energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 11,737 million units, of which 5,844 M.U. was consumed by the High Tension loads and 5,893 M.U. by Low Tension loads. The category-wise consumption was 5463 M.U. by Industrial, 3,144 M.U. by Agricultural, 1,105 M.U. by domestic consumers, 824 M.U. by Commercial, 372 M.U. by Licensees, 466 M.U. by other States including Pondicherry, 363 M.U. by Departmental Works, buildings, water works, Public Lighting Miscellaneous etc.

Per Capita Consumption (Provisional). The per Capita Consumption was 232 units for the year 1986-97 as against 220 units during 1985-86.

*Consumers (Provisional) :*

About 3.78 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total of consumers at the end of 1986-87 to 64 lakhs which includes seven lakhs of hut services. The total connected load by the Board as on 1st March 1987 was about 9,922 M.W.

*Lines Energised :*

368 Km. of extra High Tension Lines, 2,634 Km. of High Tension Lines and 10,689 Km. of Low Tension Lines were energised in 1986-87 taking the total to 91,735 Km. of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 3,00,335 Km. of L.T. lines at the end of the year.

*Sub-Stations Energised :*

19 Nos. new Sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 473 Extra High Tension and High Tension Sub-Stations in the State as on 31st March 1987.

*Distribution Transformers Energised :*

4,467 Nos. Distribution Transformers with a capacity of 6,13,554 KVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1987 to 68,826 Nos. with a capacity of 70,84,506 K.V.A.

*Rural Electrification :*

Electric supply was extended to 16 villages and 70 hamlets in 1986-87 by extending street lights and other facilities. There were 63,755 Towns, Villages and Hamlets having the benefits of electricity at the end of the year. 44 Adi-dravida colonies were electrified during the year, taking the total to 26,255 as on 31st March 1987. 41,993 Agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and the progressive total pumpsets was 11,16,177 as on 31st March 1987.

*Finance :*

The financial particulars, viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses and capital expenditure for the year 1986-87 are furnished below :—

	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Gross Revenue (excluding Government subsidy) .. ..	692.65
Revenue Expenses (before providing for Reserve and Interest charges).	711.38
Capital Expenditure .. .. .	392.47
Total Capital Outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1987.	2,603.36

*Hvt. Electrification Programme :*

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 1987, about Seven lakh huts were given power supply.

*Power Position during 1986-87 :*

At the beginning of April 1986, there was a power cut of 40 per cent on both demand and energy on all H.T. Industries. Consequent on improvement in the storage in the Hydro reservoirs due to the south-west monsoon, the power cut was reduced to 20 per cent on both demand and energy on all H.T. Industries with effect from 22nd August 1986.

The power position was reviewed in December 1986 and in order to meet the estimated deficit, the power cut was enhanced to 40 per cent on both demand and energy on all H.T. Industries with effect from 1st January 1987. Two group restriction on all rural feeders continued to be in force.

The storage as on 1st April 1987 excluding Mettur was 463.93 M.U. as against 476 M.U. as on 1st April 1986.

The inflows received during the year 1986-87 (excluding Mettur) was about 3,098 M.U. as against 2,880 M.U. in 1985-86 and 3,431 M.U. being the 10 years average inflows.

The generations at Mettur during this year was about 314 M.U. as against 216 M.U. in 1985-86.

**Meritorious Productivity Award :**

The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station and the Ennore Thermal Power Station have won the Meritorious Productivity Awards instituted by the Government of India for the year 1986. The Award consists of a cash price of Rs. 10 lakhs for Tuticorin and a cash price of Rs. 5.4 lakhs for Ennore. The cash price has been passed on to the employees of the two Thermal Stations.

**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 generation was 4,202 mu. in 1986-87 as against 3,671 mu. in 1985-86. The plant load factor of the station during 1986-87 was 76.15 per cent the highest since commissioning of the station.

The Ennore Thermal Station has generated 1,911 mu during 1986-87 with a plant load factor of the station of 48.47 per cent.

**GENERATION PROJECT :**

*Physical progress of project work for the period 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 :*

**I Lower Mettu Hydro Electric Project****1 Description :**

The Scheme envisages construction of 4 barrages downstream of Mettur dam and installation of 4 power Houses with 2 X 15 MU each. This is a low head project to utilise the irrigation discharge from Mettur Reservoir.

**2. Progress of work :**

(a) *Barrage I.*—17 per cent of the works like barrages foundation and substructure were done during 1986-87, 70 per cent has been completed so 40 per cent works of the creation of structural Steel transformer yard and generator was done in 1986-87 and 47 per cent completed so far.

(b) *Barrage-II.*—83 per cent of works like construction of weirs, piers, substructure of P.H. Tail race lining etc., were done during 1986-87 and about 92 per cent so far. 50 per cent of works like gates erection, steel structure, Deck bridge Turbine and generator erection, Transformer yard etc. were done during 1986-87 and so far 74 per cent completed.

(c) *Barrage-III.*—A progress of 5 per cent on works like, Barrage gate embadment, sub-structure works was done during 1986-87, progress of about 70 per cent works on erection of gates, Draft tube, steel structure, Turbine and Generator erection, EOT crane and outdoor transformer yard etc. was done during 1986-87.

(d) *Barrage IV.*—The works such as concreting weir, peir, abutment, Power House, tailrace concreting etc., were done by about 21 per cent. So far 71 per cent of works were completed. The works such as erection of gates, Deck bridge, Turbine and generator erection, Transformer etc. were done by about 12 per cent during 1986-87 and so far 16 per cent of works on these was completed.

**II. Kadamparai Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Project (4 x 100 MW/79 MU) :**

*Description.*—The scheme contemplates installation of 4 x 100 MW reversible turbine generator units and construction of one reservoir with Forebay Dam at Kadamparai. The power house will be located under the ground with under ground water conductor system.

*Progress of works.*—The works such as P.H. sub-structure concreting, concreting machine foundation, Access tunnel, construction of Vandal Dam etc. were done by about 30 per cent during 1986-87 and so far upto 95 per cent completed.

Erection of station auxiliaries, generator, transformers, Switch yard works and Turbine and Generator, Penstock, HRT Surge Shaft, HRT gate shaft etc. had been done by about 44 per cent during the year and so far about 83 per cent of works were completed.



Deep borewells at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs were sunk for Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board to augment city drinking water supply. Apart from these important schemes, several tube-wells/borewells for different organisations were sunk.

During the year 1986-87, the total earnings of the Corporation was Rs. 27.83 lakhs (tentative) as against the total expenditure of Rs. 31.93 (tentative) thus incurring a net loss of Rs. 4.10 lakhs (tentative). This is the peak year of achievements of the Corporation since its establishment in 1982 as the Corporation was able to earn so much. However, it incurred a marginal loss of Rs. 4.10 lakhs, as it has to provide for depreciation of Rs. 1 lakh and interest on ways and Means advance of Rs. 4.96 lakhs.

The all-out efforts taken by the Management has certainly helped the Corporation to achieve this.

*Conclusion :*

With the far better record during this year, the Corporation has entered the current year. Adverse seasonal condition and normal programme of drinking water supply works during 1987-88 were entrusted to it by the Government and in all earnestness it is hoped that the Corporation is well poised to turn the table and earn profits during 1987-88.

### III. Kundah P. H.—V Additional Unit ( 1 x 20 MW/36 MU ) :

*Description.*— During the execution of Kundah-III Stage works, suitable space provision was already made in the P.H. for installing another unit of 20 MW to bring the total installed capacity of this P.H.V. to 40 MW.

#### *Progress of works.*—

The works like penstock, Draft tube, Power house concreting etc. were done by about 20 per cent during 1986-87. The progress achieved so far is about 26 per cent. Election of Draft tube, spiral casing with D.T. cone, assembly of test gear, spiral valve etc. had been done by about 46 per cent during 1986-87.

### IV. Pykara Micro Hydel ( 1 x 2 MW. 9.8 MU ) :

*Description.*—The scheme envisages construction of a Power House at the toe, of the Existing Pykara Dam with an installed capacity of 1 x 2 MW by extension of power pipe by 46.5 metres.

*Progress of work.*—The works of excavation for Penstock, power house and Tail race channel have been done by about 48 per cent during 1986-87.

## TAMIL NADU STATE TUBEWELLS CORPORATION.

### *Introduction :*

The Tamil Nadu State Tubewells Corporation was set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a Government Company in 1982 with an Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 3 crores. The object of the Corporation is to construct tubewells/borewells for augmenting ground water for irrigation purposes, particularly for Small and marginal farmers and dry land farming.

### *Organisation:*

The Corporation is headed by a Chairman (non-Official) with a senior I.A.S. Officer as its Managing Director at Madras. The affairs of the Corporation are done under the supervision and guidance of the Board of Directors constituted by the Government. It has three Regional offices at Villupuram, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai and each regional office is headed by an Executive Engineer designated as Regional Manager.

### *Financial position :*

The Authorised Share Capital is Rs. 3 crores. The paid up capital at the end of 31st March 1987 was Rs. 147.50 lakhs. The main income of the Corporation is the centage charges levied at 12.5 per cent on the works executed by it. The accumulated loss till the end of the last year, i.e., 1985-86 was Rs. 85.06 lakhs. During the year a marginal loss of Rs. 4.10 lakhs (tentative) was incurred. Thus, the total accumulated losses as at 31st March 1987 was Rs. 89.16 lakh ( tentative).

During the year under review the Corporation was provided with a Government grant of Rs. 116 lakhs (50 per cent by the State Government and 50 per cent by the Central Government) for the procurement of 3 S.R. Rigs and other complementary machineries. Till then, the Corporation did not possess rigs of its own and was engaging the Departmental/private rigs on hire.

### *Activities and Achievements :*

During the year, the Corporation accelerated its activities in areas other than TAHDCO Schemes which was its main work during the earlier years. It was entrusted with the Adverse Seasonal Condition Works (conversion of 800 filter points into deep borewells) in the South Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 2 crores out of which it had completed 342 borewells at a cost of Rs. 78.18 lakhs during the year. The Vellalapatti Lift Irrigation Society's scheme (Karur Taluk) for provision of irrigation facilities to 181.625 acres at a cost of Rs. 35.87 lakhs was taken up. Under the Massive Agricultural Production Programme Scheme, the sinking of 21 tubewells to provide irrigation facilities to 300 acres at a cost of Rs. 26.29 lakhs was taken up during the year. The Government sanctioned a scheme for sinking 250 tubewells in Grand Ayacut Canal Area in Thanjavur district to provide irrigation facilities for 6,250 acres at a cost of Rs. 4.75 crores with 50 per cent Government grant and 50 per cent loan from banks and the detailed arrangements for taking up execution was being financialised with the Collector of Thanjavur and bankers.

## CHAPTER XXX.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX.

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 M. Raghupathy, I.A.S., was functioning as the Commissioner of Land Reforms incharge of Agricultural Income tax upto 5th August 1986. Thiru P. V. Venkatakrishnan, I.A.S., who succeeded continues to be the Commissioner of Land Reforms incharge of Agricultural Income-tax, Thiru S. P. Elangovan, I.A.S., was functioning as the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax upto 26th September 1986. Thiru R. Rathinasamy, I.A.S., Director of Land Reforms was in charge of the post of Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax from 27th September 1986 to 24th February 1987. Thiru P. Natesan, I.A.S., who assumed charge on 25th February 1987 forenoon continues as the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax.

*Progress of Assessment work :*

Total number of assessments in both composition and return (current cases only) during the year was 34,079, out of which 33,701 cases (both composition and return cases) were disposed of during the year under review, leaving a balance of 378 cases.

Besides, out of 525 arrear cases (both composition and return), 103 cases were also disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 422 cases.

*Demand, Collection and Balance :*

Out of total demand of Rs. 1,410.85 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 1,007.57 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

*Cost of Administration :*

Cost of Administration for the year 1986-87 was Rs. 97.57 lakhs as against Rs. 93.09 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

## ASSIGNMENT OF LAND TO LAND LESS POOR.

*Grant of house-sites :*

In keeping with the policy to uplift the economically down-trodden and with a view to provide basic housing to the Public, Government have decided that as many house-sites as possible should be assigned to shelterless persons in the State both in the Urban and in the Rural areas. In addition, a planned drive is on to regularise unobjectionable encroachments made on Government land by way of huts, tenements, etc. This comes under Point 9-A of 20-Point Programme of the Honourable Prime Minister. Families whose annual income is below Rs. 3,500 are below the poverty line and therefore eligible for such grants. Under this scheme Territorial Army Personnel, Ex-Servicemen, Landless poor, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Repatriates of Burma and Sri Lanka and Freedom Fighters, etc., are accorded priority.

The particulars showing the number of persons benefited under this scheme from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 in the State are furnished below :—

	<i>Number of persons benefit.d.</i>
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	89,341
Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	1,770
Others .. .. .	1,43,228
Total ..	<u>2,34,339</u>

In Madras City the programme is implemented under the ' Madras Urban Development Project'. Each encroachment is identified and enumerated by the Collector of Madras. Improvement work is entrusted with the Slum Clearance Board, which in consultation with Madras Metropolitan Development Authority provides basic amenities such as Roads, Drainage, Public convenience, Child Welfare Centres, etc., under a World Bank Scheme. With the lay out approved by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority the slum dwellers in Madras city are given clear title over the property that they enjoy. So far 61,313 cases have been enumerated and 39,948 pattas have been issued under this programme.

*Assignment of Land.—*

To attain self sufficiency in food, the policy of Government is to assign as much of Government lands as possible to those who are landless and can engage in direct cultivation. The particulars showing the number of persons benefitted and the total extent assigned to them under this scheme from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 in the State are furnished below:—

	<i>Number of persons benefitted.</i>
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	1,070
Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	91
Others .. .. .	7,160
Total ..	8,321
	<i>AC.      Cents.</i>
Total extent assigned ..	8,144      19

This is an achievement which reflects Government's will to meet the legitimate demands of the landless poor.

Recently, Government have issued orders totally banning the assignment/lease of water courses/water spreads and Grazing ground porambokes in keeping with the State's policy of according the highest use priority to the public in the long term, as against narrow private interests militating against the greatest present and future good.

### FLOOD AND CYCLONE.

Both the South-West and North-East monsoon in 1986 failed in several districts in Tamil Nadu. There was scarcity of water.

2. Tamil Nadu State had three distinct climatic seasons, viz., South-West monsoon, from June to September, the North-East Monsoon from October to January and transitional dry period from February to May.

3. The South-West Monsoon has failed. In the state as a whole the actual rainfall was 648.7 M.M. during South-West and North-East Monsoon period as against the normal State average of 942.8 M.M., i.e., a deficit of 31.2 per cent (M.M.). In almost all districts drought conditions were prevailing.

4. Only the Collector of South Arcot had reported that there were heavy rains during November 1986 and that Cuddalore and Thittakudy taluks were affected and 66 huts were damaged in the Taluks. As a relief measure 66 sets of dhoties and Sarees, 300 Kilos of rice, 64 litres of Kerosene were distributed to victims.

*Relief Measures sanctioned by Government :*

(i) Collectors towards gratuitous relief .. .. .	Nil.
(ii) Ex-gratia payment to the families of the deceased .. .. .	Nil.
(iii) To other Heads of Departments, Boards, Corporation, etc., for repairs and restoration works, subsidy, etc.	Nil.

## LAND REFORMS.

## I. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (FCL) Act, 1961 Tamil Nadu Act No. 58/61 as amended.

1. The scope of the Act is to impose ceiling on Agricultural land holdings and to acquire surplus lands on payment of amount payable for those lands. The ceiling applies to each person which term includes an individual or family, company, society, association of individuals (whether incorporated or not) firm or trust. Where a family comprises more than five members, an additional extent of 5 standard acres is allowed for each such member in excess of five, subject to the overall ceiling prescribed in the Act. Land held by a female member of the family of a land-owner as on the date of commencement of the Act in her name is treated as "Stridhana". In addition to the family ceiling, such female member is permitted to retain 10 standard acres subject to the overall ceiling prescribed. The ceiling area now in force is 15 standard acres for a persons subject to an overall ceiling area of 30 standard acres.

The progress made upto 31st March 1987 under the Act is given below.

	<i>In ordinary acres.</i>
1 Extent notified as surplus .. .. .	1,66,757
2 Extent covered by stay before initiating proceedings for assignment ..	9,365
3 Extent available for assignment .. .. .	1,57,392
4 Extent disposed of upto 31st March 1987 .. .. .	1,38,292
(a) Assigned to eligible persons ] .. .. .	1,24,275
(b) Handed over to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation .. ..	4,041
(c) Reserved under Rule 13 of the T.N.L.P. (DSL) Rules, 1965 .. ..	9,976
Total .. .. .	<u>1,38,292</u>
(d) Extent covered by stay after initiating action for assignment .. ..	17,196
5 Balance to be assigned .. .. .	1,904
6 Details of beneficiaries.—	

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number of persons benefitted.</i>	<i>Extent (Ordinary acres).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Scheduled Castes .. .. .	43,324	47,946
(ii) Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	84	127
(iii) Others .. .. .	54,377	76,202
Total .. .. .	<u>97,785</u>	<u>1,24,275</u>

During the financial year 1986-87, an extent of 2,119 acres have been assigned and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs disbursed as free grant under the centrally sponsored scheme.

## II. The following tenancy laws are in force in Tamil Nadu :—

1. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 35/55).
2. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent, Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 24/1956).
3. The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 57/1961).
4. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Land Records of Tenancy Rules, Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 10/1969.)

Eleven Deputy Collectors have been appointed by the Government to function as Revenue Courts to discharge the functions under the above said Acts.

III. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 19 of 1969) :—

The Act provides for the payments of fair wages in East Thanjavur district (11 taluks) only

2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :—

This Act provides for securing the welfare of the workman in a competitive market by fixing the minimum rates of wages for agricultural operations also in the entire State except East Thanjavur district.

## LAND REVENUE

Land Revenue is one of the oldest sources of Revenue to the State Exchequer. The term Land Revenue means the basic Land Revenue levied on land with reference to sort, soil and tar&am of the land. The Government demand of Land Revenue or in other words the assessment fixed, represents the commuted value of the Government share of the surface cultivation. To determine Land Revenue, all lands are surveyed and classified depending upon the mode of cultivation. As a rule all lands are classified under the two general heads, viz. "Wet" and "Dry". In some district however another class of land called "Manavari" has been recognised. The rate of assessment varies from district to district. The maximum wet assessment rate is Rs. 55.58 per hectare (in Ramanathapuram district) and the minimum is Rs. 2.77 per hectare (in the Nilgiris district.) Local Cess and Local Cess Surcharge, additional assessment and additional water cess that are levied on the bare L.R. form an integral part of the Land Revenue assessment. The Local Cess levied at the rate of 45 paise on every rupee of L.R. and Local Cess Surcharge levied up to 250 paise on every rupees of L.R. are Panchayat taxes collected with Land Revenue. On collection they are diverted to the respective Panchayats and Panchayat Unions for their development programme. 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. In G.O. Ms. No. 2622, Revenue 1, dated 13th September 1972, the Government also directed that from 1st July 1971 the L.R. component of the consolidated wet assessment should be waived in respect of individuals holding wet lands of 5 acres and less. As per G.O. Ms. No. 2059, Revenue, dated 19th July 1972, the basic assessment on all Manavari lands has also been waived.

Settlement of accounts, *i.e.*, the Land Revenue collectable in a particular year is done at the time of Jamabandhi during which time a scrutiny of the village and taluk registers and accounts are made with the object of ascertaining whether all itmes of Land Revenue have been properly determined and brought to account. The Land Revenue assessment is reckoned fasli year-wise that is from 1st July of a particular year and closes on 30th June of the succeeding year. It is said that this system was devised by the Mughal Emperor Akbar and the era dated from Akbar's accession year.

Land Revenue or in other words "Kist" is realised according to "Kistabandhi" or the period of year at which Land Revenue becomes payable which in turn is the time of harvest in the area of the district. In Tamil Nadu, as major portion of the cultivation is done only after the North East Monsoon, the kist season is mostly from January to April. When a whole or a portion of a kist payable in a partiucular Fasli year is not so paid the amount of kist or its unpaid portion is deemed to be "an arrear of L.R.". Arrear of Land Revenue shall bear penalty at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The Land Revenue demand in the State of Tamil Nadu for the Fasli year 1396 (1986-87) works out to Rs. 5,617 lakhs both under arrear and current (arrear Rs. 4,020, Current Rs. 1,597). The collection made up to 31st March 1987 towards the demand works out to Rs. 1,483 lakhs (both arrear and current).

The demand collection and balance particulars are furnished below :—

DEMAND COLLECTION AND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR 1986-87 (UP TO 31st MARCH 1987) ARREAR.

Serial number. (1)	Districts. (2)	Demand. (3)	Collection. (4)	Balance. (5)
1	Madras .. .. .	62,20,727	37,20,767	24,99,960
2	Chingleput .. .. .	5,17,052	4,16,282	1,00,770
3	North Arcot .. .. .	1,80,38,675	57,33,044	1,23,05,631
4	South Arcot .. .. .	..	..	..
5	Thanjavur .. .. .	12,68,32,607	96,85,606	11,71,47,001
6	Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	1,62,90,951	13,81,672	1,49,09,279
7	Pudukkottai .. .. .	29,32,161	3,33,704	25,98,457
8	Ramanathapuram .. .. .	94,79,637	5,48,255	89,31,382
9	Madurai .. .. .	19,92,497	16,04,280	3,88,217
10	Tirunelveli .. .. .	1,04,79,039	21,61,481	83,17,558
11	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	15,97,366	10,60,509	5,36,857
12	Salem .. .. .	76,98,617	2,146	76,96,471
13	Dharmapuri .. .. .	47,016	..	47,106
14	Coimbatore .. .. .	9,43,69,589	28,67,897	9,15,01,692
15	Periyar .. .. .	8,53,81,636	81,03,900	7,72,77,733
16	Nilgiris .. .. .	1,85,767	..	1,85,767
17	Kamarajar .. .. .	21,00,570	1,93,863	19,06,707
18	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	1,24,89,750	16,69,244	1,08,20,508
19	Anna .. .. .	9,82,560	3,52,716	66,29,844
20	Chidambaranar .. .. .	4,37,77,480	13,49,998	30,27,482
	Total .. .. .	40,20,13,787	4,11,85,367	36,08,28,420

**DEMAND COLLECTION AND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR 1986-87 UP TO 31ST MARCH.  
1987—CURRENT.**

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>districts.</i>	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Madras .. .. .	86,228	84,057	2,171
2	Chingleput .. .. .	96,93,620	56,06,285	40,87,335
3	North Arcot .. .. .	1,12,12,035	79,79,746	32,32,289
4	South Arcot .. .. .	1,92,77,487	1,35,05,128	57,72,359
5	Thanjavur .. .. .	3,76,59,415	3,64,89,368	11,70,047
6	Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	1,53,90,694	1,18,02,276	35,88,418
7	Pudukkottai .. .. .	60,28,556	13,64,818	46,63,738
8	Ramanathapuram .. .. .	54,70,143	1,17,788	53,52,355
9	Madurai .. .. .	55,72,317	32,59,978	23,12,339
10	Tirunelveli .. .. .	55,89,974	33,36,080	22,53,894
11	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	23,65,314	13,53,470	10,11,834
12	Salem .. .. .	71,13,712	67,86,286	3,27,426
13	Dharmapuri .. .. .	61,58,655	61,58,655	..
14	Coimbatore .. .. .	46,76,706	17,55,867	29,20,839
15	Periyar .. .. .	94,33,281	17,17,599	77,15,682
16	Nilgiris .. .. .	13,71,246	13,35,247	35,999
17	Kamarajar .. .. .	26,38,797	6,90,925	19,47,872
18	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	34,75,270	55,163	34,20,107
19	Anna .. .. .	28,31,101	21,00,634	7,37,467
20	Chidambaranar .. .. .	37,34,841	15,86,488	21,48,353
<b>Total</b>	<b>-- -- -- -- --</b>	<b>15,97,86,392</b>	<b>10,70,85,858</b>	<b>5,27,00,534</b>

If a pocket of a District is affected Collector himself is competent to grant remission of land revenue alone. Where there is widespread calamities on large tracts like flood, cyclone, etc., Government is empowered to grant remission of land revenue, etc.

Accordingly, during Fasli 1396, due to drought condition prevailed in certain districts Collectors have granted land revenue remission in certain pockets of lands affected in their respective districts. Remission of land revenue, etc., have been granted by Government to the ryots whose lands were affected in the following districts :—

1. Madurai.
2. Kamarajar.
3. Ramanathapuram.
4. Tirunelveli Kattabomman.
5. Coimbatore.
6. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam.
7. Pudukkottai.
8. North Arcot.
9. Anna.
10. Chidambaranar.
11. Chengalpattu.
12. Kanniyakumari.



**“ Mass Contact Programme ”**



**“ Manu Neethinaal ” Periyar District Collector Issuing of Pension to a Destitute Old Woman under Old Age Pension (Normal Scheme) at Peramiam on 28-1-1987.**



**MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.**

The Mass Contact Programme "Manu Neethi Thittam" afford opportunity for redressal of grievances of the Villagers by teams 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/District 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 for each month and implement the scheme. The Collectors/District Revenue Officers conduct the scheme in each division by rotation.

According to this scheme an officer goes to the concerned Village 6 weeks in advance prior to the fixed days of "Manu Neethi Naal" collects the petitions from the aggrieved public, sends to the department officials concerned for redressal and visits the village with departmental officials concerned on fixed "Manu Neethi Naal" and issues final orders.

The number of petitions received disposed of pending under this scheme from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Chengalpattu .. .. .	1,008	556	452
2	North Arcot .. .. .	3,079	2,921	158
3	South Arcot .. .. .	9,782	5,641	4,141
	Thanjavur .. .. .	890	859	31
5	Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	2,886	2,801	85
6	Pudukkottai .. .. .	2,476	2,224	252
7	Madurai .. .. .	1,693	1,677	16
8	Anna .. .. .	2,229	2,089	140
9	Ramanathapuram .. .. .	1,033	756	327
10	Kamarajar .. .. .	4,029	3,767	262
11	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	2,719	2,527	192
12	Tirunelveli .. .. .	3,625	3,328	297
13	Chidambaranar .. .. .	1,429	1,334	95
14	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	2,338	2,224	114
15	Dharmapuri .. .. .	1,574	1,574	..
16	Salem .. .. .	2,577	2,118	459
17	Coimbatore .. .. .	3,447	3,421	26
18	Periyar .. .. .	736	736	..
19	The Nilgiris .. .. .	978	909	69
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>48,578</b>	<b>41,462</b>	<b>7,116</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 144,305 repatriates have arrived from Burma. The repatriation of Indian origin from Sri Lanka started on 1st November 1964. Up to 31st March 1987, 115,498 families consisting of 459,532 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 this department has been mainly engaging itself with the problems of Sri Lanka refugees. There has been outbreak of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka from 24th July 1983, in an unprecedented scale. Persons affected by the violence started arriving in India by boats and by air. A total number of 128,595 refugees have arrived in India from 25th July 1983 to 31st March 1987. The destitute among the refugees are admitted in refugee camps are provided relief assistance. These Refugee 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 and Kottapattu are also fully utilised for accommodating these refugees. In all there are 71 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu wherein about 24,206 refugees from Sri Lanka are now 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 has been set up at Vilangudi in Madurai district, wherein the State Government with the financial assistance from the Government of India have purchased 792 houses from the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The 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 of Rs. 540 per family free of cost. They are also paid cash doles at the rate of Rs. 110 per adult and Rs. 55 per child and subsidised rice at 57 paise per kilogram at the rate of 400 grams per adult and 200 grams per child. The cash doles and subsidised ration are supplied once 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, Plantations Schemes, Dairy Schemes, Self-Employment Schemes, Repatriate Bank Schemes, etc., drawn up for settlement of these repatriates. These repatriates are sponsored for various assistance by the First Secretary, Assistant High Commission of India, Kandy, on the basis of the schedule of intake furnished to him by the Director of Rehabilitation in advance. They are supplied with Family cards showing the details of the members of the family and the scheme to which they are sponsored. The repatriates come to India by ship from Thalaimannar in Sri Lanka to Rameswaram. Immediately on arrival at Rameswaram, they are provided with free meals and after the normal customs check, etc., sent to the Transit camps. In the Transit Camp, they are given cash doles ranging from Rs. 110 to Rs. 357.50 per month according to the size of the family and subsidised ration at 57 paise per kilogram at the rate of 400 grams per adult and 200 grams per child. The cash doles and subsidised ration is normally paid for a period of one month and in special needy cases up to three months. Within these period, the repatriates are sanctioned the rehabilitation assistance to which they are sponsored and sent out of the camp.

After receiving the relief assistance, the repatriates proceed to the place of settlement. In order to enable the repatriates to put up temporary shelter immediately on arrival at the rehabilitation site, these repatriates are provided Hutting Grant of Rs. 700 per family. They are also sanctioned Housing Loan at the rate of Rs. 6,000, in rural areas and Rs. 10,000, in urban areas. Wherever, Government Poramboke lands 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.

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.

#### 1. *Plantation Schemes :*

The Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation in the Nilgiris district was started exclusively for settlement of repatriates. So far, 2,326 families of repatriates have been settled in Tea Plantation. In Government Rubber Plantation in Kanniyakumari District, 285 families of repatriates have been settled. In Government Chincona Plantation, Anamalais, 125 families of repatriates have been settled. These repatriates are provided with employment at the rate of 2 persons in a family. They are also provided with free residential quarters, medical facilities, etc., in the Plantations.

#### 2. *Agricultural Schemes :*

The repatriates settled in Agricultural Schemes are given 3 acres of dry land per family. Government lands are given free of cost. They are given Agricultural Loan amounting to Rs. 5,990 per family for reclamation of land, construction of irrigation wells, purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements, manure, etc. Till crops are grown and harvested, each repatriate family is given maintenance allowance for a period of 21 months, first nine months as subsidy at full rates and next one year as loan at half the rate. These repatriates are also eligible for Housing Loan and loan for subsidiary occupation like bullock cart plying, poultry breeding, vegetable gardening, etc.

A new scheme for settlement of 180 families of Sri Lanka repatriates in agriculture with the private participation of MYRADA of Mysore has been started at Kookal village in Kodaikanal taluk of Anna district.

#### 3. *Industrial Schemes :*

The Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 5,47.32 lakhs as straight loan to State Government for investing in 17 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State on condition of employment to 3,685 repatriates. So far, 3,871 repatriates have been employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills.

During the training period of six months, the family is given maintenance allowance and the trainee is paid stipend at the rates prescribed by the Government of India. After completion of the training, the repatriates are absorbed as labourers in the mill on regular salary.

#### 4. *Business Loan and Self-employment Schemes :*

Under the Business Loan Schemes, a loan of Rs. 7,500 is given to repatriates in two instalments of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 to set up small trades. The loans paid under the scheme are repayable in 21 equal annual instalments commencing from the fourth Anniversary of the date of drawal. Up to 31st March 1987, a total of 42,811 repatriate families from Burma and 75,738 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been sanctioned Business Loan.

Repatriates are also settled under Self-employment Schemes like Dairy Farming, Powered Cycle-rickshaw and Match Industry. Under the scheme, a Business Loan of Rs. 7,500 and the business premises loan of Rs. 2,500 is sanctioned to each repatriate family and deposited in Nationalised Bank as term deposit for a period of 5 years or 7 years. The bank will arrange to finance loan to purchase milch animal and powered cycle-rickshaw to the repatriates who are to be resettled under the schemes. The repatriates absorbed in existing Match Industry are sanctioned Business Loan of Rs. 7,500 for depositing as share capital into the Match Service Society. 320 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been settled in Self-employment Dairy Schemes, 66 repatriates in Powered Cycle-rickshaw Scheme and 31 repatriates have been absorbed in Match Industry.

### URBAN LAND TAX AND URBAN LAND CEILING.

#### URBAN LAND TAX.

##### 1. *Introduction :*

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963, came into force in Madras City with effect from first July, 1963. This Act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, with retrospective effect from the 1st July 1963. According to it all the lands in Madras City irrespective of extent was assessed to Urban Land Tax with an uniform rate of 0.4 per cent. Subsequently, this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 30 of 1971). The Act was also extended to the towns of Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Coimbatore from first July 1971. The slab rate of tax and exemption from levy of urban land tax in

respect of holdings of less than one ground were introduced in the Act with effect from 1st July 1971. Allowance of 25 per cent of Tax for owner occupied lands was introduced in this Act. The Act was further amended in 1972 by Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 19 of 1973). Under this Act, further relaxation was made to the effect that the first two grounds of the total holdings having the lowest market value held by an assessee are exempted with effect from 1st July 1972. The concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax. The benefit of exemption was also extended to urban lands owned by religious, philanthropic or charitable institutions notified by Government as against only philanthropic institutions which were granted exemption under the previous Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act 1975 (Act No. 49 of 1975) was enacted to amend the Act further to bring the Madras City belt area lying within 16 kilometres from the outer limits of Madras City within the purview of the Act with effect from 1st July 1975. Under the Act, the rate of tax was revised, the market value as on 1st July 1971, in Madras City was adopted as the basis for calculation of urban land tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential use of urban lands were introduced. The concession allowed for owner occupation has also been withdrawn in the Act, 1975. There were numerous representations from the public and institutions that the tax incidence has gone upto 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years. Government, therefore announced several concessions in G.O. Ms. No. 1947, Revenue, dated 17th September 1976. Government also constituted a Committee to hear the representations of individuals and institutions in G.O.Ms. No. 2056, Revenue, dated 4th October 1976. On the recommendations of the Special Committee, Government announced several concessions in G.O. Ms. No. 2625, Revenue, dated 27th December 1976.

The following are the concessions granted by Government :—

(i) On specific application to Government, total exemption from payment of urban land tax to all educational, religious, charitable and philanthropic institutions, both in respect of vacant lands and lands on which buildings have been constructed from which the institutions derived income provided that the income is mainly used for the objectives and purposes of such institutions.

(ii) Reduction of Urban Land Tax by 50 per cent in respect of vacant lands and built up areas belonging to the community recreational centres, clubs, etc., all sabhas and cinema studios;

(iii) All lands in Madras City notified as slum under section 3 (b) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act, 1971 are treated as non-assessable;

(iv) A rebate of 10 per cent of tax to all cinema theatres ;

(v) 50 per cent concession of tax in respect of building wholly occupied by the owner for residential purposes has been restored;

(vi) The market value to be determined as on 1st July 1971 is limited to double the 1963 value in Madras City ; and

(vii) The distinction of slab rate of tax introduced by Amended Act, 1975 between residential and non-residential use of urban land was abolished; and

(viii) In G.O.Ms. No. 2516, Revenue, dated 4th November 1976, Government granted 25 per cent concession of tax from Fasli 1385 in respect of Industries which are in possession of current Small Scale Industries Registration Certificate and 10 per cent concession of tax in the case of other industries.

The Government could also exempt any class of Urban Land or any class of persons from payment of tax or reduce the amount of such tax prospectively or retrospectively, if they are satisfied that the payment of tax would cause undue hardship under section 27 of the Act.

The Government have in G.O. Ms. No.3526, Revenue, dated 15th June 1973 also granted exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax with effect from 1st February 1972 in respect of lands registered as wet or dry and in G.O.Ms. No. 288, Revenue, 13th February 1976, from 1st July 1975 in respect of lands registered as village site and which were under cultivation of dry or wet crops continuously for five fasli years prior to the coming into force of the Act and which continue to be under cultivation as per the Revenue Accounts.

*II. Assessment work—The number of assessee and the amount of tax involved under each Act is given below :*

(1)	Number of assessees.	Amount. (Rs. in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 .. .. .	1,28,211	81.74
Amended Act, 1971 .. .. .	93,590	236.78
Amended Act, 1972 .. .. .	37,414	168.70
Amended Act, 1975 .. .. .	79,211	612.88

*III. 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 1986.	..	..	..	5,233
2	Re-arrangement of tax applied for during 1986-87 (by the assesseees to change the ownership).	..	..	..	1,925
			Total	..	7,157
3	Number of orders passed during 1986-87	..	..	..	536
4	Balance as on 31st March 1987 .. .. .	..	..	..	6,621

The High Court of Madras in its Judgement, dated 11th January 1985 in W. P. Nos. 4439 and 4497/78 has struck the Section 6 (B) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. Special Leave Petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court against the orders of the High Court and these are pending. Therefore assessment orders could not be issued by the Assistant Commissioners.

*IV. Appeals :*

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioners 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 .. .. .	488
Number of appeals received during the year .. .. .	11
	Total .. .. .
	499
Number of appeals disposed of during the year .. .. .	51
Number of appeals pending at the close of the year .. .. .	448

*V. 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 143 petitions including 29 petitions received during the year, 140 petitions have been disposed of and only three petitions are pending as on 31st March 1987.

*VI. Demand, collection and balance :*

Out of total demand as on 1st June 1986 of Rs. 2,080.12 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 1,53.81 lakhs was collected during the year under report.

## URBAN LAND CEILING.

*Introduction :*

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 a President's Act came into force in Tamil Nadu with effect from 3rd August 1976. This Act was enacted to provide for the imposition of a Ceiling on vacant land in Urban Agglomerations, for the acquisition of such land in excess of the Ceiling Limit, to regulate the construction of buildings on such land for matters connected therewith, with a view to preventing the concentration of Urban Land in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profittering therein and with a view to bring about an equitable distribution of land in Urban Agglomerations to subserve the common good. To begin with, the act was enforced in the following Urban Agglomerations with the peripheral areas noted against each :—

<i>Name of the Urban Agglomerations.</i>	<i>Peripheral area.</i>
(1)	(2)
	Kms.
1. Madras .. .. .	8
2. Salem .. .. .	5
3. Coimbatore .. .. .	5
4. Madurai .. .. .	5
5. Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	5
6. Tirunelveli .. .. .	1

The Ceiling limit for a person was 500 sq. mts. in Madras Urban Agglomeration, 1,500 sq. mts. in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Urban Agglomerations and 2,000 sq. mts. in Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration.

2. The time allowed in the first instance for filing statement under Section 6 of the Act was three months from 3rd August 1976, but subsequently it was extended piecemeal upto 31st March 1978. In the meantime there were numerous representations to the Erstwhile Board of Revenue and Government about several hardships caused to the public in the implementation of the Act. There were also changes in the political set up at the Centre and in the State during 1977. The new Government, which came to power in Tamil Nadu, introduced a Bill in March, 1978 to amend the Act. Subsequently, the Bill has been passed by both the Legislative Assembly and the Council and the bill received the assent of the President on the 14th of May 1978 (Act 24 of 1978).

3. The new Act came into force on and from 3rd August, 1976, with the following substantial changes :—

(i) The extent of Madras Urban Agglomeration stood reduced from 1,400 sq. kms. to 575 sq. kms. The area of the other Agglomerations is reduced by one third of the previous area. The provision of applicability of the ceiling land in the peripheral area has been deleted.

(ii) Building Regulation Area is allowed at a flat rate of 500 sq. mts. and also an additional appurtenant land of 500 sq. mts. to any building used as dwelling unit on the 3rd August, 1976, and in respect of any building proposed to be constructed with a dwelling unit therein for which the plan has been approved by the appropriate authority.

(iii) Agricultural land ear-marked for non-Agricultural purposes in the Master Plan is excluded from the purview of the Act provided if it is actually used for the purposes of agriculture and so long as it is used for the purposes of agriculture.

(iv) The Ceiling Limit in respect of family and industrial undertaking has been liberalised.

(v) All vacant lands held by any person with the object of development of such land for sale by allotment of plots to others and in respect of which layouts have been approved before the 3rd August 1976 are exempted subject to certain conditions.

(vi) The amount payable for the excess vacant land acquired under the provisions of the Act stands enhanced.



(vii) Provision has been made to enable the Civil Court to decide the right of person to receive the whole or part of the amount payable under section 12 in cases of dispute.

(viii) Provision was made to the effect that Public Charitable or Religious Trusts shall not sell any excess land without obtaining the permission of Government in writing and any sale effected without such permission shall be null and void. The Government were also given the right of option to purchase the trust land offered for sale. This sub-section has been omitted by Act 14,79 as it has resulted in some practical difficulties. According to the amendment, no public charitable or religious trust holding any vacant land in excess of the extent of land which excess land such trust would not have been entitled to hold but for the exemption under section 20 of the Act, shall transfer any such excess land or part thereof by sale, mortgage, etc., and any such transfer shall be void and if at any time the land held by the Trust ceases to be required or used for the public, charitable, religious purposes, the provisions of the Act shall apply.

(ix) The hardship caused to the Poor and Agriculturists by Sections 25 and 26 of the Act has been removed by deletion of Sections 25, 26 and 27 under the Old Act and new Section 27 has been introduced for registration of documents after filing a declaration by the transferer and the transferee before the registering authority.

*Progress of implementation :*

Under Section 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and under section 7 (1) of the Act, 1978, 19,323 returns were filed before different Competent Authorities. Out of this 16,132 returns have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,191 returns. The extent of excess vacant lands covered by these statements attracted by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 is 2,644 lakhs sq. metres. In respect of 2,879 returns draft statements under section 9 (1) have been issued covering an area of 2,281 hectares. Under section 11(i) of the Act, notifications have been issued in 588 cases covering an area of 466 hectares for taking possession of the land. Out of 466 cases possession has been taken in 369 cases covering an area of 368 hectares. A sum of Rs. 4.53 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 195 appeals filed during the period, including 81 cases pending at the end of the last year, 161 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 34 cases.

*V. Exemption :*

Exemption in 566 cases in respect of individuals on grounds of undue hardship, in 596 cases in respect of industries for industrial purposes and in 34 cases in respect of institutions etc., on grounds of Public Interest has been granted so far.

*VI. Cost of Administration :*

The annual expenditure of the staff for implementing the Act including the amount disbursed under section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 was Rs. 40.41 lakhs during 1986-87.

**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, 1958 to facilitate the donations of the lands under the Bhoodan and to administer those lands and also to promote Gramdhan ideology.

*Bhoodan :*

An extent of 24,394 acres of land has come with in the Movement in Tamil Nadu. All lands except 1,494 acres of land, have been distributed to the landless poor persons. During the period 91 acres of land have been distributed to 59 landless persons.

*Gramdhan :*

So far 2,037 villages (covering an extent of 1,09,301 acres of lands) have come under the Gramdhanfold. During this period (covering an extent of 1,042 acres of lands) 12 villages have opted for Gramdhan.

So far 621 villages have been declared as Gramdhan villages by the Government. The remaining cases are under various stages.

*Developmental Activities :*

The lands donated as Bhoodan are not fit for cultivation immediately. They are pasture lands and the poor allottees, cannot develop those lands from their own resources. Therefore, the Bhoodan Board is taking up the development work with voluntary Development Agencies.

There are 44 Bhoodan Development Projects in the State managed through the Development Agencies like ASSEFA, Meyer Trust and Sarvodaya Mandal. These agencies have improved, 5,692 acres of land which remained uncultivable and brought them under cultivation. A sum of Rs. 196 lakhs was spent for the developmental work in the above lands by these agencies.

The Bhoodan Board has also been taking up the development work through the Bhoodan and Gramdhan Co-operative Societies formed for the purpose with the funds available with it and the funds provided by Government and also lent by the Central Co-operative Bank and others.

The assistance from TAHDCO wherever the beneficiaries are Adi-Dravidars and from I.R.D.P. and for others is obtained under usual pattern. During the period, the total subsidy of Rs. 3,26,700 for Manickampatti Project and Rs. 60,000 as subsidy for Shanarpatty block have been sanctioned under I.R.D.P. and TAHDCO Programme.

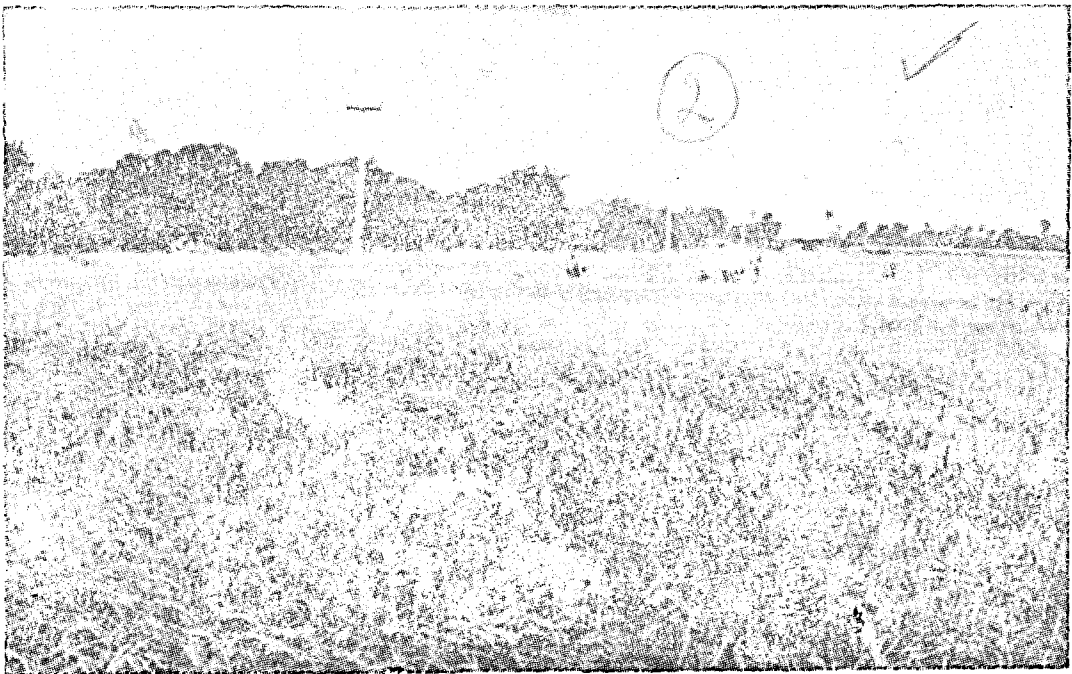
Under the instructions of the Government a Bhoodan and Gramdhan Steering Committee is constituted for each district with the Collector as Chairman and heads of various Departments and Sarvodaya leaders, Chairman of the Bhoodan Board as members. The Steering Committee meets periodically. In these meetings all the problems relating to Bhoodan and Gramdhan are thrashed and sorted out and settled quickly. This is an effective and co-ordinating force of different set of officers under the leadership of the Collector of the District, who spearheads the team and make to derive maximum benefit to the poor Gramdhanees.

*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. 46,488 as on 31st March 1987. There are 13 Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies are 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 against the loan issued by the M.D.C.C. Bank as on 31st March 1987 is Rs. 1,13,686. During the year the Bank has issued loan as short term Rs. 7,878 and as M.T. Rs. 8,169 to the Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies particularly Kunnuvarankottai Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies.

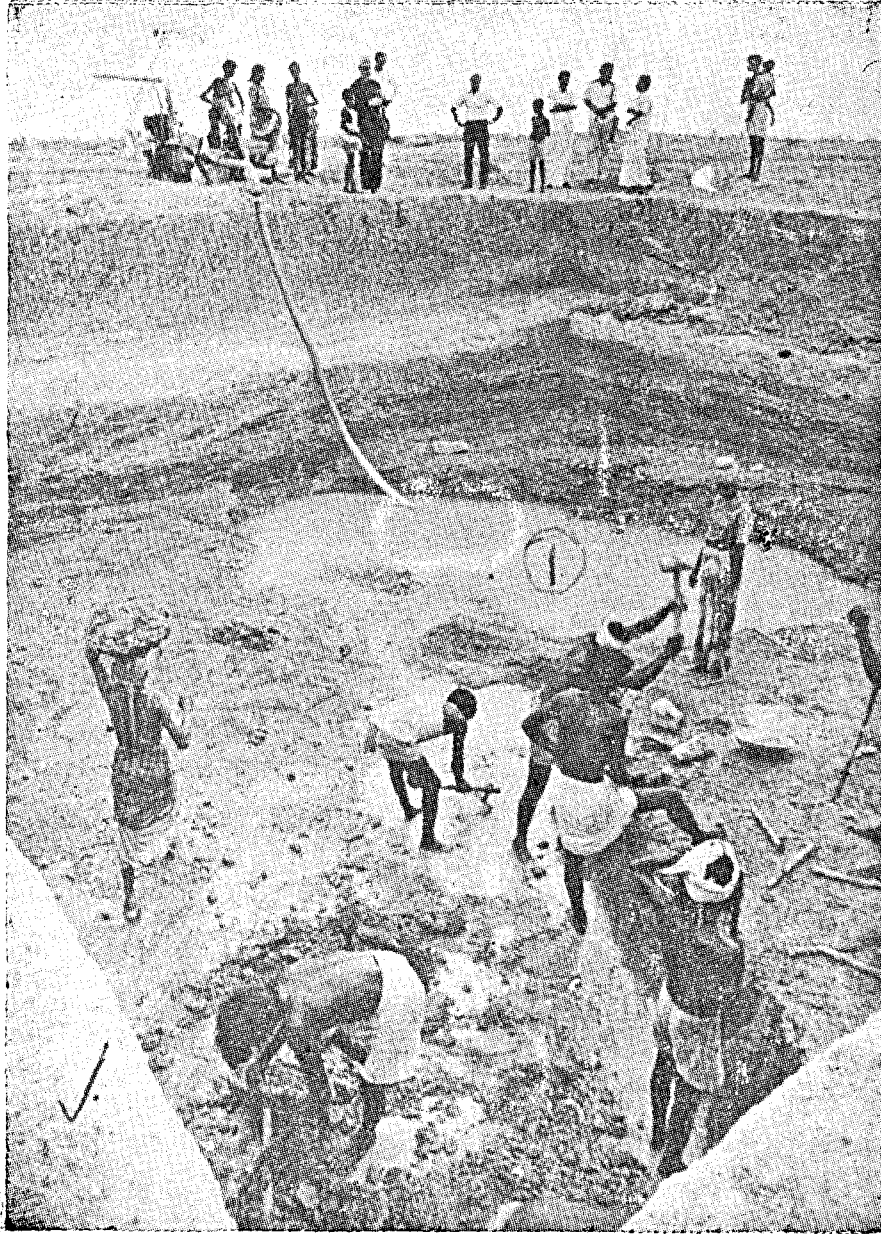
**Bhoodhan and Gramathan**



**Mykudi Farm Development Project.**



**Bhodan and Gramathan**



“Mykudi Project”



A sum of Rs. 1,44,644.23 was outstanding under Government loan as on 31st March 1986 in these Societies. The same amount is outstanding as on 31st March 1987.

During the year, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 4 crores for the Development of the Bhooc'an and Gramdhan lands. But it has not yet been utilise. The Government have been requested to extend the scheme to the next year also.

### 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. 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 administered.

According to Forest Conservation Act, 1980, the areas classified as forest in the Revenue Accounts can not 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 Reserve Forest are being withdrawn from the control of Panchayat under section 72-A of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958, by the Collector concerned and such areas are being constituted as Reserve 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 1986-87, as stated above no areas have been withdrawn from the control of the Panchayat by the Forest Department. But forest settlement has been continued in the areas already notified.

### PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.

#### *General Administrative set up:*

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act was enacted in the year 1958 constituting Panchayats at the village level and Panchayat Unions at the Block level. The Panchayat Unions is a federation of Village Panchayats and Town-Panchayats with elected Presidents of the Panchayats. The Village and Town Panchayat Presidents are members of the Panchayat Union councils and the Chairman of the Panchayat Union is directly elected by the people.

Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj is based on the three tier system of Panchayat at the Village level, Panchayat union at the Block level and the District Development Council at the District level. Though the District Development Councils are statutory bodies, no executive functions are entrusted to them. They act only as an advisory body to the Government, suggesting implementation of production oriented development schemes at the village and block levels for the betterment of village people and society as a whole. Further the council reviews the programmes periodically. Thus the executive powers are vested with only on two tiers at block and Panchayat levels.

#### *Administration :*

The Director of Rural Development is responsible for overall control and supervision of the programmes under both community Development and the Panchayat Raj Institutions at the State level. The administrative heads at the State, District, Division, Block and Village level are as follows :—

- (i) Director of Rural Development and new Commissioner of Rural Development at State level.
- (ii) District Collector—at the District level.
- (iii) Divisional Development Officer—at the Division level.
- (iv) Block Development Officer—at the Block level.
- (v) Panchayat President—at the Village level.

The Director of Rural Development is empowered to act as Inspector of Panchayat Unions at the State level and the District Collectors as Inspector of Panchayats at the District level and thereby exercise full control over the Panchayat Union Council and the Panchayats. The Collector is the ex-officio Chairman of the District Development Council.

There are 25 District Development Councils in the State. With the formation of Tenkasi Development Division in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District, there are 58 Development Divisions in the State. There are 385 Blocks. Barring Kalrayan Hills block, 384 Panchayat Unions comprising 12,616 Village Panchayats, are in existence in Tamil Nadu.

#### *Tax Collection :*

12,616 Village Panchayats are functioning in Tamil Nadu now. Under Section 119 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, every Village Panchayat shall levy in every village, House tax, profession tax and Vehicle Tax. The Collection of taxes by the Village Panchayats during 1986-87 is as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) House tax .. .. .	359.70
(ii) Profession tax .. .. .	59.31
(iii) Vehicle tax .. .. .	22.86

#### *II. Programmes :*

In addition to the Rural Development Programmes, various poverty alleviation programmes are implemented through the Rural Development Department. The achievement made in each programme during 1986-87 is furnished below :

#### *IRDP :*

Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all the blocks in the state and Credit linked subsidy is provided to the identified families to set-up their own employment programme to enable them to cross the poverty line once and for all. Subsidy component is shared both by the Centre and State on 50 : 50 basis. The loan portion is met from the institutional finance.

A maximum subsidy of Rs. 3,000 is allowed to the beneficiaries. In the case of old beneficiaries the over all eligible subsidy including the subsidy already availed is restricted to Rs. 3,000 only. During 1986-87 against the target of 1,51,000 old families 1,54,489 families and against the target of 96,000 new families 1,04,334 families were assisted. Similarly against the allocation of Rs. 41,95.120 lakhs a sum of Rs. 4,322.20 lakhs was spent out of the total 2,58,823 families assisted 1,13,803 families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 6,110 families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes category were assisted. 869.21 women were covered. 1,28,968 families were assisted under I.S.B. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 4,322.20 lakhs a sum of Rs. 3,630.21 lakhs was provided as subsidy to the identified beneficiaries with a net term credit of Rs. 7,415.16 lakhs.

#### *Trysem :*

Training of Rural Youth for self employment programme envisages to provide technical skills to rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries services and business activities. During 1986-87 a target at the rate of 35 trainees for block was given. 13,177 rural youths were trained of whom 5,837 and 1,023 youths belonged to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes respectively and 5,183 women. Of the trained 3,977 were self employed and 3,201 were wage employed. Out of the trained women 1,556 were self employed and 2,160 were wage employed.

#### *D.W.C.R.A. :*

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas as a sub-scheme of IRDP not only aims to provide income generating activities to women which will have a positive impact on the economic and nutritional status of the family, but also attempts to provide an organisational support in terms of a delivery system for the assisted women, so that they can become effective recipients of goods and services available in that area.

During 1986-87 Government of India have extended the scheme to Tiruchirappalli district.

During 1986-87, the number of beneficiaries received assistance was 9,071 and a sum of Rs. 1,66.45 lakhs was disbursed to them as credit under I.R.D.P. the subsidy provided to the beneficiaries amounted to Rs. 79.65 lakhs.



*National Rural Employment Programme :*

National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented from October 1980 in Tamil Nadu. The expenditure incurred under this programme is shared by Centre and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

The programme has three basic objectives as under :

- (i) Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons both men and women in the rural areas.
- (ii) Creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor; and
- (iii) improvement of nutritional status and the living standard of the rural poor.

The schemes such as Social Forestry, Group Housing and Rural Sanitary latrines are executed under N.R.E.P.

During the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 50,28,800 lakhs was allocated for the execution of N.R.E.P. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 54,36,436 lakhs. A total of 3,33,988 lakh mandays of employment was generated as against the target 2,85,210 lakhs. 44,870 works were completed out of the target of 51,312 works. Food grains such as rice and wheat were distributed as part of wages to the labourers, engaged in the execution of works under this programme. 41,137 Metric tonnes of rice and 59,470 Metric tonnes of wheat were utilised during 1986-87.

Under Social Forestry 536,976 lakhs of seedlings were planted in the area of 32,084 hectares. 25,133 Group Houses for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes were constructed as against the target of 25,600 houses. 6,017 Rural Sanitary latrines, exceeding the target of 4,072 were constructed during 1986-87.

*Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme :*

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the State from 1983-84 with cent percent grant from the Government of India. The main objectives of the programme are—

- (i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for the Rural Landless people with a view to providing guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every rural landless labourer household upto 100 days in a year.
- (ii) Creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to a rapid growth of the rural economy.

The Scheme, viz., Social Forestry, construction of Indira Awas Yojana, Rural Sanitary Latrines and Multipurpose Community Centres are being executed through D.R.D.As under R.L.E.G.P.

The financial allocation for 1986-87 under R.L.E.G.P. was Rs. 54,14.00 lakhs for implementing the above schemes. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 56,13,987 lakhs which includes carry over balance of previous year. A total of Rs. 3,26.06 lakhs mandays of employment was generated as against the target of 2,42.00 lakhs. 33,594.919 M.Tonnes of rice and 57,043.329 M.Tonnes of wheat were utilised for paying part of the wages to the labourers employed for the execution of the programme.

The number of seedlings planted during 1986-87 under Social Forestry was 5,99,490 lakhs. The area covered for this plantation was 37,766 hectares. As against the target of 35,795 Group Houses, 34,038 Group Houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were completed under Indira Awas Yojana 9,547 Rural Sanitary latrines were constructed out of the target of 13,542 latrines. 8 Multipurpose Community Centres were also constructed in Periyar and Dharmapuri districts during 1986-87.

*Massive Programme :*

Massive Programme of assistance to Small and Marginal farmers for increasing the agricultural production was introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84 in all the blocks. 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 outlay of the scheme is shared between Government of India and state Government on 50:50 basis.

The grants in aid has been sanctioned for taking up the following components of this programme :—

- (i) Minor Irrigation—Wells and pumps.
- (ii) Land Development and cost of staff.
- (iii) Distribution of minikits of seeds for oil seeds, pulses and coarse grains.

The funds made available during 1986-87. under Minor Irrigation and Land Development and cost of staff components of the scheme was Rs. 931.27 lakhs. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 571.29 lakhs was spent for the execution of Minor Irrigation Component. 23,047 families were given assistance and 27,451 hectares of land was benefitted. The expenditure incurred under Land Development and cost of staff component amounted to Rs. 189.82 lakhs. The families assisted under Land Development were 9,346. The extend of land covered was 8,656 hectares.

#### *Bio-gas :*

The National Project on Biogas Development is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented in all the Districts in Tamil Nadu. The object of the programme is conservation and use of materials as fertilizers and energy through Bio-gas system. It is with this view that the role of Bio-gas as a major source of renewable energy has been acknowledged and included in the Twenty Point Programme.

During 1986-87, 19,335 biogas plants were installed exceeding the annual target of 13,120 plants. Tamil Nadu secured the first place at the National level in the installation of Bio-gas plants during 1986-87. Government of India released Rs. 393.60 lakhs during 1986-87 being the subsidy to the beneficiaries. A sum of Rs. 11.16 lakhs was released by the Government of India during 1986-87 to conduct the training courses to masons in the construction and maintenance of bio-gas plants.

#### *Chulha Programme :*

Government of India have introduced the project on demonstration of Improved Chulhas with a view to solve the cooking energy crisis. 1,21,380 Improved Chulhas were installed, exceeding the target of 1,00,000 chulhas, during 1986-87, and 489 smokeless villages were also created. In the installation of Chulhas, Tamil Nadu secured the first place at National level during 1986-87.

#### *Hand Pumps and Power Pumps :*

The maintenance of Hand Pumps and Power Pumps was transferred from Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board to Panchayat Unions in December, 1982 along with maintenance staff at Block and Divisional level in order to ensure better maintenance of both Hand Pumps and Power Pumps. A district cell in the Collectorate headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer has also been created. As on 31st March 1987 there are 80,942 Hand Pumps and 16,170 Power Pumps functioning in Tamil Nadu.

#### *Installation of Community T.V. sets :*

Television is the Mass Communication and viewing media through which Government policies are enlightened to the public. As on 31st March 1987, 5,265 Black and White T.V. sets have been installed in the Panchayats under the Madras M.P.T. and 7 L.P.T. telecast areas.

#### *Installation of Community Radio sets :*

Radio is the mass communication media through which the people of nook and corner can be reached. As on 31st March 1987 there are 42,859 community radio sets under the maintenance of the organisation.

#### *Training Programmes :*

Training is a booster to developing human resources in rural areas. It occupies a vital place since the dawn of Community Development Programme. One State Institute for the Rural Development is functioning at Madras. Apart from that there are five Rural Extension Training Centres functioning at S.V. Nagaram, T. Kallupatti, Krishnagiri, Pattukkottai and Bhavani-

All the five Rural Extension Training Centres have workshop wings which are playing an active role in offering courses for Rural Youths under TRYSEM. The training centres at T. Kallupatti and S.V. Nagaram are having Home Science Wings where Balasevikas and associate women workers of the Social Welfare Department are trained.

In the State Institute for Rural Development at Madras, 15 days induction courses are conducted to Assistant Project Officer of District Rural Development Agencies, Extension Officers (Panchayat) Executive Officers (Town Panchayats), Extension Officer (S.E. and P.R.) and Extension Officer (Social Welfare). One month job course is being conducted to the Block Development Officers and Deputy Block Development Officers. Fresher Training courses are conducted to the Assistant Project Officers, Divisional Development Officers, Personal Assistants (Panchayat Development) and other equivalent officers of Rural Development Department and middle level officers of all the Development Daprtments and office bearers of Voluntary Agencies. Orientation course to middle level officers is also conducted for 15 days.

Under Single Service Rules 2 months training course to the Junior Assistants/Assistants and Typists and one month training course to the Rural Welfare Officers, Grades I and II are conducted in all the Rural Extension Training Centres.

Apart from the training courses mentioned above, training in various traders are given to Rural youths who are deputed by the District Rural Development Agencies under TRYSEM programme. During 1986-87, 611 Rural youths were trained.

#### *Animal Husbandry :*

For the year 1986-87, Government under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry grant, provided a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for construction of 24 second Veterinary Dispensary buildings in the Panchayat Union areas. Three buildings have been completed during the year and other dispensary buildings are under construction.

#### *Fisheries :*

For the year 1986-87, Government provided a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs as Government grant for the implementation of Intensive Fish Culture Scheme in Panchayat and Panchayat Union tanks in Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Chidambaranar districts. Out of the amount sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 5.501 lakhs was utilized during 1986-87.

#### *Rural Sanitation :*

A special massive scheme has been implemented for the construction of public conveniencè for the men and women at the rate of one in each of 16,000 Revenue villages in a three year phased programme since 1982-83.

Out of 3,668 latrines sanctioned in Phase-I, 3,666 latrines have been completed. Out of 7,689 latrines sanctioned in Phase-II, 7,550 latrines have been completed. Thus as against total sanction of Rs. 1,694.60 lakhs for 11,357 latrines, upto 31st March 1987, 11,216 latrines have been completed incurring the expenditure of Rs. 1,756.16 lakhs.

#### *Social Education Grant :*

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under the Social Education grant for the year 1986-87. Financial assistance has been given to 12,875 Social Education centres and 384 information centres for the purchase of Tamil Nadu Kootturavu Thittam, Panchayat Seithi and other useful magazines.

#### *Financial Assistance for Funeral Rites :*

A sum of Rs. 49.25 lakhs have been provided for 1986-87 under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 100 is being sanctioned by the Panchayat Union Commissioner to assist the family of the deceased Hindu SC/ST and converted Christians whose annual income does not exceed to Rs. 3,000.

## 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 Panchayat Officers-cum-Personal Assistants to the Collector (Town Panchayats) at the District level to oversee the Town Panchayat Administration.

*Reconstitution of Twon Panchayats :-*

There are at present 645 Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships and their gradation is as follows :-

(1) Grade I .. .. .	86
(2) Grade II .. .. .	268
(3) Special Grade .. .. .	274
(4) Townships .. .. .	17
	<hr/>
Total ..	645
	<hr/>

*Schemes :-*

The details of schemes implemented in Town Panchayats are as follows :

*Blacktopping of Roads : (Half Grant) :*

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been utilised during 1986-87 for blocktopping of roads in Town Panchayat areas.

*2. Drains (2/3 Grant) :*

A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakhs has been utilised for the provision of masonry drains in Pallikonda Town Panchayat of North Arcot District.

*3. Provision of Vehicle to the District Town Panchayat Officers :*

A sum of Rs. 1.84 lakhs was spent for the supply of two Ambassador cars to District Town Panchayat Officers Trichy and North Arcot District.

*4. National Rural Employment Programme :*

Government of India have agreed to the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in the 433 Rural Town Panchayats. A sum of Rs. 300 lakhs has been allotted and released to 120 Town Panchayats under this scheme. Out of this, a sum of Rs, 267.896 lakhs has been spent by the Town Panchayats.

*5. Low Cost Sanitation Scheme :*

Under Central Sector Integrated Development Small and Medium Towns, Low Cost Sanitation Scheme is being implemented in Hosur and Kallakurichi Town Pamnchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.40 lakhs. So far a sum of Rs. 7.384 lakhs has been spent and 570 latrines have been constructed.

Government of India have sanctioned Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for the conversion of dry latrines and rehabilitation of scavengers in Veerappanchatram, Tiruchendur and Thirukali-kundram Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.54 lakhs and the construction work has been entrusted to Messrs Sulabb International a voluntary agency. As the firststep Agency has started the work at Veerappanchatram Town Panchayat.

For construction of 1,250 Numbers latrines under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme in 10 Town Panchayats at the rate of 125 each, Government have sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs. The pattern of the scheme is Government grant 40 per cent and UNICEF 40 per cent beneficiary share 20 per cent. Government grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been released to the 10 Town Panchayats.

### 6. Maintenance Grant for Hand Pumps; Power Pumps :

Government have sanctioned a maintenance grant of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1986-87 for the maintenance of hand pumps and power pumps in Town Panchayats. Town Panchayats maintain 12,724 hand pumps, 2,475 power pumps.

### 7. Ways and Means Advance :

Government have sanctioned ways and means advance to the following Town Panchayats during 1986-87:—

Serial Number.	Name of Town Panchayat/District.	Purpose.	Amount RS. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Sendarapatti, Salem .. .. .	To clear the arrears of pensionary contribution ..	20,000
2	Palayajayankondacholapuram, Tiruchy ..	To clear the arrears of current consumption charges ..	1,00,000
3	Kalingiam, Periyar .. .. .	Payment of staff salary ..	25,000
			1,45,000

### 8. Integrated Development of Backward Urban Area :

Out of 645 Town Panchayats 212 Urban Town Panchayats do not get any financial assistance. Among the 212 Town Panchayats the Town Panchayats having poor financial position have been considered under this scheme to provide basic amenities like water supply, roads, drainage, etc. For the year 1986-87 Government sanctioned Rs. 20 lakhs (Half grant—Half loan basis) 10 Town Panchayats have been selected and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs each to the 10 Town Panchayats has been released.

### 9. Mini Water Supply Scheme in Town Panchayats :

It is proposed to take up the following schemes, construct Over Head Tank, Extension of pipe line to the unserved areas, changing of old and leaky pipes, level Reservoir, etc. under Mini Water Supply Scheme in Town Panchayats. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has been requested to execute the scheme in the selected Town Panchayats suggested by the District Collectors.

### 10. Integrated Urban Development Programme :

During the Seven Five-Year Plan period, 4 projects under Central Integrated Development Small and Medium Towns with Central assistance of Rs. 480 lakhs and in 41 Town Panchayats. Projects at a cost of Rs. 606.52 lakhs under State Integrated Urban Development Programme have been selected for implementation.

### 11. Drought Relief Scheme :

A sum of Rs. 109 lakhs for 1986-87 has been sanctioned to all Districts under Drought Relief Scheme. The following schemes have been taken up :

- (1) Deepening of existing open wells.
- (2) Construction of new well.
- (3) Transportation of water through lorries, etc.
- (4) Improvement of comprehensive water supply scheme, extension of pipe line, replacement of pipe line.
- (5) Repairs of Motors/Over Tank, etc.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

## SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

## ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE.

*Education Scholarship :*

The details of the scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent under Government and State Scholarship schemes for the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 are furnished below :—

*(a) Post matric scholarship to Scheduled Castes (Hindu) and Scheduled Tribes—*

<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS).		(RS. IN LAKHS).
534.78	89,355	663.07

*State Pre-matric Scholarships (Non-residential Scholarships and Residential Scholarships) including reimbursement of Special fees to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—*

<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Number of students benefited.</i>	<i>Amount spent.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS).
53.10	4,01,618	64.52

*Reimbursement of Examination Fees :*

<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Number benefited.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS).		(RS. IN LAKHS).
6.00	56,009	16.05

*Gandhi Memorial Awards to Scheduled Caste Hindu students and Merit-cum-Means Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Christians.*

A sum of Rs. 3.64 lakhs (Rs. 1.82 lakhs each) was allotted for the year for grant of Gandhi Memorial Awards to Scheduled Caste Hindu candidates and Merit-cum-Means Award to Scheduled Caste Christians. A sum of Rs. 1.43 lakhs was sanctioned to 129 Scheduled Caste Hindu students at Gandhi Memorial Award and a sum of Rs. 1.26 lakhs was sanctioned to 105 Scheduled Caste Christians as Merit-cum-Means Award during the period under report.

*Merit-cum-Means Award to Scheduled Tribes :*

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was allotted towards grant of Merit-cum-Means Award to Scheduled Tribe candidates. A sum of Rs. 0.72 lakh was sanctioned to 61 Scheduled Tribe candidates during the period under report.

*Bright Students Awards :*

(i) A sum of Rs. 3.15 lakhs was sanctioned to 355 students belonging to Scheduled Caste (Hindu) as Bright Students Award, for the period under report.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 2.64 lakhs was sanctioned as Bright Students Award to 292 Scheduled Caste converts students during the period under report

(iii) A sum of Rs. 25,120 was also sanctioned as Bright Students Award to 28 students belonging into Scheduled Tribes.

Loans scholarship to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste converts students.

A sum of Rs. 59.62 lakhs was provided for the year 1986-87 under the scheme of grant of Loan scholarship to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts. A sum of Rs. 59.62 lakhs was spent during the period under report for sanction of loan scholarships and 9,001 students were benefited under this scheme.

*Financial Assistance to Law Graduates :*

A sum of Rs. 750 as subsidy and a loan of Rs. 750 to each was sanctioned as financial assistance to Law graduates to 15 Scheduled Caste candidates to start practice in legal profession during the period under report.

*II. Schools :*

There are 963 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools run by this department for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Out of this 17 are higher secondary schools, 51 are high schools, 51 are middle schools and 844 are primary schools. The following are the details in respect of boys and girls who are studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools.

					<i>Adi -Dravidar Welfare Schools.</i>
Boys	..	..	..	..	1,24,503
Girls	..	..	..	..	1,04,018
				Total ..	<u>2,28,521</u>

*Dresses to girls :*

Every year two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all Girl students irrespective of community who are either studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare School or residing as boarders in Government hostels run by this Department at the beginning of the academic year.

*Dresses to boys :*

Two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all boys students studying in Standard I to VIII in Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Schools and all the boys boarders residing in Government hostels run by this Department. A sum of Rs. 1,41,07,500 has been spent under the head clothing and equipment during 1986-87.

*Adhoc Merit Grant :*

Government have ordered to pay a cash grant of Rs. 300 as adhoc merit grant to each of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students including Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity who have secured 60 per cent and above in S.S.L.C. (X Standard) Public Examination. This is implemented by the Director of School Education, Madras-6. As regards the sanction of adhoc merit grant to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe students including Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity who have passed in the II year Higher Secondary Course in I Class such adhoc merit grant is also being given by the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras.

To give academic guidance in teaching to the Teachers of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools, 3 posts of Deputy Inspector of Schools were sanctioned by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 844, S.W. (T.D. 4) Department, dated 5th November 1981 and posted in South Arcot district for a period of one year as experimental measure and it is being continued.

*Supply of text books, note books and slates :*

Students studying in Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools are supplied with text books, note books and slates free of cost, irrespective of their community.

All Students studying in Standards I to III are supplied with slates. Students studying in Standards III to X are supplied with note books. Students studying in Standard I to X are supplied with text books. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 71,31,600 has been spent for the supply of text books, note books and slates.

*Upgradation of Schools :*

Every year the District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officers are sending proposals to upgrading the schools to the next higher standards to the needs of the school going children. The concurrence of the District Educational Officer concerned and Director of School Education, Madras are also obtained on such proposals for approval of the High Level Committee and submitted these proposals to Government to accord sanction for upgradation.

During the year 1986-87 the following schools are upgraded to the next Higher Standards, as per G.O. Ms. No. 1547, Social Welfare Department, dated 19th June 1986 :—

*List of Middle Schools Upgraded as High Schools.*

1	Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle School	.. Peddakalakathoor, Chengalpattu district.
2	Do.	.. Irumbedu, Chengalpattu district.
3	Do.	.. Karai, North Arcot district.
4	Do.	.. Alamelumangapuram, North Arcot.
5	Do.	.. Elathur, North Arcot district.
6	Do.	.. Kunchapanai, Nilgiris district.
7	Do.	.. Naduvikurichi, Thanjavur district.
8	Do.	.. Kondal, Thanjavur district.
9	Do.	.. Pattukottai, Thanjavur district.
10	Do.	.. Kalluririkadu, Thanjavur district.
11	Do.	.. Keelanbil, Tiruchirappalli district.
12	Do.	.. Balakrishnampatty, Tiruchirappalli district.
13	Do.	.. Poigaipatty, Tiruchirappalli district.
14	Do.	.. S.K. Palayam, Tiruchirappalli district.
15	Do.	.. Mullankurichi, Pudukkottai district.
16	Do.	.. Alambadi, Tiruchirappalli district.
17	Do.	.. Nathakadu, Tiruchirappalli district.
18	Do.	.. Karisalkulampatty, Kamarajar district.
19	Do.	.. Mallal, Pasumponmuthuramalingam district.
20	Do.	.. Deevalur, South Arcot district.
21	Do.	.. Ma. Podaiyur, South Arcot district.



*Upgradation of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.*

<i>Name of the district.</i>	<i>Name of the Schools.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Chengalpattu .. .. .	Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Vadagarai, Chengalpattu district.
2 Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Thiruthalaiyur, Tiruchirappalli district.
3 Thanjavur .. .. .	Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Nedungulam, Thanjavur district.
4 Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Thulaiyanatham, Tiruchirappalli district.
5 Salem .. .. .	Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School, Kalangani, Salem district.
6 Kanniyakumari .. .. .	Tribal Residential High School, Pathukani, Kanniyakumari.

*Construction of School Buildings :—*

*During* the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs (Rupees Fifty lakhs) was set apart for the construction of School buildings under the head of account "488 Capital Outlay".

The following school buildings were ordered to be constructed during the year 1986-87 from out of the amount provided under the head of account "488 Capital Outlay" :—

<i>Serial number and name of the School Building.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>G.O. Ms. No. and Date.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1 Government Primary School, Venkatesapuram.	6.48	G.O. Ms. No. 892, Social Welfare Department, dated 24th March 1987.
2 Construction of Science lab in Government Higher Secondary School, Nallammapuram, Tirunelveli district.	3.55	G.O. Ms. No. 460, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th March 1987.
3 Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare Higher Secondary School, Thiruthalaiyur G3/55365/86).	1.75	G.O. Ms. No. 199, Social Welfare Department, dated 3rd February 1987. ¶
4 School building at Nachikulam (Additional Expenditure).	0.25	G2/25736/83.
5 Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Sevvapet.	24.00	} G.O. Ms. No. 514, Social Welfare Department, dated 24th March 1987. ¶
6 Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare School Vellapuram.	8.91	
7 Government Adi-Dravidar Welfare School Vazhayuthuvayal.	6.15	
Total ..	<u>51.09</u>	lakhs. ¶

*Construction of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Hostel Buildings :*

During the year 1986-87, the Government accorded sanction for the release of a total amount of Rs. 2,12.23 lakhs to the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation, Villupuram, South Arcot district, as detailed below towards construction of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Hostel Buildings.

1. Under State Scheme—	RS.
G.O. Ms. No. 671, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th March 1986 ..	11,84,000
G.O. Ms. No. 516, Social Welfare Department, dated 24th March 1987 ..	43,16,000
2. Under C.S.S. (i.e., the Scheme under which the expenditure is shared equally between State and Centre.)—	
G.O. Ms. No. 856, Social Welfare Department, dated 18th March 1986 ..	3,76,000
G.O. Ms. No. 982, Social Welfare Department, dated 31st March 1986 ..	1,53,47,000
Total ..	2,12,23,000

The above amount was placed at the disposal of the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation, Villupuram, South Arcot for execution of the construction works.

*Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidars :*

There are 743 Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidar in the State, with a sanctioned strength of 47,040 boarders including 48 college student hostels and 8 industrial student hostels. 15 new hostels are being opened every year in order to cater the growing needs of Adi-Dravidar Community.

248 Part-time Tutors have been sanctioned for the hostel boarders in order to improve their standard of education and achieve good results in their examinations by way of coaching and teaching. Besides 5 Part-time tutors have been appointed exclusively for Nandanar Institutions for Boys and Girls and 3 posts of Part-time Tutors for Government College Boys Hostel at Madras, Tirunelveli and Salem (each one) at Chidambaram.

Government have increased the rate of food charges from Rs. 60 to Rs. 85 p.m. per boarder in respect of all High School Hostels and from Rs. 95 to Rs. 140 in respect of College Industrial Training Institute Hostels in Madras City and from Rs. 80 to Rs. 135 in respect of College/I.T.I. hostels in Mofussil (vide G.O. Ms. No. 3110, Social Welfare Department, dated 27th November 1986).

*Free-supply of Tools and Appliances Technically Trained Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste/converts to Christianity:*

The scheme of supplying tools and appliances free of cost to Scheduled Castes who have the technical qualification was formulated in 1958-59 to enable them to settle down in their respective trades and eke out their livelihood from the same. This scheme was extended to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity with effect from 1968-69, 1975-76 respectively as per G.O. Ms. No. 57, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th February 1969 and G.O. Ms. No. 733, Social Welfare Department, dated 16th September 1975. To avail this concessions, the beneficiary should be a Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity. He/She should have completed successfully the technical course for which he has applied for subsidy and if he has not undergone any training in an institution/he/she should have gained practical experience or as a trainee in a private firm or workshop. There are 21 trades approved for this purpose of grant of assistance.

2. A Committee shall be constituted by the Government for the selection of beneficiaries. The Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare shall consolidate the requirements of tools and appliances to be distributed to the technically trained persons in all districts of the State each year and effect purchases centrally after calling for open tenders and the requirements of each district will be delivered at the district headquarters by the approved supplier. The scheme is implemented by the District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officers in the districts.

Funds to the tune of Rs. 8,00,000 for Scheduled Castes/Rs. 1,00,000 for Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 1,00,000 for Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity are being provided every year. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 9,62,000 has been spent for this purpose. During 1986-87/a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been provided for this purpose.

*General Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes :*

The THADCO continued the construction of houses for AD/Sch. Tribes during 1974-75. This Corporation has constructed so far 61,000 houses for Adi-Dravidars in the State. Due to in escalation of cost of building materials the Government are considering the question of enhancing the cost of construction of houses to ADs. for Rs. 6,000 to 10,000 per house under THADCO Housing Programme. A sum of Rs. 301.20 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose during 1986-87 and it was placed at the disposal of Managing Director, THADCO.

*XVIII. Construction of Community Hall :*

During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 10.81 lakhs was sanctioned and it was placed at the disposal of the Managing Director, THADCO, Villupuram for execution.

*Provision of Drinking Water facilities to Adi-Dravidar Habitations :*

Provision of drinking water facilities to Adi-Dravidar habitations is one of the basic amenities and the Government have taken up the task of providing them in Adi-Dravidar habitations. Now drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 (G.O. Ms. No. 192, Social Welfare Department, dated 20th March 1981) and ground level reservoir at a cost of Rs. 15,000 are provided wherever necessary (vide G.O. Ms. No. 194, Social Welfare Department, dated 20th March 1981) to speed up the construction of ground level reservoirs powers have been delegated to the District Collectors (vide G.O. Ms. No. 168, Social Welfare Department, dated 11th February 1978) to take up works for provision of ground level reservoirs wherever feasible. The District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officers were instructed to give highest priority to provide drinking water facilities to Adi-Dravidar colonies, which are coming under categories I and II in consultation with Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, as per G.O. Ms. No. 1443, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated 30th August 1977. During this year, a sum of Rs. 15.29 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this purpose.

*Drinking Water facilities to the Tribes :*

To provide clean drinking water in the areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, necessary provision is made every year. The scheme is implemented from the First Five Year Plan period onwards. For the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 2.98 lakhs was provided. New drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 each and ground level reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 15,000 each are provided. Powers have been delegated to the District Collectors to take up the works for provision of ground level reservoirs wherever feasible irrespective of the number of places.

*Construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes :*

The provision of houses for Scheduled Tribes is also being implemented under various schemes. 4,858 houses were constructed for Scheduled tribes. From the year 1975-76 the work relating to the construction of houses has been entrusted to THADCO, 75 houses were constructed by THADCO.

During the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 5.40 lakhs has been deposited in the Personnel Deposit Account of THADCO with Government for the Housing Programme for Scheduled Tribes in I.T.D.P. areas. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 2.01 lakhs was also sanctioned and placed at the disposal of THADCO for non-I.T.D.P. areas. Houses were not constructed during the year under question.

**APPROVED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE SERVICE.**

*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 un-controlable 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.

**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 destitutes and neglected children. The Government Approved School for girls at Madras receives both senior and junior girls.

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 destitutes, orphans and neglected children coming under the provisions of Section 29 of the Tamil Nadu Children Act.

(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 Tir. chirappalli. There are also 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. In the After-Care Home at Madurai the boys are given training in blacksmithy and tailoring.

4. *Juvenile Guidance Bureaux.*—There are three Juvenile Guidance Bureaux in Madras, Madurai and Vellore which help the Courts during trial of the juveniles in those places by giving their suggestions and recommendations on the problem cases.

1. *Strength/Approved Schools.*—There are 2,021 boys and 615 girls in all Approved Schools at the beginning of the period on 1st April 1987. As many as 1,709 boys and 103 girls were admitted and 1,877 boys and 230 girls were discharged leaving 1,853 boys and 488 girls at the close of the period, i.e. on 31st March 1987.

2. *Reception Homes.*—There were 623 boys and 20 girls in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the period, i.e., on 1st April 1986 and as many as 9,058 boys and 396 girls were admitted and 8,941 boys and 374 girls were discharged leaving 740 boys and 42 girls in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1987.

3. (a) *After-Care Home for Girls, Vellore.*—On 1st April 1986 there were 29 girls in the Home, 71 girls were admitted 60 girls were discharged during the period. The strength of the Home at the end of the financial year was 40 girls.

(b) *After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai.*—On 1st April 1986 there were 16 boys in the Home 35 boys were admitted and 40 boys were discharged during the period. There were 11 boys in the Home on 31st March 1987.

(c) *Government After-Care Home for Boys, Chengalpattu.*—On 1st April 1986 there were 37 boys in the Home 79 boys were admitted and 86 boys were discharged during the year under report. There were 30 boys in the Home on 31st March 1987.

*Conduct of the Pupils.*—The conduct and behaviour of the pupils in all the institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year.

*Finance.*—The Expenditure for the Government and Private Approved Schools, Reception Homes, After-Care Homes, Juvenile Guidance Bureaux (including the cost of raw materials purchased for industrial sections) was Rs. 1,60,93,000. The receipts through the Industrial Section, garden produce daily farm, band troupes and miscellaneous items were Rs. 6,87,905.79.

*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 sizable number of them have secured jobs in public and private sectors.

### SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS ACT, 1956.

The other major action by the department is to maintain and administrate of Vigilance Institutions established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. :

The Homes are classified into the following four types in Tamil Nadu :—

- (1) Vigilance Home/Correctional Institutions.
- (2) Stri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Homes.
- (3) Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.
- (4) Unmarried Mothers' Home.

(1) *Vigilance Home/Correctional Institution* is a long-stay institution intended for receptions reconditioning or reformation and rehabilitation of convicted girls and women under the provisions of the Act.

(2) *Stri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Home* 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 provisions of the Act.

(3) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre* is a short stay intended for receiving girls and women who are under trials in pursuance of the provisions of custody Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act for providing them intermediate custody.

(4) *Unmarried Mothers' Home.*—Unmarried mothers' Home is intended for un-married 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, Adakalapuram, Tirunelveli District.

*Details of Institutions*—(1) *Vigilance Home/Correctional Institutions.*—There are two Vigilance Homes—one in Madras City and other in Madurai.

(2) *Stri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Home.*—There are four Rescue Homes/Protective Homes in the State at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore.

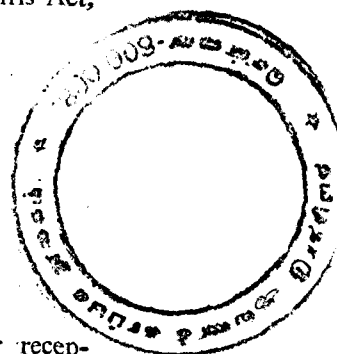
(3) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.*—There are five Vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the Government Vigilance Homes and Protective Homes at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and one Vigilance Reception Centre is housed in the premises of the Government 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.

#### *Admissions and Disposals*—

(1) *Vigilance Homes/Corrective Institutions.*—There were 160 adults and 3 children at the commencement of the year, i.e., on 1st April 1986 in the Home, 84 adults and 11 children were admitted. 79 adults and 8 children discharged, leaving 165 adults and 6 children at the end of the year.

(2) *Stri Sadana Rescue Home/Protective Homes.*—There were 85 adults at the commencement of the year, i.e., on 1st April 1986. 126 adults were admitted, 77 adults were discharged during the year under report. At the end of the year there were 134 adults.



(3) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.*—During the year under report 4321 adults 100 children were admitted in all the Vigilance Rescue Shelters and Vigilance Reception Centre attached to the long stay institutions.

(4) *Unmarried Mother's Home.*—There were 19 adults at the beginning of the year i.e. on 1st April 1986 i 16 adults were admitted and 22 were discharged leaving 13 adults at the end of the year. :

*Health of the Inmates.*—The general health of the inmates continued to be satisfactory during the period under report.

*Rehabilitation Programme.*—During the year under report inmates were rehabilitated as shown below :—

1. Restored to parents, husbands etc.	.. .. .	67
2. Admitted into the Government After-Care Home, Vellore.	.. .. .	35
3. Sent to outside job.	.. .. .	7

*Finance.*—The total expenditure of the institutions for the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987 was Rs. 26,07,000. A sum of Rs. 7,780.22 has 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 noble done by these institutions.

In addition to the above as usual several 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 attached 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).
- (v) Old Age Pension (Deserted Wives) (with effect from 25th April 1986).

#### *Pension and other concessions :*

The pension amount of Rs. 35 per month is sent to the old age pensioners to his/her address through Postal Money Order without deducting the M.O. commission of Rs. 1.40 which is borne by the Government.

As usual during the year 1986-87, Handloom Janatha dhothies/sarees were distributed to the old age pensioners on Independence Day 1986 and Pongal Festival 1987. A total number of 1,09,011 dhothies, 4,06,071 colour sarees and 37,507 white sarees were distributed to them during the year 1986-87. Total value of these clothes were Rs. 1,19,63,203.35.

Free nutritious noon meal is provided to the Old Age Pensioners daily at the nearest Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg. of fine variety of rice per head per week. Those who are not taking noon meal are supplied with one kg. of fine variety of rice per week.

*Number of beneficiaries :*

The number of beneficiaries under this scheme are as follows :—

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number of posts sanctioned.</i>
(1)	(2)
(i) Old Age Pension (Normal) Scheme .. .. .	1,63,693
(ii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Physically Handicapped) Scheme .. .. .	20,504
(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Widow) Scheme ... .. .	99,326
(iv) Old Age Pension (Destitute Agricultural Labourers) scheme] .. .. .	45,772
(v) Old Age Pension (Deserted Wives) — .. .. .	24,797
Total .. .. .	3,54,097

*Expenditure incurred :*

The expenditure incurred under this scheme during the year 1986-87 are as follows :—

	RS.
(i) Old Age Pension (Normal) .. .. .	5,97,33,817.70
(ii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Physically handicapped, Destitute widows) .. .. .	4,05,29,549.70
(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute Agricultural Labourer) .. .. .	1,67,67,448.95
(iv) Money order commission .. .. .	41,82,878.65
(v) Free supply of rice .. .. .	1,17,42,081.50
(vi) Free supply of clothes .. .. .	1,19,63,203.35
	14,49,18,979.8

## SOCIAL WELFARE

### CHILD WELFARE

*Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme—Rural:*

At present there are 21,813 Child Welfare Centres in rural areas, 1,574 Centres in Urban areas and 4,714 ICDS Centres are functioning under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. An approximate number of 20.70 lakhs of children in age group of 2+ to 4+ years and 2.02 lakhs of old age pensioners were covered under this scheme during 1986-87. 65,439 women are employed as Child Welfare Organisers and Child Welfare Assistants under this scheme.

*Integrated Child Development Service Scheme :*

52 ICDS Projects sanctioned upto 1986-87 (3 projects sanctioned in 1975-76, 27 projects sanctioned during 1982-83 and 9 projects sanctioned during 1983-84 and 13 during 1985-86) and they continue to function.

In all the 52 projects, the following package of services are provided through the Anganwadies 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 52 Projects the CMNMP feeding for 2+ to 4+ and Sathu Feeding of children below two years and pregnant and lactating women had been carried out, thus benefitting 2,06,423 children in the CMNMP feeding and 12,430 children 53,839 pregnant and lactating mother under Sathu Feeding. Besides as usual the regular health, check-up ante-natal and post natal care and referral services are attended to. Further administration of DPT, Vit. 'A' are also carried on as on going programmes. Mass immunisation programmes for OBV is conducted through VIP. Iron and Folic acid tablets are supplied to children and pregnant and lactating women who are receiving the supplementary food.

The ICDS Decade was celebrated from October 1985 December 1986 as per Government of India Guidelines.

*Expansion :*

Government of India has allotted 13 ICDS Projects for 1986-87 under VII Five Year Plan. It has been proposed to start 8 rural projects in Chengalpattu, two in Ramanathapuram two in Kamarajar District and one tribal project in the Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District.

Physical and Financial targets and achievement for 1986-87 are furnished below :

<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Financial.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Continuance of 52 projects, 4,532 centres.	52 projects continued with 4,532 centres.	AES A ICDS (Government of India Grant)	3,58.29
		2,64.46	
		AEJF ICDS (State Fund)	1,10.48
		99.10	

*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. Upto 31st March 1979, 90 per cent of the cost was given as grant by Central Government. From 1st April 1979, 45 per cent is given by state Government, 45 per cent is given by the Central Government and the rest 10 per cent is borne by the institution. Building grant of Rs. 1,50,000 is also given for each cottage to accommodate the children.

During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 1,23 lakhs has been allotted to 156 institutions.



## II. WOMEN'S WELFARE.

### 1. Service Home :

Six Service Homes each at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Tirupathur in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District are functioning under the control of this Department. The aim is to cater to poor widows deserted wives, destitute women and physically handicapped women in the age group of 18 to 40 years and trained them upto Higher Secondary Course, Typewriting and Shorthand. The inmates are allowed to stay with two, three children for maximum period of 3 years in Service Home. The inmates and children are provided with free shelter, food, clothing, Text Books and Note Books and Medical care with entire expenditure of State Government.

Clothing allowances was also increased from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 35 to 60 per annum per adult and child respectively during 1986-87.

The physical and financial Target and achievements for 1986-87 are as follows:—

<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Financial.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)	
765 Adults	452 Adults	23.66	23.62
265 Children	168 Children		

### 2. Teachers Training Institute :

Teachers Training Institute was started during 1966-67 at Tambaram is now functioning at Pallavaram with Junior and Senior Sections with a strength of 50 and 40 in each sections respectively to give training for 2 years Diploma in Teachers Training. The women in the age group of 18 to 30 years who have passed X Standard through departmental service 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 being paid a stipend of Rs. 75 p.m. per head.

<i>Financial.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)	
2.69	2.56	90 trainees	90 trainees

### 3. Hostel for working women:

In order to recognise the need for security and safety of Working Women, there are 6 hostels for working women each at Guindy, Kilpauk (Madras), Trichy, Madurai, Hosur (Dharmapuri) of 50 except Kilpauk (Strength 35) functioning under the control of this Department. The expenditure towards payment of staff and rent of the Hostel Building are met from Government funds. Mess, Electricity charges in dividing system and proportionate rent of the building are met by the working women.

During 1986-87 one more Hostel was started at Cuddalore with a strength of 30 inmates.

<i>Financial.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)	
3.71	3.15	285	181
		<i>Working Women.</i>	<i>Working Women.</i>

#### 4. Mahalir Mandrams :

There are 11,520 Mahalir Mandrams at the maximum rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mandrams cutting across the various social and economic barriers. The convenors who are in-charges of the Mahalir Mandrams are being paid an honorarium at Rs. 15 per quarter. An expenditure of Rs. 4,000 p.a. is being incurred in each block under Social Welfare fund towards the honorarium of convenors and various activities, i.e., conducting of training camp for women on Nutritious Food demonstrations, Baby shows, Educational Tour and Distribution of Books for Social Education.

<i>Financial.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15.35	15.33	11,520	11,520

(RS. IN LAKHS)

#### 5. 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 benefit children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 p.a. at the rate of Rs. 15 per child studying in Elementary Schools, Rs. 40 per child in Middle School and Rs. 90 per child in High School. This Scheme has been extended to cover children studying in Higher Secondary Schools from 1981-82. A provision of Rupees one lakh at the rate of Rs. 100 per child has been made to benefit 1,000 children every year.

<i>Financial.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
2.99	3.00	2,200	2,400

(RS. IN LAKHS)

#### 6. Financial Assistance for Marriage of the Daughter of Poor Widows:

Destitute widows feel it extremely difficult to arrange for the marriage of their daughter due to inadequate funds. In order to solve their difficulties, Government has sanctioned a scheme in the year 1981-82. Financial Assistance for the marriage of the daughters of poor widows family income expenditure in connection with the marriage of their daughters who are in the age group of 18 to 30 years. Only one daughter of the widows is eligible for this assistance at the rate of Rs. 1,000. The beneficiaries are selected by the District level and the Director of Social Welfare for Madras City.

<i>Financial.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11,45	11,61	1,145	1,161

(RS. IN LAKHS)

#### 7. Marriage Assistance to Orphanage Girls :

The Marriage assistance already given benefits the daughters of poor widows. To assist women who are themselves poor orphans a separate scheme has been sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Government to grant Marriage assistance for 1,000 orphan girls at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary from the year 1985-86. This benefit will be given to orphan girls between 18 and 30 years of age whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 and to only one girl in the household.

<i>Financial.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
3.57	3.37	357	3.87

(RS. IN LAKHS)

## CHILD WELFARE.

*Orphanages run by Government:*

This Department has 20 orphanages for orphan children in the age group of 5—18 years with a sanctioned strength of 250 in each orphanage. In the year 1986-87, two more orphanages with sanctioned strength of 100 children in each orphanage were started in the following places. Two locations of the orphanages are furnished below:—

1. Madras-3
2. Madras-10
3. Kanchipuram
4. Tiruvannamalai
5. Cuddalore
6. Thanjavur
7. Tiruchirappalli
8. Pudukkottai
9. Madurai
10. Dindigul
11. Manamadurai
12. Sathur
13. Ramanathapuram
14. Srivaikuntam
15. Nagercoil
16. Dharmapuri
17. Salem
18. Erode
19. Avinashi
20. Udhagamandalam

*New Orphanages.*

21. Gangavalli (Salem)
22. Tikkanakodi (K. K. Dist).

The children in the orphanages are provided with free food, shelter, clothing, books and note books, medical attention and developmental services of education. They are also given coaching upto V Std. in the orphanage itself by the Secondary Grade Teachers appointed in the orphanages and then sent to the Government or Corporation or Municipal Schools for Higher studies beyond V Std.

Vocational Training in Tailoring and other crafts has been started in the Orphanage, Madras-1, Madurai, Kanniyakumari and Salem during 1986-87. Children of women convicts are also being admitted in the Government orphanages.

<i>Financial</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(RS. IN LAKHS)			
67.71	64.72	5200	4306

## EDUCATION TO THE HANDICAPPED.

Handicapped, i.e. Blind, Deaf, Orthopaedically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded need special attention, care and facility for education. Besides, provision of education to them is different from that of normal children. Special Teachers have to be adopted for teaching them. Keeping in view of the special need, the Government have been running special schools for the handicapped. There are 48 Special Schools out of which 22 are Government Schools and 26 are Government Aided.

Break-up details of special school functioning in the State as follows:—

Serial number.	Category.	Government.	Aided.	Municipal.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	The School for the Blind ..	11	9	..	20
2.	The School for the Deaf .. ..	9	11	2	22
3.	The School for the Mentally Retarded ..	..	2	..	3
4.	The School for the Leprosy affected ..	..	1	..	1
5.	The School for the Orthopaedically handicapped ..	..	1	..	2
	Total ..	22	24	2	48

About 4,500 handicapped children avail themselves of the Special Education with free boarding and lodging facilities. Two sets of uniforms are also given every year free of cost of each handicapped child. A separate Government School for the blind girls with lady teachers has been established at Tiruchirappalli during the year 1985-86. 150 Blind girls are now studying in this school.

In order to assist the blind students of Standards IX to XII to take up their examinations by dictating answers for the questions given in the examinations. Government have sanctioned the payment of Soubé assistance at Rs. 6 (Six) per paper. This is applicable to the blind students studying in the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Poonamallee, The Little Flower Convent for the Blind, Madras and St. Louis Institute for the Blind, Madras. 200 students are benefited under the scheme. This scheme was implemented from the year 1986-87.

Government sanctioned the admission of 30 additional children in each of the Government Schools for the Deaf at Erode and Dharmapuri during 1986-87. Accordingly 30 additional children were admitted in the above Government Schools. With this, addition 80 children are studying in the Government School for the Deaf at Erode and 123 children are studying in the Government School for the Deaf at Dharmapuri.

In the Government Higher Secondary School for the Deaf, Thanjavur, XII Standard has been introduced during 1986-87 to enable the Deaf students to continue their further studies. 10 deaf children are admitted in this section. This will be started during the year 1987-88 as XI Standard was opened with a strength of 10 children last year.

#### GOVERNMENT REGIONAL BRAILLE PRESS.

A special printing press for printing and supply of Braille books intended for the blind has been functioning in the campus of the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Poonamallee. This press meets the Braille book requirements of the four southern States on the various subjects taught in the schools for the blind. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Press is first met by the Government of Tamil Nadu and shared by four southern States later. The total Budget allocation proposed for the Braille Press for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 3.96 lakhs.

#### *Training of teachers for the blind, deaf and mentally retarded.*

Special Training Courses for the Teachers for the handicapped are arranged by the Government through well established institutions in the field.

There are 3 training centres in Tamil Nadu as detailed below:—

Serial number.	Category.	Government.	Aided.	Total.
1	Training Centre for the Blind .. ..	1	..	1
2	Training Centre for the Deaf ... ..	..	1	1
3	Training Centre for the Mentally Retarded ..	..	1	1
	Total ..	1	2	3

In the campus of the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind a Regional Training Centre for the teachers for the blind is being run with the aid of the Government of India. 20 teachers are allowed to admit in the training course every year. The number of seats are shared between the four Southern States. The State Government also runs a special section where 15 teachers are given special training every year. Budget allocation for this training programme for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 2.01 lakhs.

Qualified teachers are being trained through the School for the Deaf, Madras in the latest techniques of teaching the deaf. Grant is given to this institution for training 10 qualified teachers every year. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is met in the Budget for the year 1986-87 for this scheme.

At Balavihar, Madras-20 teachers are trained to teach the mentally retarded children every year. Grant is given to this institution for the above purpose.

## WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED.

### 1. Assistance to persons who have become permanently disabled in the course of hazardous occupation.

Financial assistance to the sum of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned to 3 persons who have become permanently disabled while engaged in hazardous occupation during 1986-87.

### 2. Assistance through Regional Rehabilitation Centres.

Handicapped are assisted through the regional rehabilitation centres with headquarters at Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur Coimbatore and Madurai covering the entire State. These centres arrange to provide various rehabilitation assistance viz. medical, vocational, Economic and social rehabilitation assistance to handicapped who approach the centre for such assistance.

### 3. Establishment of District Rehabilitation Centre, Chengalpattu.

A District Rehabilitation Centre is functioning at Chengalpattu. It aims at providing comprehensive rehabilitation services to the handicapped in the project area of Kattankulathur and Thirukazhukundram. The scheme is financed by Government of India. Assessment clinics are conducted in the project area periodically, the needs of the handicapped identified and the required assistance rendered.

### 4. Assistance towards self-employment ventures.

Most of the handicapped hail from rural areas. Many of them do not have any academic background or technical skill. Finding placement to them in suitable salaried employment is a difficult task. The only way of assisting them is arranging loan through banks towards self-employment ventures at differential rate of interest; to set up bunk stalls and Attendant type of Public Call Offices. 273 persons have been assisted towards self-employment venture during 1986-87.

### 5. Unemployment relief to unemployed blind referred in employment exchange.

Unemployment relief at Rs. 50 p.m. per head is given to unemployed blind registered with the Employment Exchanges of the State. The scheme is implemented by the Director of Employment and Training along with the scheme of payment of unemployment relief to normal persons; but with the funds of the Department of Social Welfare. About 70 blind are benefited under the scheme every year.

### 6. Concession to normal persons marrying blind.

The Government have extended the concession given to intercaste married couple, also to normal persons marrying blind, 20 persons are benefited under the scheme every year.

### 7. Training to handicapped at I.T.Is.

A special section is functioning at I.T.I. Guindy to train deaf candidates in the trade of Fitter. 4 candidates are undergoing training.

A Third Shift has been introduced in the I.T.I., Ambathur and North Madras to train handicapped in the trades of Fitter, Machinist, Draughtsman (Civil) and Plumber. 34 candidates are undergoing training in these 4 trades.

8. *A. L. S. C. attached to the School for severely orthopaedical handicapped at Madurai.*

An Artificial Limb Sub-Centre headed by an Orthopaedic Surgeon is functioning at Madurai. This Centre provides medical assistance including surgical corrections providing physiotherapy exercise, supply of aids and appliances, etc. to the children numbering 100 studying in the School for the severely Orthopaedically handicapped at Madurai.

Aids and appliances like tricycles, wheel chairs and 4 hearing aids are supplied to the handicapped depending upon their disability.

(a) *Tricycles.*—Tricycles are distributed free of cost to the poor Orthopaedically handicapped persons. Under this scheme 133 Tricycles have been distributed during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(b) *Wheel Chair.*—Wheel Chairs are distributed free of cost to the poor paraplegic patients. Under this scheme 100 wheel chairs have been distributed during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(c) *Hearing Aids.*—Hearing aids are distributed free of cost to the poor deaf persons. Under this scheme 5,243 hearing aids have been distributed during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 18.54 lakhs.

*Scholarship for the Handicapped :*

Handicapped students pursuing academic education from 9th Std. and above and undergoing Technical/inplant training are awarded scholarship, under the scheme of Government of India. Under this scheme during 1986-87, 2,000 students are benefited and the expenditure involved is Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

Besides, the State Government sanctions scholarship to the students of I to VIII Std. towards purchase of Books and Note Books. Under this scheme during 1986-87, 8,400 students are benefited and the expenditure involved is Rs. 3.87 lakhs.

*Free Travel Concession to Physically Handicapped Children:*

Free Bus passes are awarded to school going children from the place of their residence to school and to the hospital in which they get treatment. During the year 1986-87, 2,147 physically handicapped students are benefited under this scheme and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 3.15 lakhs.

*Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop, Muttukadu:*

The Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop at Muttukadu manufactures products like steel furnitures, bunk stalls, tricycles, etc. In this Workshop about 77 physically handicapped persons were trained. During the year 1986-87 Rs. 17.72 lakhs were allocated to this workshop.

**TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD.**

The Social Welfare Board gives financial aid and Technical guidance to Voluntary Organisations to improve, expand and 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 of 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 enable 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 registered Voluntary Welfare institutions are given on a year to year 50 per cent matching basis for running Balwadi, Homes for children and handicapped, Old Age Homes, Family Welfare Services Craft Programme, Rehabilitation Programme, Children's Clinic, etc., Rs. 5,000 per annum is the ceiling amount under Annual grant and Rs. 10,000 per annum under Plan Period. About 218, Institutions benefiting 54,502 beneficiaries are aided under Annual Grant with a grant of Rs. 4.49 lakhs and 35 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).				
1986-87 .. .. .	218	218	4.49	4.49
<i>Plan Period :</i>				
1985-86 .. .. .	35	35	2.78	2.78

*2. Mahila Mandal :*

It is a rural project continuation of Welfare extension project by local Mahalir Mandrams. The Board meets 75 per cent of the expenditure. 17 Institutions are running 35 Centres in villages. Balwadi, Nutrition, Social Education and Craft are the main activities of the project. A sum of Rs. 1.29 lakhs for 1986-87 was sanctioned, 1,065 children are benefited.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1986-87 .. .. .	17.35 Centres.	17.35 Centres.	1.29	1.29

*Government Grant:*

The State Government had sanctioned Rs. 5.00 lakhs in 1986-87 for distribution as grants to Voluntary Institutions and the Board had utilised it fully, 170 institutions are aided under this grant.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
1986-87 .. .. .	170	170	5.00	5.00

The Voluntary Action Bureau in the Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board was inaugurated on May 4, 1984. Six Committees, consisting of eminent social workers, representatives of voluntary organisations, experts in the field of Police, Medical and legal professions have been formed to guide and help the activities of the Bureau.

Many young deserted women and widows approach the Voluntary Action Bureau seeking help for employment, loan for self-employment, request for sewing machines, admission in orphanages for their children and request for uniforms etc. Though the problem of bride burning is comparatively less in Southern States, the women folk here face other means of atrocities of dowry problem. The women who were hesitating to come out with these sort of problems are slowly approaching the Voluntary Action Bureau in more numbers when compared to last year, seeking legal aid, police protection, etc., because of counselling and guidance, and then takes up referral services while dealing with the clients. Referrals are being made for social, economical and psychological development of women. Voluntary Action Bureau had received 342 cases during 1986-87. Of the 342 cases, 42 were successfully helped and the remaining cases are in different stages of helping. The break-up of cases are given below:

I. Total Number of cases registered .. .. . 342

II. Total number of cases closed .. .. . 42

Sir Marudar Kesari Jain Seva Sangh donated four sewing machines and the Public Residence Welfare Association donated Note Books. The sewing machines were given to four women on 15 August 1985 and the Note Books were given to the children of destitute and deserted women.

### TAMIL NADU ADI-DRAVIDAR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation came into existence with effect from 15th February 1974 with the main object to promote the standard of living of Adi-Dravidar families. Now this Corporation consists of two wings (1) Technical Wing and (2) Economic Development Wing. The activities of this Corporation have been implemented by 8 Divisional Officers in Technical Wing and 19 District Development Officers in each District in 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, Balwadis, etc., for Adi-Dravidars.
- (iii) To implement Economic Development Scheme to benefit the Adi-Dravidars to lift them above the poverty line.
- (iv) To undertake any specific item of work relating to the upliftment of Adi-Dravidars entrusted to the Corporation by the Government from time to time.

#### (1) 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) Tube Wells Schemes.
  - (d) Urban Self-Employment and Training Programme.
- III. Petty Trade Loan Schemes.
- IV. (a) Housing Programme for Adi-Dravidars.
  - (b) Tribal Housing.

#### I. Margin Money Loan :

This is a short-term 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 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 44.73 lakhs has been given as Margin Money Loan to 5,432 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries under individual and group schemes, through Nationalised Banks.

#### II (a) Special Central Assistance Scheme :

This is a grant from Government of India received by the 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 departments concerned for improving the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste families.

During 1986-87, the following schemes were sanctioned to benefit about 8,270 Scheduled Caste families for a total outlay of Rs. 704.16 lakhs.



*(b) Cluster Development Programme:*

This is a special scheme which aims at eliminatory among the Adi-Dravidars identified in the Colonies Clusters with the help of the technical skill of the other departmental agencies and them to uplift their economic condition.

*(c) Tubewells Schemes :*

Wherever there is a contiguous block of lands, belonging to Scheduled Caste families, irrigation facilities have been made available to these lands by sinking borewells with lift irrigation facilities with the assistance of the Tubewells Corporation.

So far 69 deep borewells with pumpsets were completed at a cost of Rs. 73.06 lakhs to facilitate irrigation facilities to 1,207.26 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. 105 lakhs for self-employment programme to benefit 3,500 Scheduled Caste families living in urban areas and Rs.18.00 lakhs for giving occupational oriented training for 1500 beneficiaries living in urban areas.

Thus during the year 1986-87, a total of 5,432 beneficiaries were given assistance under self-Employment Programme and 1,416 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries were given training.

*III. Petty Trade Loan Scheme :*

This was originally given as interest-free loan to Scheduled Caste families. Government have since transferred this programme to the Corporation to be implemented with the Bank Loan Assistance, matched with Margin Money Loan Assistance of this Corporation. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs have been spent as subsidy benefiting 593 Scheduled Caste families.

*IV. Housing Programme :*

Under this scheme 2,410 houses have been completed during the year 1986-87 and the remaining 812 houses are in progress.

*(2) Report on the achievements of the Technical Wing for the period from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.*

The Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation consists of Eight Engineering Divisions as noted below :—

1. Madras Division
2. Vellore Division
3. Coimbatore Division
4. Villupuram Division
5. Thanjavur Division
6. Trichy Division
7. Madurai Division
8. Tirunelveli Division

The above Divisions are taking up works of construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls and Boys, School Buildings, Community Halls, Fishermen Houses, Teachers Quarters in Tribal areas, Sanitary Workers Quarters. Cluster Development Building works such as Rural Textile Centres, Nepali Loom Centres, Handmade Paper Unit, Footwear Unit and Chamber Brick Kilns, etc. Special Component Plan Works such as Rural Textile Centre, Nepali Loom Centre, Handmade, Paper Unit, Footwear Unit etc., and other deposit works given to TAHOCO by other departments which approaches TAHOCO for Construction work.

During the year 1986-87, the technical wing of TAHDCO has completed buildings under various schemes as noted below by these eight divisions:

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of buildings completed.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Fishermen Quarters .. .. .	70
2	Hostels (Central Scheme) .. .. .	14
3	Hostels (State) .. .. .	15
4	Hostels (Tribal) .. .. .	4
5	School Buildings .. .. .	31
6	School (Tribals) .. .. .	1
7	Community Halls .. .. .	4
8	Cluster Works .. .. .	99
9	Special Component Plan .. .. .	16
10	Tribal Sub Plan .. .. .	38
11	Other works .. .. .	15
	Total ..	307

The financial achievements under the above schemes is Rs. 549.91 lakhs during 1986-87.

#### TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Corporation was formed by the Government in G.O.Ms. No. 945, S.W.D., dated 11th December 1980 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 Crores divided into 10 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 100 each. This Corporation was Registered on 16th November 1981 under the Companies Act, 1956. The main object of this Corporation is to uplift the economic condition of the people belonging to down-trodden Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities by selecting suitable viable schemes recommended by the District Officials of various Departments. The beneficiaries are selected mostly from the IRDP list and they are brought under Co-operative field by the Departments concerned. This Corporation provides margin money assistance to schemes not exceeding 20 per cent of the cost of the project, subject to a limit of Rs. 5,000 in the case of individuals and Rs. 25,000 in the case of Co-operative Societies at 4 per cent rate of interest.

During the period under report, the Corporation had held 4 Board meetings, one Annual General Meeting and one Extra-ordinary General Meeting to discuss various subjects on schemes and administration of this Corporation. The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far released a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as share capital for schemes implemented by this Corporation and Rs. 15 lakhs as Ways and Means Advance for meeting the Administrative expenses. During the year 1986-87, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for meeting administrative expenses and Rs. 40 lakhs for implementation of schemes pending with the Corporation.

Upto 31st March 1987 the Government have approved 46 schemes for implementation through Co-operative societies with a project cost of Rs. 101.807 lakhs for benefiting 2,280 backward class families. The Corporation has released upto 31st March 1987 margin money assistance of Rs. 5,482 lakhs to 23 schemes benefiting 1,107 families. The balance loan will be released on completion of certain formalities by the societies concerned.

For the year 1986-87, the Corporation has formulated schemes costing Rs. 80 crores requiring margin money assistance of Rs. 1600 lakhs to benefit 1,11,200 families and submitted to Government for approval. But 4 schemes viz.:—

- (1) Milch animal scheme.
- (2) I S. B. sector scheme.
- (3) Joint Financing with T.I.I.C.
- (4) Joint Financing Nationalised Banks.

requiring margin money assistance of Rs. 1,280 lakhs have been turned by the Government subsequently. According to the present object clause of the Memorandum of Association, the Corporation can provide margin money assistance not exceeding 20 per cent of the total cost of the project subject to a limit of Rs. 5,000 in the case of individuals Rs. 25,000 in the case of Co-operative Societies. In order to remove this ceiling and to encourage projects with a higher capital outlay, an amendment to the object clause has been suggested for approval of the Government.

At present, there is no field staff of the Corporation in the districts. We are dependant on the District Officers in implementing our schemes. Due to financial constraints, this Corporation could not create any infrastructure in the districts and it relied entirely on the assistance of the District Collectors and through them the District Officials for planning, formulating and implementing its schemes. But as this system is not working satisfactorily, the Corporation has submitted a proposal to Government in consultation with the Director of Backward Classes to involve the District Backward Classes Welfare officers in the implementation of the schemes of the Corporation. The orders of Government are awaited.

If the amendments suggested by this Corporation to the Memorandum of Association are approved, and if DBCWO's are involved in the implementation of our schemes the corporation will be able to show better progress in implementing its schemes. The Corporation is however taking all possible steps to achieve the objectives set forth in the Memorandum with the limited available resources.

### TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN.

The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Limited was incorporated in December 1983 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1.00 crore. The State and the Central Governments have contributed a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs each towards equity. The primary objective of this Corporation is to promote employment opportunities for women.

The activities of the Corporation during the year 1986-87 are enlisted and briefly narrated below:—

#### *The Printing Press at Tambaram :*

The training programme for the Printing Press which was set up at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs was completed and all the 75 women were absorbed as regular workers. The unit also entered the commercial phase of its progress. The annual turnover is expected to be around Rs. 24 lakhs.

#### *Educational Aids Unit at Tambaram :*

All the 50 women who were imparted training in the unit, have been subsequently absorbed as regular workers. The unit has started commercial production. This unit which was set up at a total cost of Rs. 13.24 lakhs is expected to achieve an annual turnover of Rs. 35 lakhs at the targeted production of 5,000 educational sets per year. Till the year 1986-87, 3,720 sets worth Rs. 26,04,000 have been manufactured and despatched.

#### *Screen Printing Unit :*

A Screen Printing Unit has trained and absorbed all the 25 trainees as regular workers. This has been set up as an adjunct to the educational aids manufacturing unit and has a project cost of Rs. 5.40 lakhs.

#### *Electronics Unit :*

The Electronics Unit had a turnover of about Rs. 1.2 lakh. The 16 trainees were absorbed as regular workers on completion of their training. The unit has been set up at a cost of Rs. 5.94 lakhs.

#### *Khadi and Village Industries Commission Units :*

This Corporation assisted Khadi and Village Industries Commission certified units to set up Spinning and Weaving units so as to provide employment to women. In the year 1986-87 sixty-four such units at a total cost of Rs. 1.63 crores employing 1,424 women were set up.

During 1986-87 the preliminary steps were taken for setting up of more village industry units at a total cost of Rs. 7.24 lakhs. These units will provide employment to 134 women.

During 1986-1987, proposals were finalised for setting up 50 Cotton Spinning and Cotton Weaving Units through the certified sarvodaya institutions in different parts of Tamil Nadu. The total cost of these units is Rs. 1.45 crores and 1,164 women will be provided with employment.

*Palm brush Making Unit :*

Sanction was received during 1986-1987 for the setting up of a palm brush making unit at Madras at a total cost of Rs. 56,500. This unit will train and employ 40 women from the weaker sections.

*Sheep Breeding Programme :*

During 1986-1987 sanction was received from Government of India for the supply of 1,500 sheep units to women beneficiaries in five districts of Tamil Nadu, viz. Anna, Pudukottai, Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Chidambaranar Districts. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,03.16 lakhs.

*Sivakasi Printing Press :*

A composite Offset Printing Press is being set up in Sivakasi at a total cost of Rs. 53 lakhs. 75 handicapped women and 75 women from families with a high incidence of child labour, are being imparted training in Sivakasi, Madurai and Madras. On completion of training, they will be absorbed as regular workers.

*Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas :*

During 1986-1987, orders were passed by the Government for the formation of 155 groups under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) in Dharmapuri District. 155 groups covering 3,060 women have been formed at a total cost of Rs. 2,06.383 lakhs.

During 1986-1987, 165 groups covering 2,646 women have been formed at a total cost of Rs. 1,50.964 lakhs in Periyar district.

During 1986-1987, 150 groups covering 2,796 women have been formed in Tiruchirappalli at a total cost of Rs. 1,92.18 lakhs.

So on the whole, 470 groups of women covering 8,502 women have been formed in the three districts of Dharmapuri, Periyar and Tiruchirappalli at a total cost of Rs. 5,49.527 lakhs. All these 8,502 women have been given a regular employment during 1986-1987.

### TAMIL NADU INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROJECT.

The World Bank assisted the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project aims at increasing the efficiency, coverage and impact of the Government's Nutrition and Health efforts. This is to be accomplished principally by systematic concentration on the nutritionally most vulnerable population group, viz. in 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 pregnancy and nursing women and older school children.

When compared to the existing nutrition intervention programme this project has two new innovative features. They are—

- (i) Establishment of a nutrition surveillance system under which all eligible children in the rural areas of the Project districts will be identified and their progress monitored systematically; and
- (ii) Supplementation that continues as long as required for the child to achieve adequate nutritional recovery and accompanied by intensive nutrition education of key family members to promote permanently—improved home feeding practices, within the reach of most Project families.

*Functioning of the Project:*

The Project is implemented on a phased manner in 173 blocks of the 9 Project districts namely Madurai, Anna, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chengalpattu.

In Pudukkottai District the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project has been merged with Chief Minister's Noon-Meal Scheme and it is functioning from 1st May 1986 as the modified Integrated Child Development Scheme.

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—6-36 months are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to the selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women. Supplementary feeding is provided to support nutrition education to the mothers. The energy food is presently being obtained in part from Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Limited, Bangalore and in part is being produced locally by the Women's Working Groups.

The Community Nutrition Workers undertake certain Nutrition related Health activities. The children are given Vitamin A every 6 months and deworming medicines every four months. The children are given Immunisation by the Multipurpose Health Workers of the Department of Health.

The Health activities are carried out through the Multi-purpose Health workers positioned in Project areas as part of the system adopted State-wide. Every 5,000 population will have one Health Sub-Centre manned by one Female and one male Multi-purpose Health Worker.

Civil Works form major part of the Health Service component. The Chief Engineer (H. & R.W.) is incharge of construction of Health Sub-Centres.

1,600 Health Sub-Centre buildings are to be constructed under TINP in a phased manner in the Project districts in 5 phases upto the year 1985-86, 1,118 buildings were constructed. During 1986-87, 480 buildings out of 482 were constructed and completed. In the case of 2 sites, the work has been held up due to dispute. The District Collector, Chengalpattu has been requested to sort out the problems, so as to carry out the work.

The Communications Component of the Project conducted for following activities and gave continuous support and guidance for Health and Nutrition staff of the Project.

#### *I. Production of Communication Materials :*

The component produced the following materials and distributed to the Health and Nutrition field staff throughout the Project areas:

1. Flash cards on Scabies, Personal Hygiene and role play,
2. Booklets—Reprint of Cooking demonstration booklet,
3. Teaching guides for the project films on 7 themes namely, About the project, Mother and Child Health, Weighing, Supplementary Feeding, Cooking Demonstration, Community Participation, Role of Visual Aids and Weighing Bar scale,
4. Filmstrips with cassettes and guide notes—Folk media, Role play, Informats channels, Group discussions and how to prepare supplementary food,
5. 35 mm. colour slides with guide notes on role play and group discussion,
6. Villupattu cassettes—How to organise folk media programme,
7. Flannel graph—How to prepare supplementary food and group discussion.

#### *II. Workshops :*

The Component organised the following workshops—

(1) Co-ordination workshop for Taluk Project Nutrition Officers, Medical Officers and Community Nutrition Instructresses at Health Unit District level in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts.

(2) Food production Review Session for Taluk Project Nutrition Officers, Community Nutrition Instructresses and Community Nutrition Supervisors at Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts.

(3) Communication Review Session for Community Nutrition Instructress, Community Nutrition Supervisor and Health Supervisor at Health Unit District level at Chengalpattu district; and

(4) Workshop for the mothers involved in the Food production activity at Taluk level at 4 Taluks of Chengalpattu District.

### *III. Special Training for Anganwadi Workers II of Pudukkottai District:*

Due to conversion of Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project into Integrated Child Development Scheme in Pudukkottai district, about 600 Anganwadi Workers-II were newly recruited and the task of training the staff was given to the Communications Component of the project. The component developed a 30 days training programme covering Health, Nutrition, Communications and other aspects of the scheme.

Prior to the 30 days training programme, Anganwadi worker II were given special assignments to collect various information about their own village. These informations included Communications channels of the village, leadership pattern, communication resources, various other organisations functioning in the area, preparations of village map, etc.

During the training programme, the workers formed Women's Working Group in their villages with the help of Anganwadi Workers-I and Multi-purpose Health Workers. These staff were specially trained to motivate the Women's Working Group members to adopt any 10 families whom they know well. To collect various informations about these families and also have a follow-up, the "Community Self-Survey Form" was designed and produced by the Communications component and distributed to the Women's Working Group members.

As part of the training programme village leaders information sessions were held in all the villages in which the recently elected Panchayat leaders took active participation and promised to provide co-operation. This training helped the Anganwadi Workers-II to have better co-ordination with Anganwadi Workers-I and community to implement the programme successfully.

### *IV. Wall Paintings :*

Wall paintings were done in all the villages in all the six districts.

### *V. Screening of Project Films :*

35 mm. films were screened regularly in all the theatres throughout the Project districts. After getting a special permission from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, the film "Pudhiyathor Ulagam Seivom" is being screened in all the theatres in Madras City.

16 mm. films were screened in problem villages and special programmes and training programmes. The U-matic cassettes of Project films were given to Madras Doordarshan and many times they were telecast in the TV.

### *VI. Participation in Trade Fair and Exhibition :*

In Anna District and Madras City the Component participated in the Trade Fair and exhibited the electronic models and other communication materials.

### *VII. Special Studies :*

Small studies of utilisation of communication materials by the field staff and impact of the Communication materials were done. It has been proposed to conduct a detailed study on Female Infanticide in Usilampatti Block in consultation with the Anthropology Department, Madras University.

### *VIII. Local Food Production by Working Women's Group Members :*

As usual the local food production centres are functioning well and as a result, many mothers have started preparing supplementary food at home. At present, there are 214 Food production centres functioning, out of which, 106 are producing 800 kg. and 108 are producing 100 kg. per month.

### *IX. Cooking Demonstration Sessions :*

Cooking demonstration sessions are conducted twice a month and this session is utilised for educating the mothers with the help of communication materials.

There is good response and involvement by the local mothers. The mothers of 3rd and 4th Grade relapse children and resistant mothers are specially invited to these sessions.

#### *X. Thirukazhukundram Block :*

As Thirukazhukundram block has been selected as an experimental block for communications component, many innovative activities are being tried out in this block.

Special training programmes were held for the teachers and local Dais at Community Nutrition Supervisor level. Once a month the Community Nutrition Instructress conducts Block Coordination meeting in which the Block Development Officer and Medical Officers with their staff take active role and participation. As a result many of the field problems have been successfully tackled.

Dais kits which contain inexpensive, indispensable and disposable materials for conducting domiciliary deliveries are going to be supplied to the expectant mothers during the third trimester through the field staff.

### EVALUATION AND MONITORING.

#### *Terminal Evaluation :*

The Terminal Evaluation of this Project has been taken up by the Evaluation and Applied Research Department, Government of Tamil Nadu. In the phases I, II and III, the impact as well as process evaluation have been taken up and in the case of Phases IV and V areas covering Tirunelveli and Vellore Health Unit Districts of North Arcot district IV Phase, and Cheyyar and Tiruvannamalai Health Unit Districts of North Arcot Districts and Chengalpattu District (Phase V) the process evaluation alone has been undertaken by the Evaluation and Applied Research Department. The field study has been completed in all the Five phases. The final tables in respect of Phase I (Kottampatti block) and Phase II (extended blocks of Madurai district) have been finalised. The Terminal Evaluation data collected from the Pudukkottai District covered under Phase III have been computerised and the output tables required by the Evaluation and Applied Research Department will be generated shortly.

#### *Monitoring :*

This wing is attached to the Project Co-ordination Office. It collects progress reports from the Nutrition and Health components blockwise every month on the progress made by individual components. On the basis of the data collected, key indicators on the performance of the components are worked out, for the districts, health divisions and for individual blocks and the review is communicated to the respective components for taking necessary follow-up action. This is being done regularly.

### WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

#### *Introduction :*

A separate Directorate of Backward Classes was formed in 1969 to accelerate the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities headed by an I.A.S. Officer. District Backward Classes Welfare Officers were posted at the District level to achieve this object. Since then, the ambit of Welfare measures undertaken by the State Government for the betterment of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities has enlarged many fold.

These are broadly grouped under the following heads :—

- I. Education
- II. Economic Uplift
- III. Health, housing and other schemes.

Brief details of important schemes implemented by this Department are furnished below :—

#### *Scholarships and Stipends:*

Recognising that the educational upliftment of the Backward Classes holds the key for their overall advancement, the Government have been paying special attention to this field. The grant of scholarships to students is to cover the expenditure of tuition fees, special fees, cost of books, examination fees and boarding and lodging charges at prescribed rates.

The annual parental income for getting these scholarships is Rs. 5,000.

The Schemes consists of the following :—

(a) Pre-matric 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.

During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 428 lakhs was spent on these schemes benefiting 2,88,591 students.

#### Mid-Day Meals (CMNMP).

Children in the age group of 5 to 15 studying in Denotified Community Schools run by this department are fed under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme Scheme. A sum of Rs. 28.25 lakhs was spent on this scheme benefiting 49,000 students.

#### Hostels.

Denotified Communities and Backward Classes students whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 are admitted in the hostels run by this Department for high school/College/I.T.I.s. students. Boys within a distance of 5 Kms. are not admitted into these hostels. This distance limit does not apply to girls. The food charges are payable for 10 months or more in a year. This department runs 558 hostels. Rates of food charges allowed are as follows :—

(1)	In City.		In Mofussil.	
	(Rate up to November 1986)		(Rate from December 1986)	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
College Hostels .. .. .	95	80	140	135
I.T.I. Hostels .. .. .	95	80	140	135
High School .. .. .	60	60	85	85

Of these 86 hostels are for Denotified Communities and 472 are for Backward Classes. Of these 50 are for College and I.T.I. Boys and 22 for College girls. These hostels were maintained at a total expenditure of Rs. 416.43 lakhs benefiting 32,704 students.

The food charges were considerably increased from 1st December 1986 as shown in Column (4) and (5).

#### Boarding Grants.

Students staying in hostels run by private managements are also awarded subsidy called Boarding Grants at Rs. 45 per month in Madras City, district head-quarters, and in Taluk Head quarters and at Rs. 40 in other places. A sum of Rs. 9.20 lakhs was spent on this during 1986-87.

#### Clothing.

Two sets of dresses are supplied in a year to all pupils studying up to 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. 40.80 lakhs was spent for this scheme during 1986-87 benefiting 73,000 students.

#### Schools.

Recognising the importance of Education the Government are running schools primarily for Denotified Communities maintaining hostels and extending financial assistance even up to Post-Graduates level through offer of scholarships.

This department runs 3 Higher Secondary Schools, 7 High Schools, 41 Higher Elementary Schools and 226 Elementary Schools in the districts of Madurai, Anna, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, V.O.C. Kamarajar, Salem, Coimbatore, Periar, Dharmapuri, North Arcot and South Arcot. 53,106 students were studying in these schools. A sum of Rs. 211 lakhs was spent during 1986-87 for running these schools.



**Award of price to pupils :**

Every year prizes are awarded to Backward Classes/Denotified Community students who secure the highest per centage of marks at the State level as follows :—

**Prize Scheme :****State Level :**

(i) One prize of Rs. 1,000 each is awarded to one boy and one girl at +2 Higher Secondary level who rank first.

(ii) First prize of Rs. 500 each is awarded to one boy and one girl at S.S.L.C. level who rank first.

**District Level.**

*For one boy and one girl who rank the I, II and III in the examinations.*

First Prize in +2 Higher Secondary level Rs. 500.

First Prize in S.S.L.C. Rs. 150.

Second Prize in S.S.L.C. Rs. 100.

Third Prize in S.S.L.C. Rs. 50.

First Prize in VIII Std. Rs. 100.

Second Prize in VIII Std. Rs. 50.

A sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh was spent for awarding prizes to students.

**Agriculture :**

The agriculturist (Denotified Community) who own not less than 2,00 acres of land are given subsidy of Rs. 2,500 for sinking irrigation wells. A sum of Rs. 1.18 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1986—87 for the benefit of 44 families.

**Supply of tools and implements :**

Poor barbers and dhobies who are engaged in their traditional occupations are supplied with barber kits and iron boxes respectively. Boyars are supplied with stone cutting equipments. 1105 barber kits costing Rs. 117.50 each were supplied to barbers. 4,000 Iron Boxes costing Rs. 443.10 each were supplied to Dhobies and 500 stone cutting tools costing Rs. 245 each were supplied to Boyars. A sum of Rs. 21.42 lakhs was spent for supplying these tools to 5605 families.

**Training to Denotified Communities :**

Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops were run for imparting training to Denotified Community people and these institutes have been transferred to the Department of Employment and Training, Madras-5 and are run as I.T.IS. (after upgrading them). The expenditure for these workshops are met by this department.

**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 tovas, Municipalities and Town Panchayat areas. The Government provides a subsidy of 75 per cent of the construction and the balance 20 percent being met by the local body and 5 per cent by the beneficiaries. So far 61 dhobikanas have been sanctioned. No new Dhobikanas were sanctioned during 1986—87.

**Provision of House sites :**

House sites are provided by acquiring lands to the people belonging to the four occupational communities (viz.), Oddars, Vannar, Navithar, and Narikoravars who are poor. 3 cents of land is allowed for a house-site with common facilities like play ground, roads, etc. A sum of Rs. 12.14 lakhs was spent during 1986-87 and 1281 families were benefited.

**Job oriented hostels :**

A scheme for training the Backward Classes and Denotified Communities youths in Job Oriented Courses is in vogue from 1985-86. A hostel is run for boys. A sum of Rs. 2.44 lakhs has been spent and 386 candidates were benefited by this scheme.

## CHPATER XXXIII.

## TAMIL DEVELOPMENT CULTURE DEPARTMENT.

## ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology was formed in the year 1969 and developed into a full fledged department by creating number of sections. The following sections are functioning in this department :—

1. Conservation department.
2. Epigraphical Section.
3. Excavation Section.
4. Printing Section.
5. Archaeological Laboratory.
6. Photo section.
7. Registering Officers.
8. Archaeological Officers.
9. Site Museums.

*Conservation Section :*

This section consists of two Assistant Executive Engineers, four Conservation Junior Engineers, and six Sthapathis. This section Preserves and maintain the monuments in Tamil Nadu. So far about 96 monuments have been declared as historical ancient monuments and are being preserved and maintained by this departments. During the year 1988-89 Marattta Durbar Hall in Thanjavur Palace has been undertaken for repairs and maintenance for which the Government have sanctioned amount of 2½ lakhs. Besides this, this section is carrying out minor repair works on the remaining monuments.

*Epigraphical Section :*

This section is making a village-wise survey in each district of Tamil Nadu. During this survey the Epigraphists are copying the inscriptions with the help of Junior Epigraphists and Epigraphical attenders. The copied inscriptions have been brought to Directorate for deciphering and transcribing and making ready for printing. So far these estampages have been kept in the directorate at Madras. Due to high temperature prevailing at Madras it is found that the estampages get brittle. Hence this department has sent a proposal to Government to have an epigraphical branch at Ooty where the climate is suitable for the long preservation of estampages. Government was pleased enough to sanction for the creation of an epigraphical branch at Ooty. Now necessary actions are being taken for shifting the estampages to Ooty in order to preserve them for posterity.

*Excavation Section :*

This section has done excavation at 15 important historical sites in Tamil Nadu. Last year in the excavation was carried out Alagankulam in Ramanathapuram district and Poluvanpatti in Coimbatore district. These excavations have brought to light some important historical artefacts to add more informations for reconstructing the history of Tamil Nadu. This department has sent proposal to Government for conducting excavation at Kaveripoompattinam the ancient capital of Cholas, in Thanjavur district, during 1988-89. Since this excavation would be on a large scale one, it is proposed to get some financial assistance from the Government of India, for which the proposal has been sent to Government of India. The proposed excavations at Kaveripoompattinam would reveal number of historical facts relating to Sangam period. Apart from this, this department has proposed to do excavation at Mangadu in Chingleput district, Thirukoilur in South Arcot district and to continue the excavation at Alagankulam in Ramanathapuram district and Poluvanpatti in Coimbatore district. This section is now not sufficiently equipped with sophisticated equipments for carrying out the large scale excavations. Hence a proposal has been sent to Government for the sanction of an amount of Rs. 20,000 in the part II scheme of 1988-89. The planning commission has approved this proposal.

*Printing Section :*

This department has a small printing press with a treadle and cylinder machines. With the help of these machines it is able to print about 120 books relating to monuments, History, Epigraphy, Numismatics, etc.

*Archaeological Laboratory :*

An Archaeological Lab in small size is functioning in this department for cleaning and preserving the antiquities made of copper, silver, gold, bronze and iron unearthed during excavations. The antiquities consists of iron and bronze implements and objects, gold, silver and copper coins, and potsherds belonging to different periods. During this year the chemists of this lab have been sent to South Arcot district for cleaning the bronze idols found in an accidental find. Like this they were also sent to Namakal in Salem district to clean and preserve the icons found in the premises of a local temple. This section is in need of sophisticated equipment for cleaning and preserving the age old antiquities and icons for which the proposal has been sent to Government for Rs. 25,000 for purchasing a distilled water plant and gas plant. Government have sanctioned to purchase the above machines Gas plant has been acquired for this section.

*Photo Section :*

This section consists Four Photographers one Assistant Photographer, and one Dark Room Assistant. They are engaged to take photographs during conservation and excavation They are also directed to take photographs of important monuments, temples, sculptures and bronzes. They prepare prints and sell to research scholars.

They are also preparing the life size photos for exhibiting them in the trade fare exhibitions and for special exhibitions arranged in connection with the departmental functions. They make prints for preparing albums for each district. A movie camera and a film projector are equipped with this section for shooting pictures on historical monuments. To strengthen this section Government have sanctioned for the purchase of 35 mm Pentax Camera SLR type, Colour enlarger black and white enlarger, colour developer, etc. The film are screened in the schools and colleges to educate students on historical monuments and for creating an awareness on the cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu.

*Registering Officers :*

The antiquities that are more than 100 years old are to be registered according to the Antiquities and Art Treasures act, 1972 enacted by the Government of India, to curb antique smuggling to foreign countries. This scheme is financed by the Government of India. Under this scheme 4 Registering Officers are posted in different places of Tamil Nadu. So far 27,653 objects such as bronzes, sculptures and copper plates are registered in Tamil Nadu.

*Archaeological Officers :*

There are 7 district Archaeological Officers working in Tamil Nadu. They prepare the data of monuments, historical sites, temples, archaeological objects, palm leaf manuscripts, etc., in their respective districts. They are also engaged in preparing historical notes on the monuments and archaeological sites available in their districts. When the distinguished guests and scholars visit their districts, they guide and explain to them the importance of the monuments and historical sites of their districts. So far nearly 5,000 Palm leaf manuscripts have been collected by these Officers from different districts and sent to the oriented manuscripts library for cataloguing, deciphering and preserving them.

*The Historical Site Museums :*

There are 15 Historical site museums under the control of this department, located at the historical sites and monuments. The museums at Gangaikondacholapuram and Kovalanpottai are established at the historical sites while the museum at Madurai and museum at Ramanathapuram are housed at the historical monuments. There are some museums that have been established for highlighting the local customs and traditions. The museums at Kuttalam is specially arranged for exhibiting the folk art of the tribals of Kuttalam hills. The museum at Arcot is intended for Mughal Arts and Crafts, and Mughal Customs and conventions Each Museum is managed by a Curator. He is assisted with one sales attender and a full time watchman. The Curator is engaged in arranging the display of the objects and explaining the importance of them to the visitors. The sales attender is selling the departmental publications. This year the Planning Commission has accepted the proposal for an amount of Rs. 1 lakh for developing the site museums at Kuttalam and Korkai.

## GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

The following are the salient features of the Department of Government Museum, Tamil Nadu for the year 1986-87 :—

The most notable feature of this department's activities during this year was the Museum Workshop on "Design and Display and Reaching out to the Public" arranged by this Museum in collaboration with INTACH, Grafts Council and Dakshinachitra, Madras on 20th and 21st October 1986, in the Centenary Exhibition Hall of this Museum. It was inaugurated by Thiru T. D. Sundar Raj, I.A.S., Commissioner and Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Tamil Nadu at 9.45 a.m. on 20th October 1986 in the Museum Theatre. Dr. B.B. Sundaresan Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras presided over this function. Her Highness Princess of Thailand visited the Government Museum on 26th March 1987.

The re-organised Economic Botany Gallery was thrown open to the public on 7th June 1986. His Excellency Mr. S.B. Tatliev, Vice-President of the USSR visited the Museum on 18th August, 1986.

A series of Programmes entitled "Panorama—Tamil Culture" 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, Government of Tamil Nadu. So far ten such programmes were conducted.

A series of exhibitions were organised in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan, viz. (1) "The Blue Rider" (featuring reproductions of works by Jawlensky, Kandinsky, Kue Kupin, Macke, Mare and Muentner) from 17th to 23rd July, 1986. It was inaugurated by Mr. J. Sultan Ali, Cholamandal Artists' Village Madras in the Contemporary Art Gallery of the Government Museum on 16th July 1986 at 6.00 p.m. (2) "Heinrich Zille" (Draftsman and Photographer) from 24th to 31st December 1986. It was inaugurated on the 23rd December, 1986 by Mr. Rudolf Barth, the Director of Max Mueller Bhavan; (3) "Glass Painting from Europe and India" from 22nd March to 1st April 1987. It was inaugurated by Mrs. Indira Khurana, Dr. (Mrs.) Gudrun Vogel Consul-General Federal Republic of Germany, Madras presided over the function.

The Ashok Jain Awards for National Awareness Advertising Exhibition was arranged in this Museum in collaboration with the Times of India Group from 3rd to 7th January 1987. It was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S.L. Khurana.

Delegates of the Ninth World Congress of Poets from six continents visited this Museum on the 28th December 1986.

The Government Museum organised the following training courses for Museum personnel which were attended by trainees from all over the country:—

(1) 21st short-term course in Taxidermy from 15th to 30th May 1986.

(2) 12th Refresher course on "Care of Museum Objects" from 2nd to 30th June 1986.

On-the-spot Child Art Competition was conducted for four different age groups, i.e., 4-6, 7-9, 10-12 and 13-15 during January 1987. One thousand five hundred children participated in this competition.

Three special lectures by Thiru N. G. K. Murthy, Deputy Director-General (Retired), Dr. K.N. Prasad, Director (Retired), Geological Survey of India and Mr. M. Parthiban, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Pachayappas College were arranged on 2nd April 1986, 9th September 1986 and 22nd January 1987, respectively.

The Seventh Annual Conference of the South Indian History Congress was arranged by this Museum in collaboration with the departments of Indian History and Ancient History and Archeology and University of Madras from 9th to 11th January 1987 and this conference was inaugurated by Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development-Culture Department on 9th January 1987 at 10 a.m. and unveiled the portrait of Dr. K.K. Pillay. Dr. V. M. Reddy, Prof. of History, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi presided over the function. On behalf of his Highness the Nawab Janab G.M. Abdul Khader, the Prince of Arcot, his son received the first copy of the book on "Studies in the Ancient History of Tondamandalam" by Prof R. Sathianathiar.

The Government Museum, Madras conducted its educational activities in the form of twelve popular lectures and by conducting educational film shows for the public regularly on all Saturdays and Sundays between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. at the Museum Theatre. In addition to the above, usual items of work such as maintenance of collections both in galleries and study collection, affording facility to research scholars, conducting research, undertaking collection tours, etc., in different sections of this Museum were continued during the year under report.

## INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES.

The International Institute of Tamil Studies was commenced at the initiative of the departed Leader Perarisingar Anna to function like French Academy. Since its inception it has published 133 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 unpublished Tamil Palm-Leaf Manuscripts.

The publications of the Institute are Research oriented and are moderately priced and well received by the scholars and public from all over the world.

Apart from teaching Tamil to non-Tamils with the help of a Language Laboratory equipped with Audio equipments, pre-recorded cassettes are also available in the form of Tamil-An Auto Instructional Course. The Institute also conduct diploma courses in Manuscriptology and Translation. To add fillip Russian Language Classes are also being conducted. More than 60 students are doing their Ph. D. at full time and part-time basis.

To impart higher knowledge in the field of research on multifarious aspects new schemes have been drafted out and are being implemented. Multifarious organisations and foundations in foreign countries are being regularly contacted to have funding and to establish cultural contacts. U.G.C. is being approached for funds. To bring out the hidden treasure of Tamil arts monthly seminars are being conducted every month.

Periodical weekly Seminars on every Fridays, Research forum meetings on last Fridays of every month are of a regular feature. Institute has 14 Endowments and the Endowment lectures are being conducted periodically and these lectures are being published in the form of publications of this Institute. More than 16 books have been published in these series.

District-wise Place Name Study, Place Names in Literature, Critical Evaluation of Literature and its development, Tolkappiyam Variorum Edition, its English translation, Encyclopaedia of Tamil Drama, Comparative Study of AKANAANOORU Tamil and Halas Sattassi—Prakrit, an English translation of Sangam poetry, Folklore Research, companion to Tamil, Hand book and Work book for the Tamil-An-Auto Instructional Course and Tamil Culture in South-East Asian Countries are some of the Project works on hand. Institute so far got Tamil Development Directorate awards for 10 of its publications.

### TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The primary function of Tamil Development 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 Languages scheme in Government Offices :*

The Director of Tamil Development inspects all offices of the Heads of Departments and the Collectorates. The Assistant Directors of Tamil Development 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 1986-87 the Director of Tamil Development inspected 31 offices of the Heads of Departments and 14 Collectorates. The Assistant Directors of Tamil Development inspected 1,829 Government offices in the Districts.

#### *Translation Work :*

(a) 3,368 pages of forms and 2,962 pages of codes, manual, etc., pertaining to various departments have been translated from English into Tamil and scrutinised.

(b) Five posts of scrutiny superintendents have been created (in 1986-87) under the Part-II Scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. These Superintendents have translated 1,273 pages and 1,650 pages of translation have also been scrutinised by them.

#### *Typewriters :*

Consequent on the introduction of the intensive programme, 449 English Typewriters were replaced by the equal number of Tamil Typewriters during the year.

**Tamil Training Classes :**

Tamil Training Classes were conducted for the staff of the Local Administration Department, Public Works Department, Commercial Tax Department and Fisheries Department by the Assistant-Directors of Tamil Development. At the Civil Services Training Institute in Bhavaṅ Sagar, Junior Assistants were given training in writing Drafts and Notes in Tamil by the Assistant-Directors of this Department.

**Scheme of Financial Assistance to aged Tamil Scholars :**

Under this scheme, the Government accorded a 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 1986-87 and accorded sanction for the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to each person for a period of three years.

The Tamil Scholars selected for financial assistance were honoured by the Hon'ble Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Thiruvalluvar Day Celebration held at Valluvar Kottam, Madras on 15th January 1987.

**Scheme of providing Financial Assistance to the Authors for publication of best books pertaining to Tamil Development.**

In order to encourage the publication of best books in Tamil, the Government instituted a scheme of providing financial assistance to the authors for the publication of books. For the books selected by the Expert Committee, a sum of Rs. 8,000 or 50 per cent of the total estimated expenditure whichever is lesser will be given as assistance.

Under this scheme, the Government accorded sanction to the following 38 books for publication during the year under report.

Serial No.	Name of the book.	Rs.	Ps.
1	திருவெம்பாவை திருப்பள்ளியெழுச்சி .. .. .	1,106.90	
2	English Words containing Tamil roots .. .. .	10,000.00	
3	டாக்டர் மு.வ. புதினங்களில் சமுதாய மறுமளர்ச்சியின் தாக்கம்.	2,152.00	
4	தொலைக்காட்சிக் கலை .. .. .	2,405.00	
5	பேச்சு .. .. .	3,656.00	
6	கிரேக்க விரிக் கவிதைகளும் சங்க இலக்கியக் கவிதைகளும்—ஒப்பீடு.	2,103.00	
7	மதுபானமும், புகைப்பிடித்தலும் .. .. .	1,740.50	
8	தமிழே முதன் மொழி .. .. .	3,761.00	
9	திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்ட நாட்டுப்புறப் பாடல்களில் சமுதாய அமைப்பு.	3,878.00	
10	மறைமலையடிகள் பிள்ளைத் தமிழ் .. .. .	832.00	
11	மறைமலையடிகள் வரலாறு .. .. .	4,000.00	
12	சேரநாட்டுத் தமிழிலக்கியங்கள்—ஓர் ஆய்வு .. .. .	3,319.00	
13	இலக்கியத்தில் படிவம் .. .. .	491.00	
14	மாணிக்கவாசகர் வரலாற்று ஆய்வுரை .. .. .	1,360.50	
15	பகுத்தறிவு இலக்கிய வரலாறு .. .. .	1,164.50	
16	திருக்குறள் உரைவகை .. .. .	1,714.50	
17	தமிழிசை இலக்கண மரபு .. .. .	1,357.00	

Serial No.	Name of the book.	Rs.	Ps
(1)	(2)		
18	ஓர் உலக அரசு .. .. .	888.00	
19	சங்க இலக்கியத்தில் தோழி .. .. .	3,414.70	
20	திருவெம்பாவை திருப்பள்ளியெழுச்சி—ஓர் ஆய்வு .. .. .	2,182.70	
21	நந்தாமணி .. .. .	404.50	
22	பெரியார் பிள்ளைத் தமிழ் .. .. .	713.00	
23	காதில் விழுந்த கவிதைகள் .. .. .	464.65	
24	தென்றல் .. .. .	2,660.00	
25	தமிழ் நூல்களில் தமிழ் மொழி, தமிழ் இனம், தமிழ்நாடு .. .. .	2,788.50	
26	பாரதிதாசன், வாணிதாசன் கவிதைகளில் இயற்கைப் புனைவு.	2,506.95	
27	பாட்டருவி .. .. .	1,946.00	
28	தமிழகத்தில் தெருக்கூத்து .. .. .	2,562.00	
29	சித்த மருத்துவம் அனுபவ முறைகள் .. .. .	2,122.75	
30	வாணிதாசன் கவிதைகள்—ஓர் ஆய்வு .. .. .	3,432.00	
31	திரு. வி. க. கருத்துக்களின் வளர்ச்சியும், நடையின் மலர்ச்சியும்.	3,333.00	
32	அண்ணல் அம்பேத்காரின் அரும்பணி—ஓர் ஆய்வு .. .. .	1,423.90	
33	செக்சிற்பியனின் சமூகப் புதினங்கள் .. .. .	2,611.50	
34	சேக்கிழாரின் இலக்கியத் திறன் .. .. .	1,668.00	
35	குமரகுருபரர் கற்பனை .. .. .	1,976.00	
36	தமிழ்க் கவிதையில் திராவிட இயக்கத்தின் தாக்கம் .. .. .	3,935.30	
37	பரஞ்ஜோதி திருவிளையாடற் புராணம் .. .. .	3,665.75	
38	வாழையடி வாழை .. .. .	2,621.15	

*Financial assistance to Universities situated in other States and Institutions for the Development of Tamil.*

Serial Number.	Name of Institution.	Reason.	Amount. Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Delhi Tamil Sangam, Delhi	For construction of a building	5,00,000.00
2	Southern Language Book Trust, Madras.	To publish courses in Tamil	49,500.00
3	Institute of Asian Studies	For Tamil Development Programme 1986-87.	1,00,000.00
4	Andhra University	For conducting Part-time Diploma courses in Tamil.	4,282.25
5	Kasi Vidhya Pith Educational Trust	For conducting Part-time Diploma Courses in Tamil	15,000.00
6	School of Dravidian International Linguistic, Trivandrum	For construction of a building	1,00,000.00
7	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi	For the Tamil Chair ..	21,172.25
8	Krishnadevaraya University, Anandapur.	For conducting part time Diploma Courses in Tamil	10,000.00

*Awards and Functions.—*

a) *Thiruv. Iluvar Day.*—Thiruvalluvar Day Celebration is conducted as a Government Function every year by the Tamil Development Department on 15th January 1987, Thiruvalluvar Day was celebrated. The Honble Finance Minister, Education Minister, Minister for Local Administration and Chairman for One Man High Level Committee for Tamil Development have participated. On that occasion 30 aged Tamil Scholar were honoured and prizes were distributed to 27 books selected under the Scheme of Awarding prizes to best books.

(b) *Kambar Vizha* is being celebrated every year in the month of March at Therazhunthur in Thanjavur District. Accordingly *Kambar Vizha* was held on Therazhunthur in March 1986.

(c) Thiruvalluvar Award for the year 1986 has been awarded to Muthuami h Kaval ar Thiru K. A. P. Viswanthan on the occasion of the Thiruvalluvar Day Celebrations.

(d) *Paventhar Bharathi Dasan Award.*—Kavignar M. Metha has been awarded Paventhar Bharathi Dasan Award for the year 1986 on the occasion of Thiruvalluvar Day Celebration.

*World Tamil Sangam :*

World Tamil Sangam was formally inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Madurai during April 1986. Land has been allotted for Tamil Sangam at Madurai. Action is to be taken to construct buildings and organise Tamil Sangam.

*Award of cash prizes to best book:*

With a view to encourage the publication of best books, every year cash prizes are being awarded under 21 titles. 27 books under 15 titles have been selected for 1985 and prizes have also been distributed to the authors in the Valluvar Day Celebrations held at Madras on 15th January 1987. A sum of Rs. 63,000 has been provided for 1987-88 under this Scheme.

*Memorials for Sangam Poets :*

The scheme to set up memorials for Sangam Poets is under implementation. So far the nativity of nearly 200 Sangam poets has been identified. As a first step, memorials for 62 Sangam Poets have been erected at Madurai on the occasion of World Tamil Sangam inagural function. Action is being taken to erect memorials for other poets in a phased manner.

*Geographical names :*

Tamil spelling for geographical names is given by this Department. The Government have instituted a State place Name Authority. Action is being taken to correct the defective place names.

*Rectification of defects in street names :*

Consequent on the issue of the Government Order deleting the case suffixes in street names, most of the street names in various Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats are written defectively. Action is being taken to rectify the above defects.

*Financial assistance to Protagonists of Tamil Language and Culture :*

The scheme provides for paying a monthly assistance of Rs. 150 to those who have exhibited courage or nobility in their zeal to preserve the glory of Tamil Language and Tamil culture. Special grants and incentive amounts are also paid to encourage those contributing their might to the preservation and enrichment of the heritage of Tamil language, Culture, and History. The Department of Tamil Development is in-charge of implementing this scheme.

**TAMIL NADU EYAL ISAI NATAKA MANRAM**

The Tamil Nadu Eyal 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 Kalashepam Films and Folk arts and for promoting through them the cultural unity of the country. The manram is affiliated to the Central Sangeet Natak Akadami New Delhi and it fulfils all the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of the Central Sangeet Natak Akademi at the State level.



**Chairman:**

Kavignar, Thiru Vaalee continue to be the Chariman of the Manram.

**Member-Secretary:**

Thiru V. S. Raghavan, an eminent stage and film actor continue to be the Member-Secretary of the Manram.

**Vice-Chairman :**

Dr. Salem Tmt. S. Jayalakshmi continue to be the Vice-Chairman of the Manram.

The Government nominated eleven members to the General Council of the Manram vide G.O. Ms. No. 12, Tamil Development Culture Department, dated 10th January 1986. In addition, the eleven elected members to the General Council continue to remain in the Office throughout the year under report.

**Grants received from the Government during the year :**

During the year 1985-86 the Manram has received the following grants from the Government:-

	Rs.
(1) General Activities .. .. .	7,75,000.00
Inter-State exchange of cultural troupes.	
(2) Grant sanctioned by the Government .. .. .	1,93,000.00
(3) Amount reimbursed by Central Sangeet Natak Akademi ..	1,07,000.00
(4) Other <i>ad hoc</i> grants and lumpsum grant .. .. .	3,02,000.00
Total ..	<u>13,77,000.00</u>

**Compassionate Grant to dependents of Deceased Artists :**

One of the important welfare schemes implemented by the Manram is the disbursement of the grant on compassionate grants to the dependents of deceased artists who die in indigent circumstances ranging from Rs. 200 to 500 per family for meeting expenses in connection with the cremation of funeral of the said deceased artists. During the year a sum of Rs. 6,400 was spent.

**Grant-in-aid to Sabhas for encouragement of artists under the talent promotion scheme :**

This is one of the major on going scheme. Under this schemes, young and talented artists who are languishing for want of exposure are selected through an audition and four performance for each artists are arranged through sabhas. One in Madras and three other in the mofussil centres. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 2,03,793.75 was incurred under the above scheme. A total number of 98 programme were held 46 artists selected under the above scheme in the field of vocal and instrumental music and Bharathanatyam.

**Grant-in-aid for production of new plays :**

Under this scheme, the Manram sanctioned a grant in aid of Rs. 10,000 to Kalaimamani Era. Palanisamy of Natāka Pannai for production of a new Tamil play entitled 'Kaviya Nayaki' and the said new play was staged on 25th February 1987.

**Grant-in-aid to institutions celebrating festivals of famous music composers and savants in Music Dance and Drama :**

The Manram has been offering grants to a few well known cultural Organisations celebrating commemerative and birthday festivals of eminent music composers and savants in Dance and Drama, who have done yeoman service for the development of music and other fine arts. A sum of Rs. 10,750 was incurred under the above scheme during the year under report.



*Pammal Sambandanar Commemorative festival :*

The Manram celebrated the commemorative festival of Pammal Sambandanar, another luminary who made distinctive contribution to Tamil Theatre on 5th February 1987. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, Hon'ble Minister for Information and Tourism, presided over the function and distributed cash awards of Rs. 2,000 for each to ten drama artistes. The function came to a close with the staging of four edited plays of Sambandanar staged by four different dramatic troupes. A sum of Rs. 39,524.95 was incurred for the above function.

*Drama Festival-cum-Seminar :*

A drama festival-cum-seminar was conducted by the Manram for three days from 27th March to 29th March 1987, on 27th March 1987 a musical play 'Harichandra' was staged by Sakkudai Thiru R. R. Durairaj and Party of Madurai, at Sri Parthasarathy Swami Sabha, Triplicane. On the second day the Manram released the 'Koothanool' Vol. II as prepared by late S.D.S. Yogyar at Mylapore R.R. Sabha. The function was followed by the presentation of cash prizes to nine Tamil play writers who were selected under the scheme announced by the Manram inviting scripts highlighting the social themes like untouchability Drinking, Dowry system, etc. On 29th March 1987 a seminar was conducted on the Theatre movement in Tamil Nadu at Sriinivasa Sastri Hall, Mylapore, under the Chairmanship of Thiru G. Subramaniam, Station Director, All-India Radio, Prof. A. Ramanujam of Tamil University, Thiru K. mal Swaminathan a popular play writer and Thiru S. Gopal of Madras Doordharshan presented papers on the various aspects of Tamil Theatre.

*Documentation of rare performing arts :*

Another notable activity of the Manram was the documentation of a few rare performing arts like therukoothu musical play etc., these programmes were specially organised for video coverage with a view to preserve them. A sum of Rs. 26,261.15 was incurred under the above scheme.

At the invitation of the U. P. Sangeetha Nataka Academy the Manram sponsored the therukoothu troupe of Fuisai Thiru Subramaniya Tarbhiran for participation in the U. P. folk drama festival conducted by the U. P. Sangeetha Nataka Academy in October 1986. A sum of Rs. 10,176.10 had been incurred under this item of expenditure.

In the Delhi 'Lok Utsav' organised by the Sangeet Nataka Academy, New Delhi, during November 1986. The Manram at the invitation of Delhi Sangeet Nataka Academy, sponsored another therukoothu troupe from Ulundurpet for participation in the above festival. The performances of the above therukoothu troupes sponsored by the manram in the U.P. folk drama festival and Delhi 'Lok Utsav' were well appreciated a sum of Rs. 10,285.20 was incurred for the participation of Tamil Nadu troupe in the Delhi Lok Utsav.

The Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram donated Therukoothu costumes and materials worth about Rs. 8,721 to the Museum of Mysore University for display at the request of the latter.

The Manram also sponsored 'Padmalaya' a dance troupe of Madras, for participation in the 'Dasara Festival' conducted in the Kulu valley by the Government of Himachal Pradesh during October 1986. A sum of Rs. 18,812.99 was incurred under this item of expenditure.

*Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupe :*

The Manram has been implementing a Scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes for the past four years through specific grants sanctioned by the Government for the said purpose.

During the year under report troupes from Manipur, Punjab and Nagaland visited Tamil Nadu during December 1986, February 1987 and March 1987 respectively and gave programmes not only in Madras but also in the other District Head quarters arranged by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Manram also presented group and solo performances of the Kathak Maestro Thiru Birju Maharaj and his illustrious disciples in December 1986. Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Minister for Electricity presided over the function and presented mementoes to the artistes.

The Manram also arranged Baroda Kalida's 'Meghadhutham' dance drama by Nrithya Sri of Baroda which was noted for its creativity and excellent production. Hon'ble Justice Swamikkannu, Judge of the Madras High Court, presided over the function and felicitated the artistes.

The Manram is at present engaged in compilation of Biographic sketches of the various performing artistes for eventual publication of a directory of 'who is who' of artistes.

The Manram with a view to facilitate the proposed objective of the Government in starting folk art training centres, had constituted a committee consisting of eminent folk artistes and scholars to frame a syllabus for the various folk performing arts. The framing of syllabus is almost complete and the Manram will forward the syllabus soon to the Government for their approval.

Public opinion expects that the tempo of the activities of Manram has to be accelerated in view of the ever increasing needs of the artistes. However the Manram has been able to fulfil its objectives to a larger extent within the grants sanctioned by the Government to the Manram.

At the invitation of the Government of Mauritius, the Tamil Nadu Eyāl Isai Nataka Manram on behalf of the State Government, sponsored Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam to Mauritius to give a series of literary talks. Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam was accorded a warm reception. He also met the President, Prime Minister and other VIP's in Mauritius.

### TAMIL NADU OVIA NUNKALAI KUZHU

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1975, for promotion of activities in the spheres of plastic and visual arts. Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu which is under the administrative control of Tamil Development-Culture Department, implement the following programmes for development of art in the State.—

(1) Conduct of Annual Exhibition of Art, (2) Honouring Eminent Artistes of Tamil Nadu (3) Conduct of Orientation Training Courses for Art Masters in districts in Tamil Nadu; (4) Conduct of Lecture-cum-Demonstration in Art in districts of Tamil Nadu; (5) Sanctioning annual grants to art organisations in Tamil Nadu; (6) Sanctioning scholarships to students studying in Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam and Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram; (7) Publishing bi-annual art magazine *Nunkalai*; etc.

#### *Art activities during 1986-87 :*

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu received a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs as grant for the year 1986-87 from the Government of Tamil Nadu. Besides a sum of Rs. 10,000 as matching grant from Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, towards Annual Exhibition of Art of the Kuzhu, and a contribution of Rs. 3,000 from the State Council for Educational Research and Training towards conduct of Orientation Training Courses for Art Masters, were also received. On the recommendations of an Advisory Committee constituted by the Government, the Kuzhu implemented the following programmes during 1986-87.

With a view to give change to women to develop their creative talents, Kuzhu during April 1986 organised an exhibition of the paintings, sculptures, Batiks and other Fine Arts done by women of Coimbatore district, at Coimbatore. During the period of the exhibition, there was a Lecture demonstration in Cartoon painting.

In order to create an awareness of Art trends and to educate advanced techniques of Art, Kuzhu organised Orientation Training Courses for Art Masters of South Arcot district at Cuddalore for 21 days from 25th August 1986, which was inaugurated by the Chief Educational Officer. An Exhibition of Art works created by the participants was also arranged at the conclusion of the Training Course, which was inaugurated by the District Collector.

On 29th August 1986, Kuzhu organised a function to felicitate two senior artists of Tamil Nadu who won National Awards for the year 1986.

Two issues of '*Nunkalai*'-bi-annual art magazine—one in September 1986 and the other in March 1987—were brought out during this year.

Three artists of Tamil Nadu were extended financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 each for conduct of their *One man shows* during the months of August, September and December 1986.

The Orientation Training Courses for Art Masters of Tirunelveli district was conducted for 21 days from 5th November 1986 which was inaugurated by the Chief Educational Officer. An exhibition of Art works created by the participants was also arranged.

In order to create an awareness of the development of art among the public in districts, Kuzhu has organised exhibitions of art works in the collections of the Kuzhu and for lecture demonstrations in painting, drawing, sculpture and graphic at 4 district centres of Tamil Nadu during this year. Films on art and slides were also screened during the days of the exhibition. The first such exhibition and demonstrations were organised at Erode for a period of one week from 2nd October 1986 which was inaugurated by the District Collector. Similar art exhibition and demonstrations were organised for a period of one week at Madurai from 15th November 1986, at Tiruchirappalli from 26th January 1987 and at Krishnagiri from 9th March 1987 all of which were inaugurated by the respective District Collectors.

The Artists Camp of the Kuzhu for this year was held at Kodaikanal for a period of 10 days from 27th March 1987 in which 12 artists participated. Each artist created two art works.

The 8th Annual Exhibition of Art for the year 1986-87 was organised for a period of one week from 23rd April 1987. The Exhibition was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Law 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 artists under "Junior Category" were distributed.

On the day of inauguration of the Annual Exhibition of Art, the Kuzhu also honoured two eminent artists of Tamil Nadu. Hon'ble Minister for Education, Law and Culture, presented the citation and cash award of Rs. 8,000 each to Thiru A. P. Santhana Raj, Principal, Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras and Thiru P. L. Narasimhamurthi who were honoured by the Kuzhu as "*fellow of the Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu*".

During the year 1986-87, Kuzhu disbursed a sum of Rs. 30,500 as scholarship and prize amount to the students studying in the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras and Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam and Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram and extended financial assistance of Rs. 3,500 to affiliated art organisations for implementing art activities and organised jointly with the Cholamandal Artists' Village for an Exhibition of art at Jehangir Art Gallery, Bombay, during February 1987, which was arranged in celebration of the completion of two decades of Cholamandal Artists' Village. Kuzhu also selected art works of 22 artists of Tamil Nadu for acquiring to the collections of the Kuzhu.

### TRADITIONAL TAMIL ARTS.

The aims and objectives of the Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts are to patronise, preserve and popularise the unique, age old traditional art forms of Tamil Nadu. With this in view, this Directorate has evolved quite a good number of schemes and has been successfully implementing them. A brief report on the salient activities of this Directorate is as follows :

#### (1) *Compilation of Cultural Profile (Gramakkalanjiyam):*

This scheme is a comprehensive documentation of cultural history and evolution of traditional art forms with their performance variations and cultural variety. Under this scheme so far the compilation of five districts viz., Chengalpattu (two zones), Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot have been completed and are under the scrutiny of the Expert Committee. On approval, these compilations will be published into a book form. Profuse illustrations will be published and photographs of important places and folk groups have been taken. In addition to these, folk songs reflecting the musical sentiment of the village folk have also been recorded in cassettes.

This scheme will be extended to all other districts in a phased manner.

#### (2) *Establishment of Tamil Culture Museum :*

Under this scheme, in order to display various arts and cultural materials, depicting the glory and grandeur of ancient Tamil, to the general public as well as to the visiting tourists, an Art Gallery is being established in the second floor of the contemporary art gallery building, Government Museum Complex. It will soon be opened for public.

#### (3) *Production of films on the munificence of early Tamil Kings :*

In order to bring out the particular incidents recorded in history in respect of the magnanimity and munificence of early Tamil Kings, it has been planned to produce three short colour documentary films, with the co-operation of the Films Division of Tamil Nadu and the matter is under discussion. Arrangements will be made to screen these films in Tamil Nadu and also in other States.

*(4) Preservation of recording of voices of Tamil Scholars:*

With a view to utilise the rich experience and wide knowledge of the illustrious men of various fields of Tamil Nadu, it has been planned to record the speeches of such veterans in cassettes and preserve them for the present generation and posterity. Under this scheme, the speeches of 46 selected stalwarts living in and around Madras will be recorded shortly.

*(5) Festival of Traditional Tamil Arts and Seminars on folk arts of Tamil Nadu :*

In order to preserve patronise and popularise the multifarious traditional Tamil art forms of Tamil Nadu and also to encourage the artists it has been planned under this scheme, to organise Art festivals and seminars on folk arts in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. With a view to conduct three days seminar in Madras, the expert opinions of famous artists have been obtained. On the suggestion of this Directorate a folk arts festival was successfully conducted (from 10th July 1986 to 27th July 1986) at Courtallam during the saral vizha. It has been proposed to conduct similar folk art festivals in Coimbatore district with the co-operation of the Collector.

*(6) Grant of financial assistance to indigent Tamil Writers :*

Under this scheme, out of the 50 applications forwarded to Government for the grant of financial assistance, 10 persons have been selected by the selection committee. This Directorate has recommended to Government to grant the financial assistance to the selected writers. Further this Directorate has requested the Government to grant permission to cover more fresh indigent writers to be benefited under this scheme.

*(7) Panorama—Tamil Culture :*

The Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts in collaboration with Government Museum is organising Lecture-cum-Demonstration and illustrious scholars/veteran artists of Tamil Nadu are being united every month to give lecture demonstration. In 1986-87 programmes of eminent stage artistes, scholars like S. V. Sahasranamam, C. D. Rajakantham, K. A. Thangavelu, Balakrishna Naidu, M. N. Rajam and S. R. Janaki, Gowri Shankar Stapatni, Sangita Kalanidi Semmangudi Srinivasa Ayyar and Kadayanallur M. A. Majid were held.

*(8) Publication of rare books :*

This Directorate has taken up the work of publication of two rare books, viz., Nattiya Nannool comprising of Natanathi Vadyaranjanam and Sabharanjitha Chinthamani and Madangachoolamani, originally written by Gangaimuthu Pulavar and Swami Vibulanantha Adigal respectively and re-edited by experts. The publication of the work Mahakavi Bharathi's songs with Swra notations has been completed and soon be released.

**TRANSLATIONS.**

Despite the fact that the Official Language Policy is being implemented vigorously in all the departments within and outside the Secretariat, the translation wing of the Tamil Development and Culture Department is catering to the needs of several departments during the year 1986-87 also.

The work of the Translation Wing of the Tamil Development and Culture Department is entirely of a different nature, because of the fact that it serves solely the needs of the department of the Secretariat in mostly time-bound and technical cases. This requires rich experience and thorough knowledge both in Tamil and English Languages. So, the work that is being attended to by this wing relates to the reports of Public Accounts Committee and Public Undertakings Committee and departmental notes thereon, Circulation Notes, Detention Orders which are voluminous, Grounds of Detention, Parawise remarks, Mercy Petitions, etc., under COFEPOSA. Circulation Notes, State Administration Report, Strictly Confidential files, requiring translation from Public (SC) Department and Public (Law and Order) Departments are being attended to by this Department. P.A.C., P.U.C. entrust time bound translation work that is attended to by this wing. The wing has been doing this work throughout the year under review.

The most noteworthy assignment that has been under taken by this Wing is the 7th Five Year Plan Report which runs to 538 printed pages received at the end of this year. At a most critical time of facing a spate of Policy Notes from several departments of Secretariat during the Budget Session, this voluminous work has been completed with the utmost speed. It bears testimony to the excellent co-operation of the staff. During Budget Session, translation of Policy Notes of various departments and checking of Tamil translation furnished by other departments formed the main work of urgent nature. Apart from the above, materials sent by the office of the Honourable Chief Minister and Officers of all other Honourable Ministers were furnished then and there and this most important work was attended to throughout the year.

During this year also, members of the staff of this Department were deputed to Finance Department to translate Budget documents and Supplementary Estimates, etc., and they have turned out the work excellently well.

There is a Malayalam part-time Translator who attends to Malayalam translations of Notifications intended to be published in Tirunelveli, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari district Gazettes and also for translating Malayalam Petitions into English. There is one Hindi Translator in the Department to attend to Hindi Translations. The Telugu translator of this Department retired during last year. Since then, no suitable person is available to fill up the post.

As was in the last year, during the year under report, the Translation Wing of the Department was functioning under overall incharge of the Deputy Secretary (Translation).

CHAPTER XXXIV.  
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.  
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 1984 is 39,912 Kms. as indicated below :—

	<i>length in Kms.</i>
(a) National Highways (Urban) .. .. .	139
(b) State Highways .. .. .	1,881
(c) Major District Roads .. .. .	14,004
(d) Other District Roads .. .. .	23,888
Total .. .	39,912

*State Highways :*

Four works costing Rs. 91.50 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1986-87.

An amount of Rs. 64.90 lakhs have been spent during 1986-87.

*Major district Roads :*

Eighteen works costing Rs. 246.00 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1986-87.

An amount of Rs. 424.60 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*Other District Roads :*

During 1986-87, 17 works costing Rs. 215.00 lakhs have been sanctioned.

An amount of Rs. 249.24 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*Other Roads Programme :*

In Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads, works of original nature like provision of Major/Minor bridges causeways, culverts and improvements to the roads which cost more than Rs. 50,000 were taken up for execution under this scheme.

During 1986-87 eight works costing Rs. 82.50 lakhs have been sanctioned.

An amount of Rs. 426.27 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*Avenues :*

An amount of Rs. 10.23 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.

*Construction of Over/Under Bridges in lieu of existing level crossings :*

The State Government and the Railways share the actual cost of construction of Railway Over Bridge/Railway Under Bridge including approaches on a 50 : 50 basis in rural areas. If the Over/Under bridges lies within the jurisdiction of Municipalities the State's share of expenditure (which is 50 per cent of the total cost) is borne by both the State Government and the Municipalities equally.

With a view to ensure safety to life and property at the level crossing unmanned 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 providing manned level crossings.

An amount of Rs. 58.29 lakhs has been spent during 1986-87.



The over bridge works at K.M. 41/8 of Mayiladuthurai-Muthupet road and a K.M. 22/6 of Nagapattinam-Gudalur-Mysore road in Thiruvavur Municipal limits have been completed. The proposal for acquisition of lands for construction of under bridge at K.M. 0/6 of Nanganallur road is being initiated. The preliminary arrangements are being made to implement Railway Over Bridge at K.M. 0/10 of Manali Oil Refinery road. The construction of under bridge at Railway K.M. 16/20-21 in lieu of existing level crossing near St. Thomas Mount Railway Station has been cleared by Railways during 1986-87. The proposals for construction of under bridge at this place is under active consideration.

#### *Maintenance of Government Roads :*

A total length of about 1,000 Kms. of roads are being improved to all weather standards, every year, by spending a huge amount under various schemes such as 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 of the State Government. They need to be preserved in good condition by periodical renewals/maintenance. Under the minimum maintenance allotment every year, for the year 1986-87 an allotment of Rs. 44.74 crores was earmarked by the Government originally.

### 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 per cent on the value of works done.

The total length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu is 1,883 Kms. This includes 139 Kms. length of National Highways urban links. The total length comprises of :—

	<i>Kms.</i>
Double lane width .. .. .	1,843
Single lane width .. .. .	40
Total ..	<u>1,883</u>

#### *National Highways Original works :*

The following categories of works are taken up for execution :—

- (i) Widening to two lanes.
- (ii) Strengthening weak two lane sections.
- (iii) Widening and strengthening single lane into two lanes.
- (iv) Improvements of Geometrics.
- (v) Construction of Over/under bridges.
- (vi) Construction of bye-passes.
- (vii) Construction of major and minor bridges.
- (viii) Construction of culverts.

Under the Annual Plan 1985-86, 40 works have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5.16 crores. Under the Annual Plan 1986-87, 43 works have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8.80 crores.

As against the allotment of Rs. 466.00 lakhs for 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 466.57 lakhs has been spent.

*National Highways Maintenance :*

The details of allotment for N.H. maintenance for 1986-87 and the expenditure are as follows :—

	<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Ordinary repairs .. .. .	122.00	135.06
Periodical renewals .. .. .	270.00	270.91
Flood damages (Continued) .. .. .	48.18	48.75
Special repairs (continued) .. .. .	22.82	22.81
Special repairs (New) .. .. .	5.06	4.98

*Madras Urban Development Project under the World Bank Assistance :*

Urban Development in Madras Metropolitan area taken up with the financial assistance of the World Bank, was initiated during 1977-78. The works were taken up in two phases. The outlay for the first phase is Rs 7.18 crores (*i.e.*) Rs. 4.00 crores for arterial roads and Rs. 3.18 crores for other roads in corporation sector. Further works to the tune of Rs. 5.32 crores have been taken up under Phase-II.

The following two works are in progress under Phase-I:—

- (1) Construction of I.R.R. from K.M. 0/0-11/7 including construction of bridge across Coovum near Koyambedu.
- (2) Construction of R.O.B. at Vaithyanatha Mudali Street, near Tondiarpet Railway Station under Phase-II, the work of improvement to Madras-Trivellore road sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 151.00 lakhs has been completed. The work of construction of I.R.R. in K.M. 11/7 -17/5 is in Progress.

A sum of Rs. 156.26 lakhs was provided during 1986-87 against which an amount of Rs. 156.27 lakhs has been spent.

**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, Material 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. A research oriented Medical College is proposed to be set up at Perundurai, Periyar District from 1986-87.

The achievements made by the Institute during 1986-87 in various fields are indicated below :

*Training :*

20 Training courses on subjects like Fleet Maintenance, Accident Investigation, Computer Applications, Materials Management, Financial Management, Correspondence Course on Company system of Accounts, Human Resources Development etc., were conducted for the employees of various S.T.U.s. Totally 416 participants have attended the training course.

*Driver Training Wing :*

The Driver Training Wing of the Institute functioning at Gummidipundi offers Induction Training course for Heavy Passenger Transport Vehicle Drivers. So far 1,716 trainees have completed the Driver Training Course inclusive of 151 Repatriates. Orientation courses for serving drivers from undertakings like Neyveli Lignite Corporation, TASMAC etc., are also being conducted.

*Research :*

Bus Accident Analysis pertaining to all the Transport Corporations have been undertaken and recommendations offered so as to reduce road accidents.

Design Layout of Fringe Terminals at Alandur, Madhavaram and Koyambedu—Layout are under scrutiny.

Training courses on Accident Investigation and Reporting were conducted at various State Transport Undertakings. Research studies on Fuel Efficient Engine, Air Suspension, Tyre performance and Bus Body Design are in progress and several other studies are also being undertaken for the benefit of the S.T.Us.

*Technical Meets :*

Various Meets of different operational fields like Works Managers, Materials Manager and Commercial Managers were held during the year. Maintenance and Workshop Manuals are also under preparation under the guidance of Sub-committee, for the benefit of S.T.Us.

A testing laboratory exclusively to meet the requirements Testing of vehicles spares and accessories is also functioning in the Institute. The samples of several automobile components were received from various S.T.Us. Some private automobile spare parts dealers also getting their materials tested in the Institute of Road Transport Laboratory.

*Institute of Road and Transport Technology:*

The construction work at Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Erode under Phase-I is nearing completion. This year we have increased the intake from 120 to 180. So far we have admitted 414 candidates at Institute of Road and Transport Technology Erode as follows :

I—Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
II—Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
III—Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	180

*Perundhurai Medical College :*

Action has been initiated to start a Medical College at Perundhurai as per Government Order and the properties of Ramalingam Tuberculosis, Sanatorium Perundurai, Periyar District have been taken over during the year. Pending the building up of infrastructures at Perundurai Campus, first Batch of 60 students marked for this college were provisionally admitted in three Medical Colleges, namely—

Madras Medical College	..	..	..	..	..	20
Madurai Medical College	..	..	..	..	..	20 and
Kilpauk Medical College, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	20

in the I—Year M.B.B.S., Course for the Academic year 1986-87.

**MINOR PORTS**

The Tamil Nadu Port Department is under the administrative control of Transport Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. It has control over two Intermediate ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and six Minor Ports of Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Colachel, Valinokkam and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu State. The State Port Officer with his headquarters at Madras is the Head of the Department.

*Weather :**Cuddalore :*

The weather was seasonal throughout the year and there was no very serious disturbances of weather during the year.

*Nagapattinam :*

The weather was fair throughout the year.

*Rameswaram :*

The weather was fair throughout the year except seasonal changes North-East monsoon during November and December 1986.

*Pamban :*

The weather was normal throughout the year except seasonal changes during November 1986 and January 1987 (North-East Monsoon).

*Colachel :*

The weather was normal and seasonal during the period under report. No changes were observed.

*Other Ports : (viz. Kanniyakumari, Kilakarai and Valinokkam) :*

The weather at these ports were normal).

*State Port Officer as Agent for Government Consignments :*

The State Port Officer had held the responsibilities as Agent for Government consignments till 30th April, 1986 and the Government have ordered the discontinuance of work of Clearing and Forwarding Government consignments landed and shipped through Madras Port Trust by the State Port Officer giving effect from 1st May 1986 in their letter No. 4461 F1/86-2, Transport, dated 27th February 1986 to the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1296, Transport Department, dated 19th November 1985.

**TRAFFIC.***Cuddalore Port :*

24 ships were entered and 22 ships were cleared during the year 1986-87 as against 32 and 34 respectively of the previous year. The total cargo Imported and Exported were 1,45,419.3 tonnes and 10,725.8 tonnes respectively. The main commodity imported was fertilizer of 145,405.5 M.T. as against 261,972.5 M.T. during last year and commodities exported was feldspar of 8,800.8 metric tonnes as against 17,992.5 metric tonnes during last year.

*Nagapattinam Port :*

41 ships were entered and 42 ships were cleared during the period as against 64 (sixty-four) and 65 (sixty five) respectively of the previous year. The total cargo imported was 41,926.5 metric tonnes and Exported was 18,532.00 Metric tonnes. The main cargo imported was Fertilizer of 41,926.5 Metric tonnes and cargo exported was onions of 16,340.5 Metric tonnes. The rest were general cargo of 2,191.5 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. Since, the passenger ship M.V. Chidambaram met with fire accident on 12th February 1985, the passenger traffic at this port is stopped since that date.

*Rameswaram Port :*

This port is mainly handling passengers to and from Sri Lanka. Due to the ethnic violence 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 :*

Forty one vessels were piloted during the year 1986-87 through Pamban channel. There are three pilots at this port. There were no export and import at this port during the year.

*Colachel Port :*

Three ships were entered and three ships were cleared during the year 1986-87. The main commodity exported was illuminite sand of 38,382.0 M.T.

**Valinokkam Port**

Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram district has been declared as a Minor Port. All the infra-structural works are completed.

**Kanniyakumari Port :**

This port is mainly functioning for control and supervision of boat and passenger traffic (i.e.) the ferry service between the shore and Vivekananda Rock Memorial run by the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation.

During the year under report 1,296,448 pilgrims have visited the Vivekananda Rock Memorial through ferry service.

**TAMIL NADU MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.**

1. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation was a wing under the Board of Revenue during the year 1955 and passed through various stages of developments all along and emerged as a separate Department with a Director, in the year 1977 and continues to function as a Service Department from 1st April 1981 onwards. At present there are 11 automobile workshops and one service station in the Department to repair and maintain about 7,000 vehicles of the Departments of Government of Tamil Nadu.

2. There are 10 consumer bunks, two at Madras, one each at Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Trichy, Dharmapuri and Nagercoil for supplying fuel to the departmental vehicles. All the 10 consumer bunks are functioning in a full fledged manner.

3. A scheme for checking the accounts and registers of departmental vehicles by audit parties has been put into operation to detect the misuse of fuel and improper maintenance of vehicles, with a view to improve usage of vehicles and maintenance systems.

4. During the year 1986, a total number of 16,894 repair jobs have been undertaken in all the units of this department.

5. Government have sanctioned one V.A. & C. section with one Technical Assistant and 6 Chargemen to induct technical knowhow in matters like the scrutiny of repairs estimates and bills of private workshops and also purchase of spares. The V.A. & C. section functions effectively from January 1986.

6. The Government have sanctioned for the setting up of an automobile workshop at Vellore and the construction work is almost over. The workshop will be commissioned within two months.

7. In order to open a mini workshop at Udhagamandalam, 52 cents of land in the R.T.O.'s campus at Udhagamandalam has been taken over by this department as per the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3447/Tpt., dated 12th December 1986. and it has started functioning with effect from 19th July 1987.

8. The Government have sanctioned a new scheme viz. 'In Service Training' for which one post of Automobile Engineer and 8 posts of Instructors were newly created. Of these, six 'In service training centres' have already been opened, and the departmental drivers are being trained in batches. On completion of the training the drivers are awarded a certificate.

The training imparted to the departmental drivers facilitates them to retread the tyres at appropriate time and mileage, avoid, premature replacement of battery, economy in fuel consumption, proper maintenance of vehicles, attend emergency breakdown repairs etc. which ultimately brings down the cost of the maintenance of the vehicle apart from increasing the life and performance of the vehicle.

**9. Introduction of Common Budget in the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department:**

From 1st April 1983, the Government have introduced a Common Budget System allotting the entire funds to the Technical Agency viz. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department for the repairs, maintenance and upkeep of the vehicles of all departments which was hitherto monitored by the vehicle owning officers.

By introducing this Common Budget System the following benefits are derived:—

- (a) Repairs to the vehicles are attended to systematically so that quality of repairs is ensured.
- (b) Bulk purchase of spare parts is made from manufacturers and thereby quality is ensured.
- (c) Spare parts are purchased at manufacturer's rate which is lesser than the market rate, resulting in considerable savings.
- (d) Unwarranted repairs by private workshops are eliminated.
- (e) Premature replacements of parts by private workshops are avoided.
- (f) Useful life of each component is ensured.
- (g) Utmost economy in cost of spare parts utilised is achieved.
- (h) Effective utilisation of labour and thereby reducing the idle man hours at the departmental workshops, is achieved.
- (i) As vehicle history is maintained, vehicles are repaired quickly in the department.

10. *Introduction of 'C.P.M. Method' in the maintenance of department vehicles :*

Unit replacement system has been introduced to improve the maintenance system through 'CPM' METHOD'. Under this system, the following benefits are derived :—

- (a) Down time of vehicle is reduced.
- (b) Defective units are taken and examined thoroughly for needed repairs.
- (c) Overhaul of assemblies are undertaken by using sophisticated instrument by specially trained men thereby ensuring perfection in the repairs or overhaul.
- (d) Because of perfection of unit overhaul system, breakdown, while the vehicle is in operation is eliminated.
- (e) As the vehicles are repaired quickly 'Vehicle on Road Days' are increased.
- (f) Since the 'on road days' have been increased, it has facilitated executive officers to conduct more inspection of scheme works, thereby ensuring better quality of work.

11. By the centralised budget system, there is advantage to the Government not only in bringing down the expenditure on maintenance of vehicles, but also facilitates speedy implementation of projects by various departments by making the vehicles available for more number of days in a year.

#### POOMPUHAR SHIPPING CORPORATION.

Poompuhar Shipping Corporation commenced functioning with the main objective of transporting the coal requirement of the Thermal Power Stations of Tamil Nadu. The service was earlier rendered with two small size vessels which have since been disposed of. With the commissioning of the Giant Thermal Power Station at Tuticorin, 18 lakhs tonnes of coal requirement in a year was estimated. To ensure speedy and economic movement of coal of this quantity, after conducting a very detailed study of all the relevant factors at the Load port and Discharge port, special designs of the vessels were evolved and proposals for acquisition of three ships were submitted to the Government of India.

Government of India initially approved acquisition of one vessel and later on two more vessels of 39990 DWT. The ships were constructed at a renowned shipyard in Japan. The three modern bulk carriers namely MV Tamil Anna, MV Tamil Periyar and MV Tamil Kamaraj were taken delivery of in August 1985, October 1986 and January 1987 respectively. The special design of these three vessels designed to operate in limited drafts in the Hoogly River passage and at the Tuticorin Port and the provision of high capacity cranes and grabs to ensure a very fast discharge rate of coal have more than fulfilled our expectations. The Corporation has improved its own earlier performance levels and reached a new record of discharge over 26,000 tonnes of coal in a day which is an achievement worth to be proud of.

On account of increased linkage of coal to the Tuticorin and Ennore Thermal Power Stations and keeping in view the additional Thermal Power Units being installed at Tuticorin, acquisition of two more Bulk Carriers of the type already acquired is under the contemplation of the Government.

The Corporation has a paid up Share Capital of Rs. 1,180 lakhs against the Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 1,200 lakhs.

The Performance of the Corporation in the last few years is given below :—

Year.	Cargo carried	Profit.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(LAKHS TONNES)	(RS. IN LAKHS)
1980—81 .. ..	4.51	22.51
1981—82 .. ..	6.39	31.88
1982—83 .. ..	12.41	33.56
1983—84 .. ..	15.82	24.52
1984—85 .. ..	17.43	36.07
1985—86 .. ..	24.51	68.65
1986—87 .. ..	34.23	75.00 (Est)

The Corporation is operating a prestigious Ferry Launch Service to help tourists at Kanniyakumari to visit the Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

12.10 lakhs numbers of tourists were served during the calendar year 1986 against 11.01 lakhs passengers during the preceding year. A number of civil works to provide better amenities to the tourists are in progress.

#### STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Stationery and Printing Department consists of two major wing, viz., the printing presses and the Stationery Branch.

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing which was formed in 1978 continued to function at 816, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

The Directorate is incharge of the management of the following units of this Department.

1. Government Stationery Stores, Rajaji Salai, Madras.
2. Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras-79.
3. Government Branch Press at High Court Buildings, Madras-104.
4. Government Branch Press, Anaikar Estate, Choolai, Madras-112.
5. Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.
6. Government Branch Press, Tiruchirappalli.
7. Government Branch Press. Salem.
8. Government Branch Press, Vridhachalam.
9. Government Branch Press, Madurai.
10. Government Publication Depot, Anna Salai, Madras-2 and the Sales Depot at the High Court Buildings, Madras.

The Government Central Press, Madras-79 is the biggest unit among the press units. The M.B.O. system is practised in this department since 1974 and thirteenth circle is now going on. The targets fixed in respect of capacity utilisation, Absenteeism control, Backlog clearance, Forms control, calendar, etc., schedule, pendency in despatch and quality control for the year 1986-87 have been achieved. The performance and the productivity is critically reviewed in the monthly meetings and the monthly review reports are being sent to Government in Transport, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Planning and Development Departments every month since January 1987 as per G.O. Ms. No. 2188, Transport, dated 18th November 1986. 180 forms were deleted with a savings of 6,56 lakhs.

The following new machineries were purchased during the year under Plan and Non-Plan Schemes :—

<i>Name of the unit for which purchased.</i>	<i>Description of the machine.</i>	<i>Number of machines purchased under plan scheme.</i>	<i>Number of machines purchased under non-plan scheme.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Government Branch Press, Madurai	.. Sheetfed single colour Offset printing machine of RAI size.	1	..
1. Government Branch Press, High Court Buildings, Madras.	Water cooler ..	..	1
2. Government Branch Press, High Court Buildings, Madras.	Lead cutters ..	..	2
3. Government Branch Press, Salem..	.. Water cooler ..	..	1
4. Government Branch Press, Anaikar Estate, Madras.	Automatic paper cutting machine.	..	1
5. Government Central Press, Madras-79	.. Printing down frame	..	1

In G.O. Ms. No. 880, Transport, dated 29th May 1986, Government have issued orders raising the seven day week compensatory allowance of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 with effect from 1st May 1986, for the employees who are working at Central Press, Madras in Budget Confidential Section and Top Secret Section.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1279, Transport, dated 1st August 1986 one post of Assistant Director was sanctioned in the scale of Rs. 1,340—75—1,715—90—2,435 for Government Stationery Stores, Madras.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1290, Transport, dated 4th August 1986 one post of Assistant Store Keeper has been upgraded to the cadre of Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 905—45—1,445—50—1,545 for Government Stationery Stores, Madras.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Transport, dated 6th August 1986, the following posts were sanctioned for Government Central Press, Madras-79 as detailed below :—

- (1) Chief Cashier—1 post (Rs. 905—45—1,445—50—1,545).
- (2) Junior Cashier—1 post (Rs. 705—20—745—25—845—35—1,230).
- (3) Junior Assistant—1 post (Rs. 610—20—730—25—955—30—1,075).
- (4) Sheroff—1 post (Rs. 505—10—555—15—615—20—795—25—845).



In G.O. Ms. No. 15, Transport, dated 2nd January 1987 the following posts were sanctioned for Government Branch Press, Salem as detailed below :—

Post	No. of Posts.
(1) Senior Foreman .. .. .	2
(2) Junior Foreman .. .. .	4
(3) Machine Maistry .. .. .	1
(4) Senior Electricians .. .. .	2
(5) Junior Electrician .. .. .	1
(6) Junior Mechanic .. .. .	1
(7) Sweeper .. .. .	1
(8) Plumber-cum-waterman .. .. .	1
(9) Superintendent .. .. .	1
(10) Assistants .. .. .	2
(11) Junior Assistants .. .. .	2
(12) Warehouse Clerks .. .. .	2
(13) Warehouseman .. .. .	2
(14) Scavenger .. .. .	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>

The construction of a new building to house the Government Branch Press Salem, at Reddiarpalayam has been completed and inaugurated on 6th June 1986 by the Honourable Minister of this Department.

Proposals for construction of quarters to the employees of the Government Branch Press, Salem near Reddiarpalayam at an area of 5.40 acres at an approximate cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs are under consideration of Government. This proposals for construction of new building at Thuvakudi for Government Branch Press, Trichy in an area of 3.08 acres, at an approximate cost of Rs. 20.24 lakhs have been included under Part II Scheme for 1986-87 and in G.O. Ms. No. 939, Transport, dated 6th June 1986 an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided in 1986-87 for the expenditure. 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. Another proposals for purchase of a site for housing the Government Branch Press, Choolai and Stationery Stores at Guindy, Tansi Foundry at an area of 4,815 acres is also under consideration of Government.

#### Stationery Wing :

During the year 1986-87, 2,279 indents for Stationery articles, etc., were received and complied with and an amount of Rs. 28,02,747.35 was realised from the cost recoverable officers.

During 1986-87 the transactions in the Government Publication Depot which is also one of the units of this department are as follows :—

	RS.	P.
(1) Value of Publications supplied free of cost to Government Office from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.		1,01,137.02
(2) Total amount of cash sales of publications—	RS.	P.
State Publication .. .. .	6,29,827.90	
Central Publications .. .. .	1,911.45	6,31,739.35
(3) Total value of publications sold at Sale Sub-Depot, High Court from 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1987.		
State Publication .. .. .	1,11,821.60	
Central Publication .. .. .	1,849.55	1,13,671.15

## TAMIL NADU GOODS TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

### 1. *Introductory :*

Tamil Nadu Goods Transport Corporation was formed as a company under the Companies Act, 1956, under the Employment Promotion Programme 1974-75. The company was incorporated in March 1975 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 40 lakhs which was later increased to one crore during 1977-78. The present issued and paid up share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 32.66 lakhs.

### 2. *Main Objects :*

The main objects of the Corporation are to operate goods transport service with a compact fleet strength. As on 31st March 1987, the fleet strength of the Corporation was 94 lorries (of 10 Metric Tonnes capacity each) and the total number of its employees was 426.

### 3. *Details of operations :*

The Corporation initially served the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited and the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation. In the later years it diversified its activities by undertaking movements of food grains for the Food Corporation of India, Steel for Tamil Nadu Steels Limited, Fertilisers for Southern Petro Chemical Industries Corporation etc. During 1986-87, the Corporation was mainly operating for Corporation of Madras for the transport of solid waste, Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation for transport of cement, Flyash, Raw Lignite etc., Tamil Nadu Steels Limited, Arakkonam for transport of steel and SPIC Limited for transport of fertilisers. In addition to these movements undertaken through own lorries, the Corporation also undertook through sub-contractors for the movement of cements, steel, Bitumen, etc. for the various Government Departments, Government Undertakings and Local Bodies on a large scale

### 4. *Financial Working Results :*

Due to several teething troubles in the initial years of operation, the Corporation sustained losses aggregating Rs. 112.17 lakhs to the end of 1981-82. From 1982-83, onwards the Corporation is earning profits and consequently the accumulated losses stood reduced to Rs. 79.49 lakhs as on 31st March 1987. During 1986-87, the turnover increased to Rs. 289.15 lakhs as against Rs. 248.98 lakhs during the previous year. The details of performance, profits earned, etc. from 1982-83 to 1986-87 are furnished below :—

Year.	Fleet Strength.	KMs. operated.	Operational turnover.	Profit/ Loss.	Cumulative Profit/loss.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	(IN LAKHS)			(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
1982-83 .. .. .	63	41.20	129.20	(+) 6.14	(—) 106.03
1983-84 .. .. .	63	31.22	156.18	(+) 11.40	(—) 94.63
1984-85 .. .. .	74	29.02	131.44	(+) 9.15	(—) 85.48
1985-86 .. .. .	95	34.17	248.98	(+) 3.63	(—) 81.85
1986-87 .. .. .	94	53.86	289.15	(+) 2.36	[(—) 79.49

## TAMIL NADU TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation was set up in March 1975 by the State Government in order to cater to the financial requirements of State Transport Undertakings for purchase of chassis, body building, setting up of workshops, working capital etc., by mobilising public deposits and Institutional Credit. The Reserve Bank of India has recognised this Corporation as a Hire Purchase (Non-Banking) Financial Company.

*Financial Performance :*

TDFC has been working on profit since its inception. The profit before tax for the last 3 years is as follows :—

Year.					Profit before Tax.
(1)					(2)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).					
1983-84	..	..	..	..	9.26
1984-85	..	..	..	..	9.82
1985-86	..	..	..	..	13.82

*Deposits :*

Deposits which stood at Rs. 1.31 crores at the end of 1975-76 have mounted to Rs. 85.06 crores at the end of 1986-87. During the year 1986-87, the deposit mobilisation was to the tune of Rs. 15.04 crores. The deposit mobilisation of about Rs. 85 crores is due to the excellent service rendered by TDFC to its 36,218 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 I—PERIODICAL INTEREST PAYMENT SCHEME.

Period.					(Rate of interest per annum).
(1)					(2)
One year and above but less than 2 years	..	..	..	..	12 per cent.
Two years and above but less than 3 years:	..	..	..	..	12.5 per cent.
Three years]	..	..	..	..	14.5 per cent up to 31st March 1987.
					14 per cent from 1st April 1987

## 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)
RS.					
12 Months	..	..	..	..	1,130
24 Months	..	..	..	..	1,285
36 Months	..	..	..	..	{ 1,540 upto 31st March 1987 1,515 from 1st April 1987

The rate 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 in G.O. Ms. No. 176, Finance (IF) Department, dated 24th March 1982 and G.O. Ms. No. 735, Transport Department, dated 27th April 1987.

**Loans :**

Financial assistance (including arranged credit) extended by TDFC since its inception upto 31st March 1987 exceeds Rs. 318 crores including a sum of Rs. 13.51 crores obtained from LIC from the year 1981-82 onwards. During the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 75.49 crores has been given as loans to State Transport Undertakings and other State Government Undertakings as against Rs. 62.44 crores during 1985-86. The financial assistance extended by TDFC has enabled the State Transport Undertakings to replace/augment about 8,800 buses. Because of the huge inflow of deposits from the public and Institutions, the Government has also permitted TDFC to diversify its lending activities to other public sector undertakings and Transport Corporations situated in other States. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned to TIDCO for financing the expansion project of Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakkonam in 1982-83. Further loans of Rs. 4 crores, Rs. 1.36 crores and Rs. 1 crore have been sanctioned and disbursed to Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra State Road Transport Corporations respectively for purchase of new buses in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86. The loans carry finance charges ranging from 15 per cent to 16.5 per cent with rebate for prompt payment ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 1 per cent.

**Resource Base :**

The total resource base of TDFC as on 31st March 1987 is given below :

1. *Share Capital (Including Share Deposits) :*

		(RUPEES IN CRORES.)	
Government	..	3.25	
State Transport Undertakings :		1.34	
		-----	4.59
2. Reserves and Surplus	.. .. .		0.75
3. Deposits	.. .. .		85.06
4. LIC Loan	.. .. .		9.24
5. Debentures : Secured	.. .. .		0.55
		Total ..	----- 100.19

Deposit Accounting has already been computerised. Other areas like Financial Accounting will be computerised soon.

TDFC has a monitoring Cell manned by Technical personnel. It reviews the performance of State Transport Undertakings every month by means of a comprehensive management information system which helps the Chairman initially to assess the working of the State Transport Undertakings under his control. The Cell arranges for interchange of ideas among the Corporations, choosing the best element in such Corporation for emulation by others.

Thus the TDFC provides substantial assistance to State Transport Undertakings thereby relieving the Government of according budgetary support to State Transport Undertakings to a great extent.

### TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS.

The Government of Tamil Nadu was operating fourteen State owned Transport Corporations during the year 1986-87 for the benefit of travelling public. The District operation of Pallavan Transport Corporation were re-organised as a separate Corporation with effect from 1st December 1982 and named as Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation Limited, Pandiyan Roadways Corporation, Kattabomman Transport Corporation and Cheran Transport Corporation have been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1983 and the new Corporations formed are Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation, Nesamony Transport Corporation and Jeeva Transport Corporation with headquarters at Karaikudi, Nagercoil and Erode respectively. Cholan Roadways Corporation has been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1985 and named as Dheeran Chinna malai

Transport Corporation with head quarters at Trichy. Pandiyan Roadways Corporation has been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1986 and named as Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation with headquarters at Dindigul. Each Transport Corporation is under the control of a full time Managing Director. The Pallavan Transport Corporation and Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation together have a full-time Chairman, The Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Transport Department is the Chairman of the other Corporations.

*Pallavan Transport Corporation :*

1. The Corporation was formed on the 1st of January 1972 with fleet strength of 1029. Its area of operation was the Madras Metropolitan area. The fleet strength as on the 31st March 1987 was 2,089 which includes 34 mini-buses. The labour force of the Corporation was 19,025 on the said date. It was carrying on an average 30.24 lakh passengers per day.

*Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation :*

2. The district services operated by the erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Transport Department was separated and formed as the district-wing of Pallavan Transport Corporation with effect from the 15th September 1975. The area of operation of this Corporation was Chengalpattu district. Routes of this wing and those of Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation were nationalised and this wing has begun to operate as an independent Corporation in the name of Pattukottai Azhagini Transport Corporation with headquarters at Vellore from 1st December 1982. Its area of operation is North Arcot district and North Chengalpattu district. Its fleet strength which was 268 during 1972-73 is 817 on the 31st March 1987. The labour force was 5,505 as on 31st March 1987. The Corporation was carrying on an average 5.01 lakh passengers per day.

*Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation :*

3. The long distance express services connecting all the District Headquarters in the State with Madras City with one another were operated by Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express), till 15th January 1980. On 16th January 1980, the Express wing was registered as a separate Corporation in the name of Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation. Its area of operation is the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 750 as on the 31st March 1987. It had a labour force of 6,738. It was carrying on an average of 0.73 lakh passengers per day.

*Pandiyan Roadways Corporation :*

4. Pandiyan Roadways Corporation started operation from the 17th January 1972, on transferring to the Corporation, buses taken over from Southern Roadways Private Limited. The fleet strength of this Corporation as on 31st January 1983 was 1,285. In view of the huge size, it was decided to bifurcate the Corporation. The bifurcated Corporation which was named Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation has begun to operate from 1st April 1983. The area of operation of Pandiyan Roadways Corporation after 1st April 1983 was Madurai City, Madurai district., Anna district and Kamarajar district. It had an operative fleet strength of 1,097 as on 31st March 1986. In view of the huge size of the Corporation it was again bifurcated and the new Corporation was named Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation to operate from 1st April 1986. The fleet strength of the Corporation as on 31st March 1987 was 739. The area of operation of Pandiyan Roadways Corporation after bifurcation was Madurai City, Madurai district, Kamarajar district. 5,334 employees were working in the Corporation. It was carrying on an average of 9.23 lakh passengers per day.

*Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation :*

5. 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 districts. The operative fleet strength was 555 with the labour force of 4,044 employees as on 31st March 1987. It was carrying on an average 4.06 lakh passengers per day.

*Cholan Roadways Corporation :*

6. The Corporation commenced operation on the 1st March 1972 on Government transferring to it buses taken over from Sri Rama Vilas Service, Raman and Raman Limited and from Sri Sathi Vilas. Its fleet strength as on the 31st January 1985 was 884. In view of the huge size, it was bifurcated into Cholan Roadways Corporation and Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation. The new Corporation is functioning in Tiruchirappalli district from 1st April 1985. Cholan Roadways Corporation is operating in Thanjavur district with a fleet of 656 as on 31st March 1987. The labour force of the Corporation as on 31st March 1987 was 4,782. It was carrying on an average 6.62 lakh passengers daily.

***Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation :***

7. Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1985 with 404 buses. Its area of operation is Tiruchirappalli district. The fleet strength as on 31st March 1987 was 532. Its labour force was 3,545 as on 31st March 1987. It was carrying on an average of 4.41 lakh passengers daily.

***Cheran Transport Corporation :***

8. 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 is operating in Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts and its fleet strength as on 31st March 1987 was 1,182. The labour force of the Corporation as on 31st March 1987 was 8,187. It was carrying on an average of 11.28 lakh passengers per day.

***Jeeva Transport Corporation :***

9. 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 1987 was 604. The labour force on the said date was 4,433. It was carrying on an average of 4.68 lakh passengers per day.

***Anna Transport Corporation :***

10. Anna Transport Corporation started operation from the 15th February 1973. It was having 995 buses as on 31st March 1987. Its labour force was 6,718. On an average, 8.12 lakhs passengers were travelling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

***Kattabomman Transport Corporation :***

11. The Kattabomman Transport Corporation commenced its operation from the 1st January 1974. It was having 753 buses as on the 31st January 1983. It was decided to bifurcate this Corporation. The new Corporation named Nesamony Transport Corporation started functioning independently from 1st April 1983. After bifurcation Kattabomman Transport Corporation with headquarters at Tiruvnelveli started functioning in Tiruvnelveli Kattabomman district and V. O. Chidambaranar district. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1987 was 647. It had a labour strength of 4,477 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 4.83 lakh passengers daily.

***Nesamony Transport Corporation :***

12. The Nesamony Transport Corporation bifurcated from Kattabomman Transport Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1983 with head quarters at Nagercoil. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1987 was 494. It had a labour strength of 3,454 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 4.94 lakh passengers daily.

***Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation :***

13. The Corporation was formed on the 16th 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 1987 was 772. It was having a labour strength of 4,945, on the above date. On an average about 5.33 lakh passengers were travelling daily.

***Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation :***

14. Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation was formed on the 1st April 1986 with its headquarters at Dindigul. The area of operation was Anna district. Its fleet strength as on 31st March 1987 was 507. It was having a labour strength of 3,436 on the said date. On an average about 4.08 lakh passengers were travelling daily.

